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HISTORY
OF
HARDIN COUNTY,
IOWA,

TOGETHER WITH SKETCHES OF ITS TOWNS, VILLAGES AND TOWNSHIPS, EDUCATIONAL,
CIVIL, MILITARY AND POLITICAL HISTORY; PORTRAITS OF PROM-
INENT PERSONS, AND BIOGRAPHIES OF
REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS.

HISTORY OF IOWA,
EMBRACING ACCOUNTS OF THE PRE-HISTORIC RACES, AND A BRIEF REVIEW
OF ITS CIVIL, POLITICAL AND MILITARY HISTORY.

ILLUSTRATED.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
UNION PUBLISHING COMPANY.
1883.

TO THE PIONEERS
OF
HARDIN COUNTY,

THIS VOLUME IS]

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,

WITH THE HOPE THAT YOUR VIRTUES MAY BE EMULATED

AND YOUR TOILS AND SACRIFICES DULY APPRECIATED

BY COMING GENERATIONS.

1143029

P R E F A C E.

The importance of local history is appreciated to-day more than ever before. A general desire is being manifested by the people to preserve the records made by the pioneers. Old Settlers' Associations and Historical Societies are being organized in almost every city and county throughout the land. The interest in local history is not confined, as some suppose, to men of second and third rate ability, but men like Hon. John Wentworth, Hon. E. B. Washburn, Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, and others of that class, show as much interest in pioneer reminiscences and the various little incidents that go to make up the record of a new country, as could be shown by any who think the world is comprised in that scope of territory in their own immediate neighborhood. Hon. Daniel Durkee, Librarian Wisconsin State Historical Society, has delivered a lecture which has been printed and scattered broadcast throughout the land, urging the people to perpetuate their local history, and every county history that is published is purchased by him for that institution, of which he is Librarian. In that vast library of the Historical Society of Wisconsin, no historical works are more referred to than the local histories of the various counties of the States of the Union.

Believing that Hardin county afforded material for a good history, the Union Publishing Company of Springfield, Illinois, sent a corps of experienced historians into the field with instructions to spare no pains in compiling a complete and reliable work. As preliminary to the work, and in order to insure correctness and a work in which every citizen of the county might feel a just pride, the co-operation of the Old Settlers' Society was secured. That society appointed a committee to read and revise the general history of the county, and a like committee in each township to examine and correct the history of their respective townships. With but one or two exceptions, every man thus appointed served to the best of his ability, and the wisdom of the choice of the committees is shown in the work performed. We feel confident that we here present to our patrons and the citizens of the county a history that is as correct as possible for human beings to make it. Special care has been taken in its compilation, hundreds of men and women being interviewed, and every source of information canvassed that facts alone should be incorporated in it. The manuscript was then read to the committees, and time given to make such corrections as they deemed necessary, and each member was urged to exercise care, and not be backward in mak-

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ing such corrections or such suggestions as might be deemed necessary to insure correctness and add to the value of the work. Our thanks are certainly due to these men, a number of whom spent much time, with no thought of reward other than that received in the consciousness of a duty well performed. It would be utterly impossible to mention all who thus labored, and who did all in their power to make the History of Hardin County a model county history. But we must not forget to mention J. M. Boyd, Stephen Whited, Henry L. Huff and Samuel Smith, who did more than any others, though not because others were unwilling to help us in the work, for none refused us aid when called upon. Mr. Boyd and Mr. Smith were fortunate in having more leisure to attend to our wants; Mr. Whited held an office in which more historical matter could be gathered than others; and Mr. Huff was the oldest attorney in the county, and was convenient to the court house; we therefore could call upon him for information with less trouble to ourselves, and on the principle of always whipping the willing horse, we often imposed upon his good nature. Dr. Underwood was an invaluable aid to us in the preparation of the Medical Chapter. Every county officer, and every deputy employed in the various offices showed a perfect willingness and an earnest desire to aid us in obtaining information.

The press of the county is also entitled to our special gratitude. Without an exception, we have received the kindest treatment from each newspaper, their files being placed at our disposal, and from which we obtained much of the information contained in this volume. The editors of the various papers we now number among our friends, and trust that friendship will ever remain unbroken.

In conclusion, we will say that our work is now done; the History of Hardin County is placed in your hands. We trust that you will be pleased with it. It has been in a measure to us a labor of love, and the pleasant hours that we have spent with the pioneers and good people of Hardin county, will often be recalled, and the remembrance will be one of unalloyed pleasure.

UNION PUBLISHING COMPANY.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

HISTORY OF IOWA.

CHAPTER I.

	PAGE
INTRODUCTORY	17
Original inhabitants.....	17
Mound Builders.....	18
The Red Men.....	18
Discovery of the Mississippi.....	19
Marquette.....	19
LaSalle.....	20
Purchase of Louisiana.....	20

CHAPTER II.

INDIANS AND INDIAN WARS.....	21
The Illinois, Sacs and Foxes	21
The Iowas.....	22
War between Sacs and Foxes and Iowas.....	22
The Sioux.....	24
Black Hawk War.....	31
Battle of Bad-Axe.....	33

CHAPTER III.

INDIAN TREATIES.....	36
Black Hawk Treaty	36
Sacs and Fox Treaty	38
Treaty with the Sioux.....	39
Treaty with the Sacs.....	39
Treaty with the Foxes.....	39
Treaty with the Iowas.....	40
Treaty with the Sacs of Rock River.....	40
Treaty of 1824.....	40
Treaty of 1830.....	40
Treaty with Sacs, Foxes and other Tribes	41
Treaty with the Winnebagos.....	41
Treaty of 1836, with the Sacs and Foxes.....	42
Treaty of 1837.....	42
Treaty of Relinquishment.....	42
Treaty of 1842.....	42

CHAPTER IV.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.....	43
The Dubuque Settlement.....	43
The Giard Settlement.....	43
The Montrose Settlement.....	43
The Burlington Settlement.....	43
The Keokuk Settlement.....	43
Rules for the Government of Dubuque.....	45

PAGE

Military Interference with Settlements.....	45
Extinguishment of Indian Titles.....	46
The Fort Madison Settlement.....	47
Flint Hills.....	47
The Davenport Settlement.....	48
Clayton County Settlement.....	48
Council Bluffs.....	48
Des Moines.....	49

CHAPTER V.

TERRITORIAL AND STATE ORGANIZATIONS.....	50
Territory of Wisconsin.....	50
Territorial Council.....	50
Organization of Counties.....	51
Territory of Iowa.....	51
First Territorial Officers.....	51
First Iowa Territorial Legislature.....	52
First Session of the Legislature.....	52
A Stormy Session.....	52
Selection of the Capital.....	52
Iowa City.....	53
Loan for the Completion of the State House.....	53
Woman's Rights.....	54
The Missouri War.....	55
Attempt at State Organization.....	56
Constitutional Convention.....	56
Second Constitutional Convention.....	57
Election of State Officers.....	57
Salaries of State Officers.....	58

CHAPTER VI.

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE.....	58
State School Superintendent.....	58
Public Buildings.....	59
Location of State University.....	59
Appointment of Supreme Judges.....	60
Railroad Buildings.....	62
Organization of the Republican Party.....	63
Constitutional Convention.....	64
Des Moines Chosen the State Capital.....	64
Census by Counties.....	67

CHAPTER VII.

GEOLOGY—TOPOGRAPHY—WATER COURSES.....	69
Azoic System.....	70
Lower Silurian System.....	70
Upper Silurian System.....	71

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Devonian System.....	71
Carboniferous System.....	71
Cretaceous System.....	75
Peat.....	76
Gypsum.....	76
Minor Deposits Sulphate of Lime.....	78
Sulphate of Stronita.....	78
Sulphate of Baryta.....	78
Sulphate of Magnesia.....	78
Climate.....	79
Topography.....	79
Lakes and Streams.....	80

CHAPTER VIII.

IOWA AND THE REBELLION.....	89
Response to the Nation's Call.....	90
First Infantry.....	96
Second Infantry.....	97
Third Infantry.....	97
Fourth Infantry.....	98
Fifth Infantry.....	98
Sixth Infantry.....	98
Seventh Infantry.....	98
Eighth Infantry.....	99
Ninth Infantry.....	99
Tenth Infantry.....	99
Eleventh Infantry.....	100
Twelfth Infantry.....	100
Thirteenth Infantry.....	101
Fourteenth Infantry.....	101
Fifteenth Infantry.....	101
Sixteenth Infantry.....	102
Seventeenth Infantry.....	102
Eighteenth Infantry.....	103
Nineteenth Infantry.....	103
Twentieth Infantry.....	103
Twenty-first Infantry.....	103
Twenty-second Infantry.....	104
Twenty-third Infantry.....	104
Twenty-fourth Infantry.....	105
Twenty-fifth Infantry.....	105
Twenty-sixth Infantry.....	105
Twenty-seventh Infantry.....	105
Twenty-eighth Infantry.....	106
Twenty-ninth Infantry.....	106
Thirtieth Infantry.....	106
Thirty-first Infantry.....	107
Thirty-second Infantry.....	107
Thirty-third Infantry.....	107
Thirty-fourth Infantry.....	107
Thirty-fifth Infantry.....	108
Thirty-sixth Infantry.....	108
Thirty-seventh Infantry.....	108
Thirty-eighth Infantry.....	109
Thirty-ninth Infantry.....	109
Fortieth Infantry.....	110
Forty-first Infantry.....	110
Forty-fourth Infantry.....	110
Forty-fifth Infantry.....	111
Forty-sixth Infantry.....	111
Forty-seventh Infantry.....	111
Forty-eighth Infantry.....	111
First Cavalry.....	111
Second Cavalry.....	112
Third Cavalry.....	112
Fourth Cavalry.....	112
Fifth Cavalry.....	113
Sixth Cavalry.....	113
Seventh Cavalry.....	113
Eighth Cavalry.....	114
Ninth Cavalry.....	114
First Battery.....	114
Second Battery.....	114
Third Battery.....	115
Fourth Battery.....	115
Iowa Regiment of Colored Troops.....	115
Northern Border Brigade.....	115
Southern Border Brigade.....	115
Promotions.....	115

CHAPTER IX.

	PAGE
EDUCATIONAL—STATE INSTITUTIONS.....	117
The First School House.....	117
Act for the Establishment of Common Schools.....	118
The State University.....	121
State Normal School.....	123
State Agricultural College.....	124
Other Colleges and Universities.....	124
Deaf and Dumb Institute.....	126
College for the Blind.....	126
Iowa Hospital for the Insane.....	127
Hospital for the Insane at Independence.....	128
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	128
Asylum for Feeble Minded Children.....	129
Penal Institutions.....	129
Anamosa Penitentiary.....	130
Boys' Reform School.....	130
State Historical Society.....	131
State Agricultural Society.....	131
Fish-Hatching House.....	131

CHAPTER X.

POLITICAL.....	132
First Election.....	132
Campaign of 1840.....	132
Campaign of 1841.....	132
Campaign of 1842.....	134
Campaign of 1843.....	134
Campaign of 1844.....	134
Constitutional Convention.....	136
Campaign of 1846.....	136
Campaign of 1847.....	138
Campaign of 1848.....	140
Campaign of 1849.....	143
Campaign of 1850.....	145
Campaign of 1851.....	147
Campaign of 1852.....	147
Campaign of 1853.....	149
Campaign of 1854.....	150
Campaign of 1855.....	152
Campaign of 1856.....	153
Campaign of 1857.....	154
Campaign of 1858.....	157
Campaign of 1859.....	159
Campaign of 1860.....	163
Campaign of 1861.....	165
Campaign of 1862.....	167
Campaign of 1863.....	170
Campaign of 1864.....	172
Campaign of 1865.....	173
Campaign of 1866.....	176
Campaign of 1867.....	179
Campaign of 1868.....	180
Campaign of 1869.....	182
Campaign of 1870.....	183
Campaign of 1871.....	184
Campaign of 1872.....	186
Campaign of 1873.....	189
Campaign of 1874.....	191
Campaign of 1875.....	194
Campaign of 1876.....	196
Campaign of 1877.....	198
Campaign of 1878.....	201
Campaign of 1879.....	206
Campaign of 1880.....	210
Campaign of 1881.....	212

CHAPTER XI.

TERRITORIAL AND STATE OFFICERS—	
Robert Lucas.....	215
John Chambers.....	220
James Clarke.....	223
Other Territorial Officers.....	227
State Officers.....	227

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

VII

HISTORY OF HARDIN COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

	PAGE
INTRODUCTORY	231

CHAPTER II.

THE BEGINNING.	233
Early Settlements.....	233
Organization of the County.....	234
First County Officers.....	234
First Political Convention.....	234
Location of the County Seat.....	234
Second Election for County Officers.....	234

CHAPTER III.

OFFICIAL ACTION.....	235
Organization of Townships.....	235
Actions of the Board of Supervisors.....	236
Organization of First Board.....	236
Members of the First Board—1861.....	236
Claims of County for Swamp Lands.....	236
Equalization of Assessment.....	236
Aid for Soldiers.....	236
Second Annual Meeting.....	237
Further Action on Soldiers' Aid.....	237
Third Annual Meeting.....	237
Fourth Annual Meeting.....	238
Patriotic Resolutions.....	238
Fifth Annual Meeting.....	238
Soldiers' Bounties.....	238
Sixth Annual Meeting.....	239
Legislature Petitioned to Pass an Enabling Act.....	240
Vault Ordered Erected.....	240
Investigation of Accounts of County Officers.....	240
Settlement with Dr. Cusack.....	240
Seventh Annual Meeting.....	240
Safe Robbery.....	241
Eighth Annual Meeting.....	241
The County Seat matter.....	241
Ninth Annual Meeting.....	242
Tenth Annual Meeting.....	242
Prohibition.....	242
Funding of the County Debt.....	242
Reduction of Number Members County Board.....	243
Tenth Annual Meeting.....	243
Gift of a Court House to County.....	243
Eleventh Annual Meeting.....	243
Twelfth Annual Meeting.....	243
Vote Authorized on Purchase of Poor Farm.....	243
Erection of a New Vault.....	244
Fourteenth Annual Meeting.....	244
Fifteenth Annual Meeting.....	244
Employment of Superintendent Poor Farm.....	244
Sixteenth Annual Meeting.....	244
Seventeenth Annual Meeting.....	244
Purchase of a Poor Farm.....	245
Temperance Legislation.....	245
Eighteenth Annual Meeting.....	245
Nineteenth Annual Meeting.....	245
Twentieth Annual Meeting.....	245
Twenty-first Annual Meeting.....	246
Twenty-second Annual Meeting.....	246

CHAPTER IV.

	PAGE
PIONEER LIFE.....	246
Early Manners and Customs.....	249
Character of the Pioneers.....	251
Clothing.....	252
Weddings.....	254
Shakes.....	254
Wolf-Hunting.....	256
Bee-Hunting.....	256
Snakes.....	256
Agriculture.....	259
Religion.....	260

CHAPTER V.

COURTS OF HARDIN COUNTY.....	260
DISTRICT COURT.....	261
First Term.....	261
First Grand Jury.....	261
First Petit Jury.....	261
The First Case.....	261
Second Term.....	262
First Admission to the Bar.....	262
Trial of John F. Duncombe et al.....	262
Sketch of Judge McFarland.....	263
First Naturalization Papers Granted.....	263
John M. Scott vs. S. L. Higenbotham.....	264
State vs. George Gilman Start.....	264
Sketch of Judge Porter.....	265
State vs. Finley Ranesbarger.....	266
State vs. Thornton.....	266
State vs. E. M. Maybell.....	266
Resolutions of Respect for Judge Chase.....	267
Sketch of Judge Chase.....	267
State vs. A. J. Reed et al.....	268
State vs. Isam Harris.....	269
The Wipka Martin Murder Case.....	273
Sketch of Judge Mitchell.....	274
State vs. Stephen and John Glover.....	275
State vs. William F. Dodge.....	276
State vs. Edgar Osborne.....	276
Sketch of Judge Henderson.....	277
Sketch of Judge McKenzie.....	277
CIRCUIT COURT.....	280
Judge Samuel L. Rose.....	280
Judge J. H. Bradley.....	281
Judge D. D. Miracle.....	281
COUNTY COURT.....	281

CHAPTER VI.

THE BAR OF HARDIN COUNTY.....	282
List of Attorneys.....	285
(See Biographical Index.)	

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATIONAL.....	306
Congressional Action.....	306
Legislative Action.....	306
Territorial Enactments.....	307
First School in Hardin County.....	310
County Superintendents.....	310

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
Extract from Superintendent Moore's Report..	310	School Fund Commissioners.....	383
Report of Superintendent McCoy.....	311	Superintendents of Common Schools.....	383
Edwin Fuller.....	313	County Recorders.....	383
Enos P. Stubbs.....	313	County Treasurers.....	385
L. S. McCoy.....	313	County Auditors.....	388
H. G. Fuller.....	314	Sheriffs.....	389
Teachers' Institutes.....	315	Surveyors.....	393
Normal Institutes.....	315	County Prosecuting Attorneys.....	394
CHAPTER VIII.		CHAPTER XII.	
THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.....	316	COUNTY SEAT CONTESTS.....	396
Eldora Physicians.....	316	Steamboat Rock and Eldora.....	397
Ackley Physicians.....	322	Point Pleasant and Eldora.....	397
Union Physicians.....	324		
Iowa Falls Physicians.....	327	CHAPTER XIII.	
Alden Physicians.....	328	REMINISCENCES OF THE PIONEERS.....	403
Steamboat Rock Physicians.....	328	By Samuel Smith.....	403
Providence Physicians.....	331	By Eli C. Mossman.....	406
Point Pleasant Physicians.....	332	"Now and Then," by E. W. Eastman.....	409
Hubbard Physicians.....	333		
Lawn Hill Physicians.....	333	CHAPTER XIV.	
Hardin County Medical Association.....	334	THE WAR FOR THE UNION.....	413
CHAPTER IX.		Sixth Infantry.....	417
TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.....	335	Tenth Infantry.....	421
Topography.....	335	Twelfth Infantry.....	422
Geology.....	337	Thirteenth Infantry.....	431
Coal Fields of Hardin County.....	338	Sixteenth Infantry.....	431
CHAPTER X.		Eighteenth Infantry.....	431
POLITICAL.....	345	Twenty-third Infantry.....	431
Campaign of 1853.....	345	Thirty-second Infantry.....	431
Campaign of 1854.....	345	Forty-fourth Infantry.....	442
Campaign of 1855.....	346	Fifty-fourth Infantry.....	442
Campaign of 1856.....	346	First Cavalry.....	442
Campaign of 1857.....	347	Second Cavalry.....	443
Campaign of 1858.....	347	Fourth Cavalry.....	444
Campaign of 1859.....	348	Sixth Cavalry.....	444
Campaign of 1860.....	348	Ninth Cavalry.....	444
Campaign of 1861.....	349	Third Battery.....	444
Campaign of 1862.....	350	Northern Border Brigade.....	444
Campaign of 1863.....	350	Roll of Honor.....	444
Campaign of 1864.....	351		
Campaign of 1865.....	351	CHAPTER XV.	
Campaign of 1866.....	351	IOWA REFORM SCHOOL.....	446
Campaign of 1867.....	352		
Campaign of 1868.....	352	CHAPTER XVI.	
Campaign of 1869.....	352	THE PRESS.....	456
Campaign of 1870.....	352	Hardin County Sentinel.....	457
Campaign of 1871.....	352	Iowa Falls Sentinel.....	461
Campaign of 1872.....	352	Eldora Ledger.....	462
Campaign of 1873.....	353	Eldora Herald.....	468
Campaign of 1874.....	354	Union Star.....	476
Campaign of 1875.....	354	Hubbard News.....	477
Campaign of 1876.....	354	Hubbard Times.....	478
Campaign of 1877.....	357	Alden News.....	479
Campaign of 1878.....	357	Alden Times.....	479
Campaign of 1879.....	357	Ackley Papers.....	481
Campaign of 1880.....	357	Eldora Tribune.....	482
Campaign of 1881.....	358	Steamboat Rock News.....	482
Official Vote.....	358	Iowa Falls Register.....	482
CHAPTER XI.		CHAPTER XVII.	
NATIONAL, STATE AND COUNTY REPRESENTATION.....	372	OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.....	483
Congressional.....	372	Constitution Old Settlers' Society.....	484
Lieutenant-Governor.....	374	Amended Constitution.....	486
State Treasurer.....	374	First Annual Picnic.....	487
Members of the General Assembly.....	374		
Constitutional Convention.....	376		
County Judges.....	377		
Clerks of the District Courts.....	378		

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

IX

CHAPTER XVIII.

	PAGE
AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.....	488
Hardin County Agricultural Society.....	489
The Reorganized Society.....	489
Abstract of Assessments.....	490
Union Agricultural Society.....	503

CHAPTER XIX.

RAILROADS.....	505
Illinois Central.....	505
Central Iowa Railway.....	506
Chicago & Northwestern.....	514
Burlington & Cedar Rapids.....	514
Projected Railroad.....	514

CHAPTER XX.

ALDEN TOWNSHIP.....	515
First Settlement.....	515
Other Early Settlers—Biographical.....	516
Topographical.....	522
First Marriage.....	522
First Birth.....	522
First Death.....	522
Educational.....	522
Religious.....	523
Organic.....	523
Poukeepsie.....	523
Settlers of the Second and Third Decade.....	523
TOWN OF ALDEN.....	529
Postoffice.....	531
Incorporation.....	532
Religious.....	532
Educational.....	534
Societies.....	535
Home of the Dead.....	538
Newspapers.....	538
Physicians.....	539
Hotels.....	539
Elevators.....	539
Furniture Trade.....	540
Drug Trade.....	540
Wagon Manufactory.....	540
Blacksmithing.....	541
Shoemaking.....	541
Harness-Making.....	541
Lumber Trade.....	541
Banks.....	542
Railroad.....	543
Other Business Interests.....	543

CHAPTER XXI.

BUCKEYE TOWNSHIP.....	547
First Settlement.....	547
Organic.....	551
Topographical.....	551
Earthworks.....	552
First Marriage.....	552
First Birth.....	552
Educational.....	552
Religious.....	552
Biographical.....	552

CHAPTER XXII.

CONCORD TOWNSHIP.....	554
First Settlers.....	555
First Marriage.....	555
First Birth.....	555
Organic.....	555
Religious.....	556
Educational.....	556
Cemetery.....	556
Biographical.....	557

CHAPTER XXIII.

	PAGE
CLAY TOWNSHIP.....	560
Early Settlement.....	560
First Birth.....	560
First Deaths.....	560
Topographical.....	560
Minerals.....	561
Organic.....	561
Educational.....	562
Nursery.....	562
The Pioneers.....	563
Settlers of a Later Date.....	573
Bear Hunt.....	576
Wild Animals.....	576
A Veteran.....	576
Suicide.....	576
Drowned.....	576
TOWN OF STEAMBOAT ROCK.....	577
First Things.....	577
Postoffice.....	578
Incorporation.....	579
Religious.....	580
Educational.....	583
Masonic.....	584
Literary.....	584
Mills.....	584
Wagon Manufactory.....	585
The Blacksmith Trade.....	585
Banks.....	586
Grain and Lumber Trade.....	587
The Wood Trade.....	588
General Merchants.....	588
Hotels.....	588
HAZEL GREEN.....	589

CHAPTER XXIV.

ELDORA TOWNSHIP.....	590
Early Settlers.....	590
Organic.....	601
Educational.....	602
Religious.....	602
Representative Citizens.....	603
TOWN OF XENIA.....	611
BUNKER HILL CITY.....	612
Flouring Mill.....	612
TOWN OF ELDORA.....	613
Postoffice.....	613
Hotels.....	615
Religious.....	619
Educational.....	626
Societies.....	626
Hardin County Bank.....	629
Shaver Wagon Company.....	630
Organic.....	631
The Mercantile Trade.....	632
Photography.....	640
Railroad.....	641
Elevators.....	641
Eldora Cemetery Society.....	641

CHAPTER XXV.

GRANT TOWNSHIP.....	645
First Settlement.....	645
Organic.....	645
Educational.....	645
Religious.....	646
Postoffice.....	646
Cemetery.....	646
Temperance.....	646
Topographical.....	647
First Things.....	647
Biographical.....	647

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

CHAPTER XXVI.

	PAGE
ELLIS TOWNSHIP.....	656
Organic.....	656
First Marriages.....	657
First Birth.....	657
First Death.....	657
Postoffices.....	657
Religious.....	658
Educational.....	658
Ellis Library Association.....	659
Manufactories.....	659
Stacy's Ditcher.....	659
Cheese Factories.....	660
Biographical.....	660

CHAPTER XXVII.

ETNA TOWNSHIP.....	673
Early Settlements.....	673
First Birth.....	677
First Marriage.....	678
First Deaths.....	678
Educational.....	678
Religious.....	678
A Centenarian.....	678
Representative Citizens.....	678
TOWN OF ACKLEY.....	680
The Beginning.....	683
First Things.....	684
The Postoffice.....	684
Incorporation.....	685
Attorneys.....	685
Physicians.....	686
Educational.....	686
Mill.....	686
Agricultural Works.....	686
General Merchandise.....	686
Grocery Trade.....	687
Hotels.....	687
Lumber Trade.....	688
Drug Trade.....	688
Furniture.....	688
Elevators.....	688
Hardware.....	689
Banks.....	690
Trades and Professions.....	694
Benevolent and Other Societies.....	698
Religious.....	700
ABBOTT.....	705
ROBERTSON.....	705
CLEVES.....	706

CHAPTER XXVIII.

HARDIN TOWNSHIP.....	706
Descriptive.....	706
Early Settlement and Early Settlers.....	708
First Marriage.....	720
First Birth.....	720
First Death.....	720
Postoffices.....	720
Organic.....	721
Educational.....	722
Religious.....	722
Reminiscence of Nathan Townsend.....	722
ROCKSYLVANIA.....	725
Representative Citizens.....	726
IOWA FALLS.....	731
Postoffice.....	735
Incorporation.....	736
Prominent Citizens.....	737
Societies.....	742
Ladies' Social Gathering.....	746
Public Schools.....	749
Religious.....	750
Banks.....	759
Hotels.....	760

PAGE

Flouring Mills.....	761
Woolen Mill.....	761
Creamery.....	762
Insurance.....	762
Railroads.....	766
Business Men.....	766
Mineral Spring.....	772
Paper Towns.....	774
Address by W. C. Woodruff.....	777

CHAPTER XXIX.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.....	787
Early Settlement and Early Settlers.....	787
Educational.....	794
Religious.....	798
Organic.....	800
Well-known Citizens.....	800
HARDIN CITY.....	813
BERLIN.....	814
Fatal Accident.....	815
Cemeteries.....	815
EAGLE CITY.....	815

CHAPTER XXX.

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.....	816
First Settlement.....	816
First Things.....	834
Topographical.....	834
Organization.....	834
Cemeteries.....	834
Educational.....	835
Religious.....	835
POINT PLEASANT.....	837
VILLAGE OF LAWN HILL.....	838
QUEBEC.....	838
Biographical.....	841

CHAPTER XXXI.

PROVIDENCE TOWNSHIP.....	845
First Settlement.....	845
Organization.....	859
Religious.....	860
Educational.....	864
Topographical.....	864
First Events.....	864
The First Ferry.....	865
The Cyclone.....	865
Temperance.....	866
Insurance.....	866
Biographical.....	867
NEW PROVIDENCE.....	870

CHAPTER XXXII.

TIPTON TOWNSHIP.....	873
Descriptive.....	873
Early Settlers.....	873
First Marriage.....	878
First Death.....	878
Cemeteries.....	878
Educational.....	878
Religious.....	879
Societies.....	879
Postoffices.....	880
Tipton in the War.....	880
Cyclone.....	880
Prominent Citizens.....	880
TOWN OF HUBBARD.....	887
Postoffice.....	888
School.....	889
Incorporation.....	889
Religious.....	889
Societies.....	890

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

XI

	PAGE		PAGE
Attorneys	893	Mills	940
Newspapers	893	Organization	940
Hotels	894	Postoffices	940
Bank of Hubbard	894	Topographical	940
Elevators	894	Representative Men	940
General Merchandise	894	TOWN OF UNION	959
Other Trades	895	Mercantile	959
The Future	895	Postoffice	960
Coal Interests	896	Religious	960
Business Men	897	Educational	962
		Societies	962
		TOWN OF GIFFORD	964
		TOWN OF WHITTEN	965
CHAPTER XXXIII			
SHERMAN TOWNSHIP	904		
Topographical	904		
Settlement	904		
Educational	904		
First Birth	905		
First Marriage	905		
First Death	905		
Organic	905		
Defalcation	906		
Small-Pox	906		
TOWN OF RADCLIFF	906		
Postoffice	907		
Mercantile	907		
Biographical	909		
CHAPTER XXXIV.			
UNION TOWNSHIP	917		
First Settlement	917		
The Pioneers	918		
Educational	939		
Religious	939		
CHAPTER XXXV.			
MISCELLANEOUS	967		
First Events	967		
Claim Law	967		
The Cyclone	967		
Biographical	970		
Gold in Hardin County	970		
Temperance	971		
Constitutional Amendment	976		
Shooting Affray at Aekley	976		
Double Tragedy	977		
Shot Himself	979		
Shooting of Charles Fleming	979		
Patrons of Husbandry	979		
Hardin County Mutual Protection Association	979		
Morse Defalcation	980		
Safe Robbery	982		
Horrible Accident	982		
Fatal Accident	982		
Hardin County of To-day	983		

BIOGRAPHICAL.

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
Abel, O. E. 772	Baxter, A. B. 669	Brooks, Geo. 826	Carton, J. A. 690
Ackles, W. B. 605	Bear, B. F. 804	Brown, H. J. 730	Cartwright, D. B. 586
Adams, J. C. 299-915	Beard, L. T. 548	Brown, John F. 298	Casebeer, J. A. 916
Adams, J. Q. 925	Beck, Wm. F. 766	Brown, S. W. 727	Cassiday, — 299
Adams, W. H. H. 810	Bennett, Thos. 819	Brownell, Myron 605	Catlin, Alden 519
Adams, Riley 596	Benson, H. J. 957	Bruee, B. F. 527	Caverhill, Wm. 668
Albrook, Charles E. 303	Benson, John 929	Bryant, J. M. 805	Cayton, John. 873
Alden, Henry 517	Benson, Solon F. 387	Bryson, A. M. 301	Cessna, Oliver. 806
Alden, Henry 544	Bigelow, M. F. 544	Bueholtz, A. 910	Chadwick, I. B. 885
Allen, Wm. V. 301	Biggs, Isaiah 727	Buckner, Wm. T. 596	Chapin, O. B. 938
Allison, Levi 731	Billings, Reuben 606	Buey, A. 886	Chase, Daniel D. 267
Alvord, D. J. 727	Bird, E. M. 728	Bunee, F. E. 666	Chatfield, J. R. 669
Anderson, M. W. 300	Birdsall, B. P. 303	Bunee, Lyman 665	Christian, F. 695
Anderson, Wm. 650	Birdsall, T. J. 542	Buee, W. W. 741	Christy, J. M. 898
Andrews, E. 847	Blair, Marcus 853	Burling, Clarence 638	Claney, C. A. 900
Andrews, Wm. F. 854	Bliss, C. A. 793	Burnham, Loren. 521	Clark, Clifton 609
Angell, J. W. 328	Bliss, L. O. 768	Burns, M. 683	Claus, Jacob. 949
Arnold, Granville. 567	Bloch, S. 696	Burns, Patrick. 790	Clayton, Thomas. 525
Atwater, Dr. 332	Blondin, Van 697	Bushman, J. R. 524	Cleveland, O. S. 529
Austin, E. C. 878	Blum, F. 639	Buttolph, J. T. 759	Cloud, Thomas 903
Axtell, S. 660	Bocke, August. 885		Clover, Solomon 676
	Bolden, Asher. 515	Cady, James F. 305	Cook, C. J. 333
Babcock, Rev. T. F. 952	Bond, John S. 846	Cady, P. P. 883	Cook, John P. 372
Bachman, James. 640	Bond, Wm. 846	Cady, Mrs. O. B. 884	Collins, J. A. 718
Baer, A. P. 916	Bongar, A. 676	Caldwell, John 709	Collins, Amasa 873
Bailey, James E. 594	Boody, Charles 831	Caldwell, A. M. 771	Combellek, John 528
Bailey, Thomas M. 515	Boody, Fred. 826	Caldwell, J. W. 331	Comstock, J. M. 313
Baker, Rev. A. A. 622	Bossmeyer, E. 869	Calkins, E. R. 729	Conger, John D. 591
Baldwin, Caleb 857	Bowers, David 791	Campbell, Robt. 932	Conklin, Myron 575
Ballard, H. D. 913	Bowers, I. H. 791	Campbell, E. M. 387	Cooper, Robert 771
Barber, Joseph 668	Bowman, Samuel 597	Campbell, L. E. 386	Copp, S. G. 612
Barhite, A. 550	Boyd, J. M. 380	Carawav, W. A. 662	Corfe, Frederick 326
Barnhart, Isaac. 875	Boyd, S. W. 610	Carleton, R. A. 771	Cowan, P. J. 387
Barnes, Rev. J. R. 622	Boyer, J. A. 957	Carpenter, Walter 667	Coy, G. 525
Barnes, H. H. 951	Boylan, John T. 600	Carpenter, Rev. A. 666	Crandall, A. M. 697
Barnes, Mark 951	Boyland, W. W. 876	Carter, L. M. 955	Crawford, Johu 515
Barnum, A. G. 676	Boynton, Rev. C. F. 622	Carter, O. J. 935	Creath, John 761
Barrett, John 516	Bradford, H. S. 909	Carter, H. F. 935	Crim, Adam. 788
Bates, Wm. 930	Bradley, J. H. 281	Carter, Wm. H. 935	Crippin, E. C. 799
Bates, Daniel. 568	Bronson, Dr. 332	Carter, Harlan 655	Crocker, Geo. A. 809

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
Crockett, E. W. 527	Finkbone, E. M. 299	Hammond, J. C. 765	Ibach, B. F. 600
Cronk, A. 811	Finn, Fred. 909	Hampton, Levi 867	Isebrands, Henry 565
Cronk, D. 811	Finster, H. J. 588	Hardin, J. F. 303	Ingrum, David. 947
Crook, W. H. 853	Fish, Milton. 553	Hardin, John T. 574	Irvin, J. Q. 923
Crosbie, John. 598	Fisher, John A. 575	Harms, Meno. 573	Ives, A. 729
Crosgrove, Thomas. 332	Fisher, O. G. 322	Harp, Oliver. 773	Ivins, G. A. 772
Crosley, Edgar. 914	Fisher, W. E. 719	Harp, J. A. 728	
Cross, O. M. 729	Fisher, J. M. 543	Harris, Isaac. 952	Jackman, W. C. 667
Crosser, D. C. 876	Fitch, J. B. 544	Harris, A. C. 635	Jackson, Henry. 606
Crosser, M. J. 827	Flesner, Herman. 913	Harris, I. 557	Jameson, A. W. 698
Cundiff, Wm. D. 952	Follett, L. M. 970	Harris, Geo. 529	Jensen, A. P. 670
Cunningham, S. B. 578	Follett, H. F. 611	Hart, Isaac L. 471	Johus, Henry. 566
Cusack, J. H. 317	Foote, W. H. 518	Hartinger, James. 663	Johnson, C. P. 522
Curtis, K. C. 670	Fossler, Samuel. 792	Harvey, Dr. 324	Johnson, S. M. 559
Cutler, H. P. 331	Foster, J. H. 327	Hathaway, J. B. 679	Johnson, Hugh. 718
	Foster, Jesse C. 683	Hathaway, Geo. 574	Johnson, P. E. 739
Darling, R. J. 806	Fox, John P. 887	Hauser, T. N. 918	Johnson, Wm. 811
Davidson, W. N. 299	Francis, Wm. 684	Hauser, Elias J. 387	Johnson, L. A. 820
Davis, A. A. 521	Frazer, L. S. 936	Havens, James. 741	Johnson, Israel A. 874
Davis, Jacob. 591	Frisbie, F. B. 328	Hayden, Wallen. 790	Johnston, W. S. 812
Davis, Jesse C. 868	Frisbie, M. 388	Haynes, Wm. 573	Jones, J. W. 377
Davis, M. J. 539	Fritcher, Dr. 322	Heath, R. J. 810	Jones, W. W. 480
Davis, Timothy. 372	Frost, Isaiah. 567	Hecker, Geo. 553	Jones, Pleasant. 515
Dawdy, J. A. 919	Fryer, J. H. 688	Heinzerling, E. 910	Jones, R. H. 558
Deere, C. 819	Fuller, Edwin. 313	Henderson, H. C. 277	Jones, L. P. 760
Deering, N. C. 373	Fuller, Howard G. 314	Henderson, J. B. 597	Jones, Wm. 765
DeGroff, J. N. 809	Fuller, W. A. 611	Hendryx, H. H. 955	Jones, F. Q. 773
Demauder, Ira. 719	Furman, Simeon. 636	Hiatt, Joel W. 742	Jones, Rev. W. 836
Dersham, Henry. 793	Furman, J. A. 602	Higenbotham, J. W. 570	
Devendorf, L. A. 843	Furman, J. M. 636	Hill, A. P. 728	Kallmerten, F. J. 333
Devine, Johu. 942	Furry, Joseph. 517	Hill, F. C. 525	Kelly, L. L. 762
Deyo, B. E. 619	Furry, A. R. 543	Hill, M. W. 327	Kelly, Mark J. 478
Dickey, T. J. 588	Fuson, James D. 570	Hinshaw, T. D. 848	Kellogg, A. P. 550
Diltz, Geo. W. 874		Hiserote, A. J. 648	Kellogg, T. 548
Doan, Amos. 675	Gaines, E. F. 635	Hiserote, Wm. H. 793	Kelocow, F. 678
Doan, W. S. T. 803	Galloway, John. 942	Hitt, J. L. 515	Kelso, J. S. 323
Dobbins, Levi. 592	Garretson, J. F. 811	Hoag, Lindley M. 756	Kelso, John. 567
Dodson, Dr. 322	Garrison, O. W. 298	Hoag, J. L. 772	Kemp, Sumner. 516
Doepke, C. H. 694	Gaulding, J. S. 289	Hoag, Z. K. 771	Kennedy, R. 660
Donovan, J. J. 597	Gearhart, J. N. 604	Hockett, Francis. 649	Kennedy, Milton. 660
Doty, Peter H. 832	George, Jacob. 715	Hockett, Norton. 655	Kersey, Asher. 854
Downend, John. 832	George, Wm. 715	Hockett, J. S. 855	Kidwiler, A. F. 709
Drake, A. M. 886	Gettis, M. C. 883	Hodson, David H. 557	Kidwiler, Jacob. 787
Drake, A. N. 914	Ghrist, I. W. 323	Hoelscher, Chas. 651	Kidwiler, J. H. 788
Draper, Franklin. 520	Gilbert, C. E. 670	Hoelscher, Henry. 651	King, J. E. 321
Dudley, Henry. 868	Gilchrist, Edwin. 605	Holt, Robert. 844	King, E. H. 328
Duke, J. T. 819	Gilman, C. C. 512	Hoover, H. D. 886	Kirby, Frank. 640
Duren, C. McK. 629	Gilman, Z. 382	Hoover, Samuel W. 563	Klopp, Israel. 726
	Gilman, Fred. 302	Hoover, John H. 564	Knapp, T. B. 737
Eastman, E. W. 291	Gifford, C. T. 957	Hornung, J. L. 883	Knodell, Rev. J. R. 623
Eastman, Josephus. 298	Gillham, John C. 913	Hough, Jacob. 875	
Eaton, L. T. 664	Gogerty, B. R. 647	Hough, Chas. P. 910	Ladd, J. A. 328
Eberhart, W. A. P. 394	Gordon, L. D. 877	Hough, Geo. C. 914	Lake, F. 664
Edgington, J. J. 633	Gourlay, J. D. 379	Houghtelin, S. 554	Laird, John. 529
Edgington, S. R. 633	Graham, Wm. 793	Hoskin, John. 528	Lamb, M. M. 810
Edgington, Jonathan. 632	Graham, Edward. 678	Howell, Wm. 877	Lambright, Jacob. 803
Edgington, Joseph. 632	Graham, John. 609	Hubbard, Asahel. 373	Lane, George. 593
Eggers, H. 676	Graves, Rev. A. 622	Hubbard, John A. 557	Lane, Robert. 593
Eiler, Daniel. 686	Gray, P. S. 710	Hubbard, J. 811	Lane, W. S. 958
Ellerding, Wm. 825	Green, Chas. R. 575	Hubbard, S. B. 831	Lane, J. T. 715
Ellis, Sidney. 567	Greer, Allen. 298	Hudson, T. S. 610	Lane, D. T. 716
Ellsworth, E. S. 772	Greer, W. A. 631	Huff, Henry L. 289	Lathrop, I. 674
Ellsworth, John. 614	Griffin, Jesse. 790	Huff, Thomas. 789	Lathrop, S. F. 584
Ellsworth, D. F. 592	Griffith, Geo. P. 393	Huffman, A. 809	Lathrop, S. E. 674
Ellsworth, DeRoy. 593	Griffith, E. F. 558	Huffman, Solomon. 805	Lawrence, J. W. 936
Ely, John. 828	Griffith, D. P. 716	Hughes, A. B. 793	Lee, William. 557
Emerson, Geo. 606	Griggs, Geo. L. 306	Hughes, A. S. 794	Lee, C. M. 637
Estabrook, Edward. 610	Grimley, A. 917	Hughes, H. P. 803	Leffler, Joseph. 553
Estabrook, John V. 568	Grothaus, J. H. 576	Hubert, M. 593	Lemoine, A. 524
Estabrook, Porter. 568	Groat, M. A. 541	Humphreys, Thos. 674	Lenhart, Frank. 540
Estes, J. L. 732	Gunn, Alex. 792	Hunnicut, G. H. 867	Lepley, E. M. 947
Evans, L. H. 259		Hunt, David. 757	Lepley, Geo. 938
Evans, J. L. 327	Hadley, J. S. 637	Hunt, Nathan. 726	Lesh, Isaac N. 563
	Hadley, P. C. 855	Hunt, L. G. 648	Leverton Wm. 565
Fairechild, John N. 289	Hadley, Jeremiah S. 856	Hunter, Isaac N. 604	Leverton, G. W. 617
Fallfrieh, Dr. 323	Hadley, H. M. 856	Hunter, A. J. 331	Lieser, I. M. 677
Farrell, Cornelius P. 526	Haggin, Greenberry. 233	Hunter, J. D. 336	Lieser, W. L. 677
Faulkner, Dr. 323	Hall, John. 604	Hurley, J. H. 696	Linn, Richard. 548
Feustra, Dr. 323	Hall, Otis. 604		Little, E. H. 662
Fiddler, Henry. 389	Hallett, N. 947	Hutchens, Wm. V. 557	Livengood, J. T. 915
Fiddler, J. T. 547	Hammer, Sr., Chas. 876	Hutchinson, John. 669	Lockard, Wm. 923

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

XIII

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
Lockard, Geo. W..... 924	Mosely, Henry..... 728	Pomeroy, Charles..... 373	Shellenberger, D. M..... 899
Lockwood, L. H..... 926	Mossman, George..... 874	Pool, Wm. H..... 599	Sheffield, R. F..... 326
Lohr, Geo. H..... 885	Mossman, E. C..... 822	Porter, John..... 265	Shepherd, L. J..... 665
Long, Daniel..... 958	Mossman, S. E..... 874	Pratt, Henry O..... 373	Shepherd, John..... 393
Loomis, O. F..... 804	Mueller, T. E..... 698	Preston, W. S..... 468	Sherwood, Wm. H..... 731
Lord, Dr..... 317	Mulford, S. S..... 857	Price, L. W..... 923	Shiere, Rev. P. B..... 622
Lord, L. W..... 667	Mulford, A. M..... 847	Price, Rev. J..... 815	Shiffer, Rev. J. K..... 620
Lounsberry, J. G..... 926	Munson, Oliver..... 553	Pritchard, C. D..... 521	Simpson, J. W..... 662
Lounsberry, A. A..... 932	Murphy, Rev. D. H..... 703	Pritchard, Martin..... 519	Simpson, R. D..... 789
Lounsberry, Joshua W. 931	Murphy, A. C..... 299	Putnam, J. D..... 378	Simpson, F. H..... 789
Lowden, L. O..... 304	Myers, Wm..... 827		Sime, Colben..... 559
Lowe, A. L..... 331	Myers, Wm..... 516	Quiggle, J. S..... 800	Sink, A. H..... 559
Lundy, E. W..... 846	McBride, R. H..... 466		Skellenger, J. W..... 900
Lundy, James..... 848	McBride, John C..... 468	Race, Joseph..... 833	Slack, Henry..... 889
Lundy, J. D..... 841	McBride, James..... 886	Rainesbarger, E. M..... 586	Slack, Philip..... 333
Luttje, Geo. E..... 730	McCall, Rev. S..... 603	Ranesberger, Wm..... 565	Sloan, Wm. A..... 941
Lynn, J. W..... 828	McChesney, T. I..... 661	Rash, L. E..... 935	Sloan, J. F..... 940
Lyon, J. I..... 549	McConkie, J. C..... 573	Rath, John..... 693	Smith, A. E..... 322
	McConnelough, J. M..... 553	Rath, Andrew..... 689	Smith, Samuel..... 385
Maden, J. S..... 720	McCormick, J. B..... 853	Rathbone, John Q..... 554	Smith, O. M..... 477
Madole, James..... 945	McCoy, L. S..... 315	Rathbone, Gideon..... 554	Smith, James..... 717
Mark, Edward..... 715	McDill, J. H..... 325	Redinger, F..... 812	Smith, S. P..... 762
Marling, John..... 820	McDonald, A. W..... 596	Reece, Wm..... 845	Smith, J. S..... 767
Marrow, Robert..... 669	McElroy, Geo..... 596	Reed, James..... 929	Smith, Leonidas..... 821
Marshall, Levi..... 950	McFarland, C. J..... 263	Reed, Samuel A..... 300	Smith, James..... 841
Marshall, Dr..... 322	McGowan, R. J. O..... 768	Reed, B. F..... 568	Smith, H. C..... 869
Marshall, J. L..... 899	McIntyre, A..... 821	Reese, J. H..... 385	Smith, J. B..... 913
Marshman, Geo..... 887	McKenzie, James W..... 277	Reese, Frank M..... 887	Smith, Sr., Samuel..... 918
Martin, D. H..... 859	McKinley, A. P..... 322	Reitmeier, H..... 679	Smuck, J. B..... 880
Martin, A. P..... 726	McMillen, C. T..... 663	Reynolds, W. A..... 957	Smuck, Geo..... 885
Martin, J. A..... 726	McMillen, C. D..... 663	Reynolds, James..... 600	Snider, H..... 549
Martin, Frank..... 687	McMillan, E. H..... 741	Richardson, A. W..... 528	Snider, Martin..... 573
Martin, A. H..... 949	McMillan, Geo..... 741	Rickel, Wm. W..... 663	Snider, John..... 548
Martin, Wm..... 929	McNabb, J. W..... 900	Ridgeway, J. L..... 635	Snyder, Israel..... 321
Martin, Samuel..... 598	McPherson, D..... 525	Ridout, S. O..... 887	Southard, L. W..... 590
Martin, N. S..... 652	McWhirter, John..... 716	Riel, Harmon..... 652	Speer, James..... 956
Mason, Wilson R..... 520		Riley, John..... 664	Speers, James..... 379
Mason, Samuel..... 595	Narum, I. O..... 635	Rink, John..... 696	Spencer, J. Allen..... 394
Mason, Peter..... 595	Newby, Willis..... 949	Ripley, R. F..... 379	Sperry, J. C..... 518
Massey, S. M..... 524	Nichols, J. H..... 898	Risse, A..... 706	Spurgin, Joseph..... 856
Meador, D. G..... 612	Nichols, S. J..... 898	Ritenour, G. H..... 636	Spurlin, Daniel..... 924
Meador, Allen..... 640	Nicholson, Wm..... 938	Robb, B. D..... 636	Stacy, W..... 659
Meeker, A. D..... 877	Nix, W. J..... 697	Roberts, John S..... 302	Staley, Geo..... 634
Mendenhall, E. B..... 867	Norris, F. A..... 637	Roberts, Matthew..... 768	Starr, J. B..... 803
Merrill, A. M..... 526	Noyes, A. A..... 587	Roberts, A. Pratt..... 299	Starr, A..... 806
Meyer, A. F..... 688	Nuckolls, Ezra..... 639	Robertson, Wm..... 570	Starr, B..... 809
Middleton, T. M..... 946	Nye, Joseph S..... 689	Robertson, Geo..... 805	Stebbins, E. L..... 720
Miller, D. B..... 948		Rockwell, Chas. H..... 566	Steele, Edwin..... 792, 813
Miller, Jacob..... 920	Odell, Elijah..... 717	Rogers, Jacob S..... 877	Steenberger, W..... 950
Miller, Geo..... 527	Orr, B. F..... 673	Rogers, Jesse..... 518	Steenblock, J. H..... 675
Miller, Geo. W..... 729	Oviatt, W. H..... 661	Rogers, John..... 937	Sterns, F. H..... 589
Miller J. T..... 740		Roller, Chas..... 541	Stevens, Hosmer..... 760
Miller, J. B..... 664	Packard, C. H..... 665	Root, A. S..... 589	Stewart, Samuel W..... 574
Miller, H. C..... 760	Painter, Wm..... 333	Roem Bros..... 916	Stiarwalt, Wm..... 680
Miller, James..... 816	Painter, Isaac..... 899	Rose, Samuel L..... 280	Stiles, M. F..... 377
Miller, Peter..... 819	Palmer, Hiram D..... 524	Rose, W. C..... 559	Story, Amos..... 948
Miller, F..... 820	Palmer, Richard..... 527	Ross, James S..... 475	Stotser, John..... 677
Mills, Alex..... 650	Pardee, Erastus..... 386	Ross, Geo. H..... 666	Stout, Job..... 383
Mills, Benj..... 857	Parish, B. S..... 939	Rosecrans, M. P..... 299	Stout, F. B..... 592
Mills, Irvin..... 903	Parish J. B..... 946	Rowan, J. N..... 819	Strahorn, F. P..... 680
Milner, J. K..... 898	Park, L. L..... 819	Rubottom, Levi..... 868	Strahorn, Joseph..... 677
Milner, T. H..... 306	Parker, Ellis..... 377	Rumper, John..... 913	Strauss, A. B..... 958
Mingle, J. H..... 884	Parker, R. L..... 317	Rummell, L..... 540	Strickler, Dr..... 322
Miracle, D. D..... 281	Parmelec, A..... 525	Ryken, M. E..... 679	Stringer, Geo..... 529
Mitchell, Isaac J..... 274	Parsons, J. J..... 478		Strother, T. W..... 898
Mitchell, Geo. W..... 858	Patten, Samuel..... 680	Saucer, W. H..... 697	Strother, C. W..... 842
Mitchell, J. M..... 884	Paul, Wm. C..... 558	Sawin, E. S..... 383	Stuart, L. M..... 668
Mitterer, A..... 875	Pearson, A. H..... 325	Sayre, L. N..... 638	Stuart, Ira B..... 668
Mohr, William J..... 291	Peat, Edwin..... 951	Sayre, M. V..... 925	Stubbs, Enos P..... 313
Moler, Daniel..... 773	Pence, Wm. F..... 570	Scales, J. H..... 301	Stuckenbergh, F..... 915
Montz, Wm..... 919	Perkins, John..... 599	Scott, L. L..... 640	Surles, Ralph..... 700
Moore, Isaac S..... 816	Perkins, F..... 792	Scott, Wm..... 573	Swain, A. C..... 382
Moore John..... 926	Pickett, Jason, W..... 581	Scott, J. M..... 379	Swartwout, L. D..... 812
Moore, W. W..... 697	Pickert, Geo..... 946	Scott, W. W..... 957	Swartwout, S. J..... 812
Moore, John..... 563	Pierson, D..... 916	Senter, H. H..... 720	Syversen, S..... 809
Moore, Alfred..... 563	Pilgrims, The..... 547	Shafer, Wm..... 789	
Morris, J. K..... 695	Pillsbury, A. H..... 325	Sharp, J. P..... 761	Talbott, B. I..... 708
Moorman, J. C..... 634	Pillsbury, F. W..... 300	Shattuck, H. B..... 806	Tash, S. W..... 603
Morriell, G. L..... 550	Platts, J. F..... 828	Shaver, W. T..... 631	Taylor, L. O..... 687
Morse, N. C..... 322	Plough, A. B..... 647	Shaw, L. F..... 731	Taylor Bros..... 541
Morton, W. M..... 328	Plummer, Philemon..... 517	Shclon, T. J..... 873	Texido, F. C..... 731

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Thayer, E. D.....	670	VanVoorhes, S. W.....	843	Whited, Stephen.....	388	Wilson, R. P.....	679
Thompson, James D.....	285	VanVoorhes, G.....	609	Whitesell, Wm.....	730	Wilson, Wm. G.....	951
Thorington, James.....	372			Whitmore, Wm. M.....	955	Wilson, J. A.....	942
Thornton, J. R.....	605	Wait, W.....	666	Whitney, Anson.....	595	Winehester, S. G.....	376
Tiddeus T G.....	696	Waite, R. H.....	579	Whitney, A. C.....	540	Windecker, John.....	679
Tilton, B. F.....	601	Waldo, S. S.....	383	Whitney, J. G.....	520	Windette, E. A.....	916
Todd, Geo.....	526	Walker, Wm.....	598	Whitney, Geo.....	931	Wisner, L. F.....	739
Tolman, Henry.....	603	Walthall, D. B.....	730	Wickham, Asel.....	576	Wood, A. F.....	930
Tomlinson, John.....	526	Walton, J. D.....	728	Wilde, Wm.....	767	Wood, James W.....	297
Townsend, Nathan.....	709	Walton, Benj.....	595	Wildman, Seneca.....	858	Wood, Albert.....	523
Townsend, I. L.....	703	Ward, George.....	304	Wildman, O. S.....	832	Woodruff, M. C.....	461-738
Travis, Rev. G. J.....	758	Ward, R. T.....	719	Wildman, Wm.....	859	Woodside, James.....	610
Treat, Robert M.....	520	Warn, C. H.....	804	Wilcox, E. B.....	569	Worden, M. H.....	946
Trickey, John.....	568	Warring, C. M.....	958	Wilcox, P. J.....	948	Wright, E. R.....	869
Turk, H. B.....	323	Weaver, S. M.....	300	Wilkinson, D. K.....	719	Wright, Robert.....	761
Turner, D. W.....	587	Weaver, A. A.....	750	Wilkinson, Wm. A.....	528	Wright, John.....	569
Underwood, Myron.....	318	Weaver, J. B.....	844	Willcox, W. V.....	390	Wumkes, E.....	695
Utey, Milton.....	544	Webb, A. E.....	390	Willhoite, G. R.....	914		
Van Buskirk, M.....	767	Webb, N. L.....	585	Williams, Philo.....	909		
Vander, Huyt, Dr.....	323	Weiland, J. H.....	766	Williams, F. C.....	698	Yearick, J. G.....	390
Vandever, Wm.....	372	Wentworth, A.....	597	Williams, J. D.....	694	Young, Duane.....	542
VanDornam, A.....	586	White, Daniel.....	661	Williams, H. T.....	543		
VanPatter, L.....	876	White, Joseph.....	740	Wilson, S. L.....	716	Zieger, James.....	592

PORTRAITS.

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Barhite, A.....	807	Graham, John.....	607	McIntyre, A.....	473	Sloan, J. F.....	943
Beard, L. T.....	545			McMillan, Geo.....	817	Sloan, Wm.....	795
Benson, John.....	911	Hall, Otis.....	499			Smith, Samuel.....	257
Birdsall, B. P.....	535	Hauser, T. N.....	257	Nickerson, Wm.....	891	Smith, S. P.....	763
Boyd, J. M.....	437	Hoag, L. M.....	753	Noyes, A. A.....	671	Stout, Job.....	617
Buttolph, J. T.....	743	Huff, Henry L.....	283	Nye, J. S.....	701	Strother, C. W.....	823
Caldwell, J. W.....	329	Irvin, J. Q.....	401	Oviatt, J. M. B.....	839	Tomlinson, John.....	861
Campbell, L. E.....	653					Turner, D. W.....	581
Campbell, Robert.....	921	Kelso, J. S.....	509	Parker, Ellis.....	335		
				Perkins, John.....	785	Underwood, Myron....	319
Devine, John.....	801	Lathrop, I.....	681				
Downend, John.....	829	Leverton, Wm.....	571	Rath, John.....	691		
		Lounsberrv, J. W.....	927	Reed, James.....	933	White, Joseph.....	775
Eastman, E. W.....	293					Whited, Stephen.....	463
Estes, J. L.....	711	Miller, D. B.....	881	State Capitol..	16	Wildman, Seneca.....	849
		Moir, W. J.....	391	Sayre, M. V.....	901	Wildman, Jane.....	851
Fiddler, Henry.....	723	Moore, Isaac S.....	365	Shaver, W. T.....	973	Wood, A. F.....	427
Foster, J. H.....	733	Morse, N. C.....	643	Sheffield, R. H.....	871	Wright, John.....	769

CERTIFICATES OF COMMITTEES.

The following are the certificates of the committees appointed by the Old Settlers' Association to examine and revise the general and township histories. The committees each did their work well and conscientiously, and deserve the thanks of the people of the county.

"We, the undersigned, appointed by the Old Settlers' Association for the purpose of examining and revising the History of Hardin County, compiled by the Union Publishing Company, of Springfield, Ill., hereby certify that we have examined the work and have made such corrections and additions as we in our judgment deemed necessary:

Isaac S. Moore,
J. W. Boyd,
L. W. Southard,
H. L. Huff,
Stephen Whited."

"We, the undersigned, committees appointed for the purpose of revising and correcting the histories of our respective townships for the History of Hardin County, to be published by the Union Publishing Company, of Springfield, Ill., do hereby certify that the manuscript was submitted to us and that we made such corrections and additions as we in our judgment deemed necessary, and as corrected, approve of the same."

Jesse Rogers,
Peter Taylor,
J. Allen Spencer,
—*Alden Township.*

G. L. Morrill,
A. P. Kellogg,
H. Snider,
—*Buckeye Township.*

J. Q. Rathbone,
I. N. Lesh,
S. F. Lathrop,
—*Clay Township.*

E. F. Griffith,
W. C. Paul,
—*Concord Township.*

Ellis Parker,
S. B. Moran,
S. R. Edgington,
—*Eldora Township.*

Rezin Kennedy,
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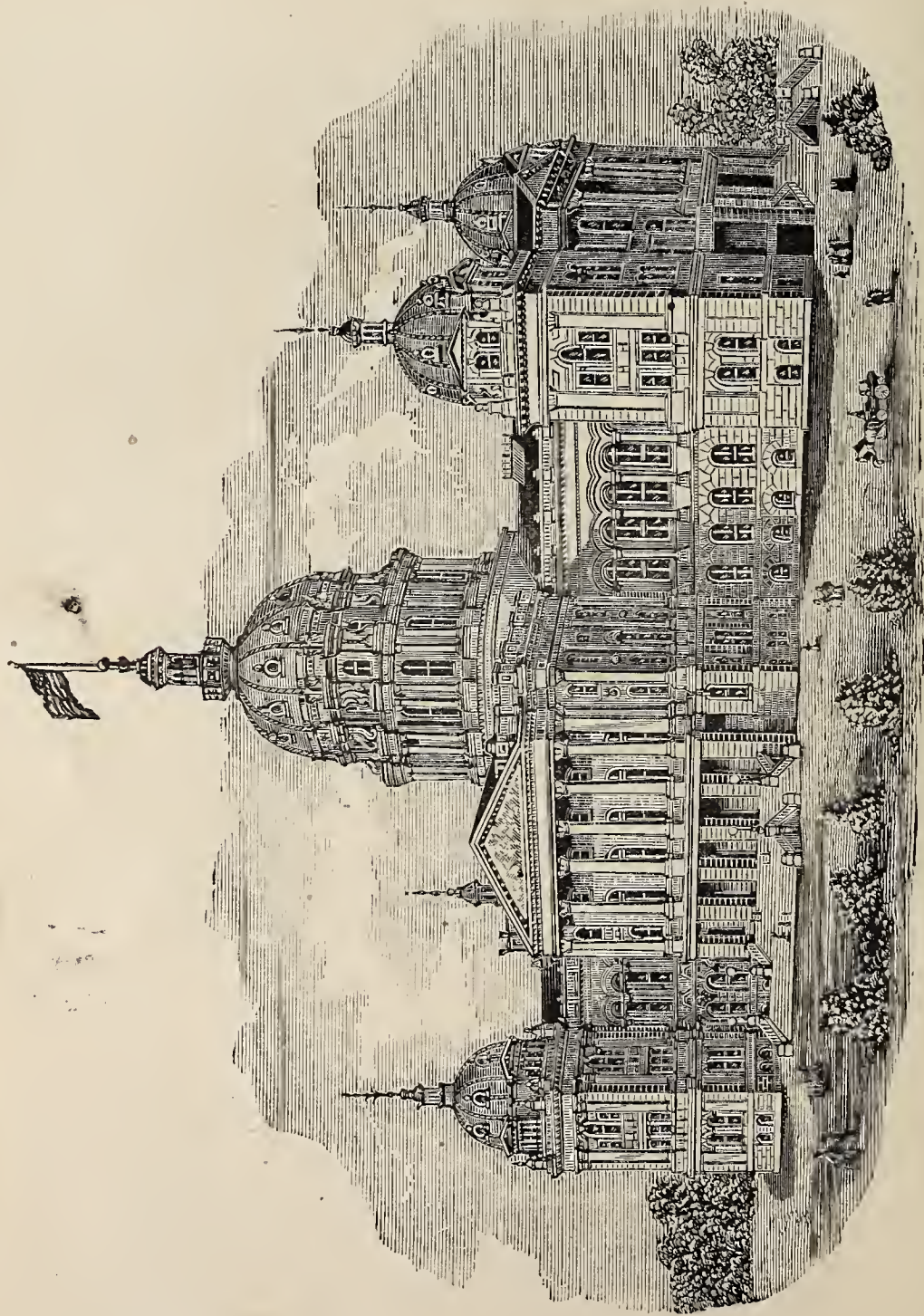
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T. J. Hunter,
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J. Q. Irvin,
—*Union Township.*



STATE CAPITOL, DES MOINES, IOWA.

HISTORY OF IOWA.

CHAPTER I.

THE traveler, in wending his way across the fair State of Iowa, with its evidences of civilization upon every hand; its magnificent churches with spires pointing heavenward; its school-houses almost upon every hill; palatial residences evincing wealth and refinement, cannot realize that, less than a half century ago, this "beautiful land" was the home only of the red man, who roamed at will over the fair and fertile prairies, hunting in the woods and fishing in its streams. The change would seem too great for him to realize. But it is indeed true. These churches, these school-houses, these palatial residences, these railroads, these telegraph and telephone wires, all have been erected or placed here within the space of a half century.

Before the advent of the Red Men, who were found in possession by the Europeans, who inhabited this country, is a subject yet unsolved, and is shrouded in mystery. That there were human beings of a distinct race from the red men of later days, is gen-

erally conceded, but scientists fail as yet to agree as to their nature and origin. That this continent is co-existent with the world of the ancients cannot be questioned. Every investigation instituted under the auspices of modern civilization confirms this fact. It is thought by many that the first inhabitants came from Asia, by way of Behring's Strait, and in large numbers. Magnificent cities and monuments were raised at the bidding of tribal leaders, and populous settlements centered with thriving villages sprang up everywhere in manifestation of the progress of the people. For the last four hundred years the colonizing Caucasian has trodden on the ruins of a civilization whose greatness he could only surmise. Among these ruins are pyramids similar to those which have rendered Egypt famous. The pyramid of Chalula is square, each side of its base being 1,335 feet, and its height 172 feet. Another pyramid north of Vera Cruz is formed of large blocks of highly polished porphyry, and bears upon its front hiero-

glyphic inscriptions and curious sculpture. It is 82 feet square, and a flight of 57 steps conducts to its summit, which is 65 feet high. The ruins of Palenque are said to extend 20 miles along the ridge of a mountain, and the remains of an Aztec city, near the banks of the Gila, are spread over more than a square league. The principal feature of the Aztec civilization which has come down to us was its religion, which we are told was of a dark and gloomy character. Each new god created by their priesthood, instead of arousing new life in the people, brought death to thousands; and their grotesque idols exposed to drown the senses of the beholders in fear, wrought wretchedness rather than spiritual happiness. In fact, fear was the great animating principal, the motive power which sustained this terrible religion. Their altars were sprinkled with blood drawn from their own bodies in large quantities, and on them thousands of human victims were sacrificed in honor of the demons whom they worshipped. The head and heart of every captive taken in war were offered up as a sacrifice to the god of battles, while the victorious legions feasted on the remaining portions of the bodies. It is said that during the ceremonies attendant on the consecration of two of their temples, the number of prisoners offered up in sacrifice was 12,210, while they themselves contributed large numbers of voluntary victims to the terrible belief.

The race known as the Mound-Builders next attracts the attention of the ethnologists. Throughout the Mississippi Valley, including many portions of Iowa, are found mounds and walls of earth or stone, which

can only have a human origin. These mounds vary in size from a few feet to hundreds of feet in diameter. In them are often found stone axes, pestles, arrow-heads, spear-points, pieces of flint, and other articles. Pottery of various designs is very common in them, and from the material of which they are made geologists have attempted to assign their age.

Some have thought that the Mound-Builders were a race quite distinct from the modern Indians, and that they were in an advanced state of civilization. The best authorities now agree that while the comparatively civilized people called the Aztecs built the cities whose ruins are occasionally found, the Mound-Builders were the immediate ancestors of the Indians De Soto first saw, and little different from the Indians of to-day.

The origin of the Red Men, or American Indians, is a subject which interests as well as instructs. It is a favorite topic with the ethnologist, even as it is one of deep concern to the ordinary reader. A review of two works lately published on the origin of the Indians, treats the matter in a peculiarly reasonable light. It says:

"Recently a German writer has put forward one theory on the subject, and an English writer has put forward another and directly opposite theory. The difference in opinion concerning our aboriginals among authors who have made a profound study of races, is at once curious and interesting. Blumenbach treats them in his classifications as a distinct variety of the human family; but, in the three-fold division of Dr. Latham, they are ranked among the Mongolidæ. Other writers on races

regard them as a branch of the great Mongolian family, which at a distant period found its way from Asia to this continent, and remained here for centuries separate from the rest of mankind, passing, meanwhile, through divers phases of barbarism and civilization. Morton, our eminent ethnologist, and his followers, Nott and Gliddon, claim for our native Red Men an origin as distinct as the flora and fauna of this continent. Prichard, whose views are apt to differ from Morton's, finds reason to believe, on comparing the American tribes together, that they must have formed a separate department of nations from the earliest period of the world. The era of their existence as a distinct and isolated people must probably be dated back to the time which separated into nations the inhabitants of the Old World, and gave to each its individuality and primitive language. Dr. Robert Brown, the latest authority, attributes, in his 'Races of Mankind,' an Asiatic origin to our aboriginals. He says that the Western Indians not only personally resemble their nearest neighbors—the Northeastern Asiatics—but they resemble them in language and tradition. The Esquimaux on the American and the Tchukteis on the Asiatic side understand one another perfectly. Modern anthropologists, indeed, are disposed to think that Japan, the Kuriles, and neighboring regions, may be regarded as the original home of the greater part of the native American race. It is also admitted by them that between the tribes scattered from the Arctic sea to Cape Horn there is more uniformity of physical feature than is seen in any other quarter of the globe. The weight of evidence and au-

thority is altogether in favor of the opinion that our so-called Indians are a branch of the Mongolian family, and all additional researches strengthen the opinion. The tribes of both North and South America are unquestionably homogeneous, and, in all likelihood, had their origin in Asia, though they have been altered and modified by thousands of years of total separation from the present stock."

If the conclusions arrived at by the reviewer is correct, how can one account for the vast difference in manner and form between the Red Man as he is now known, or even as he appeared to Columbus and his successors in the field of discovery, and the comparatively civilized inhabitants of Mexico, as seen in 1521 by Cortez, and of Peru, as witnessed by Pizarro in 1532? The subject is worthy of investigation.

In the year 1541, Ferdinand DeSoto, a Spaniard, discovered the Mississippi river, at the mouth of the Washita. He, however, penetrated no further north than the 35th parallel of latitude, his death terminating the expedition. It was thus left for a later discoverer to first view the "beautiful land."

In a grand council of Indians on the shores of Lake Superior, they told the Frenchmen glowing stories of the "great river" and the countries near it. Marquette, a Jesuit father, became inspired with the idea of discovering this noble river. He was delayed in this great undertaking, however, and spent the interval in studying the language and habits of the Illinois Indians, among whom he expected to travel. In 1673 he completed his preparations for the journey, in which he was to be accompanied by Joliet, an agent of

the French Government. The Indians, who had gathered in large numbers to witness his departure, tried to dissuade him from the undertaking, representing that the Indians of the Mississippi Valley were cruel and blood-thirsty, and would resent the intrusion of strangers upon their domain. The great river itself, they said, was the abode of terrible monsters, who could swallow both canoes and men. But Marquette was not diverted from his purpose by these reports, and set out on his adventurous trip May 13; he reached, first, an Indian village where once had been a mission, and where he was treated hospitably; thence, with the aid of two Miami guides, he proceeded to the Wisconsin, down which he sailed to the great Mississippi, which had so long been anxiously looked for; floating down its unknown waters, the explorer discovered, on the 25th of June, traces of Indians on the west bank of the river, and landed a little above the river now known as the Des Moines. For the first time Europeans trod the soil of Iowa. Marquette remained here a short time, becoming acquainted with the Indians, and then proceeded on his explorations. He descended the Mississippi to the Illinois, by which and Lake Michigan he returned to French settlements.

Nine years later, in 1682, La Salle descended the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, and, in the name of the king of France, took formal possession of all the immense region watered by the great river and its tributaries from its source to its mouth, and named it Louisiana, in honor of his master, Louis XIV. The river he called "Colbert," in honor of the French Minister, and at its mouth erected a column

and a cross bearing the inscription, in French:

"LOUIS THE GREAT, KING OF FRANCE AND NAVARRE,
REIGNING APRIL 9, 1682."

France then claimed by right of discovery and occupancy the whole valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries, including Texas. Spain at the same time laid claim to all the region about the Gulf of Mexico, and thus these two great nations were brought into collision. But the country was actually held and occupied by the native Indians, especially the great Miami Confederacy, the Miamis proper (anciently the Twightwees) being the eastern and most powerful tribe.

Spain having failed to make any settlement in the newly-discovered country, it was left for France to occupy the land, and that government, soon after the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi by La Salle, in 1682, began to encourage the policy of establishing a line of trading posts and missionary stations, extending through the west from Canada to Louisiana.

In 1762, France, in a time of extreme weakness, ceded all the territory west of the Mississippi, including what is now Iowa, to Spain, which power retained possession until October 1, 1800, when it retroceded it to France. This latter power ceded it to the United States in 1803, for the sum of \$15,000,000.

On assuming control, the United States organized all that region west of the Mississippi and north of the Territory of Orleans as the District of Louisiana. In 1805 the District of Louisiana was organized into the Territory of Louisiana.

This Territory was subsequently divided, and now forms seven great States—Louisiana, Missouri, Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. .

CHAPTER II.

INDIANS AND INDIAN WARS.

For more than one hundred years after Marquette and Joliet trod the virgin soil of Iowa, and admired its fertile plains, not a single settlement had been made or attempted, nor even a trading post established. The whole country remained in the undisputed possession of the native tribes, who often poured out their life blood in obstinate contest for supremacy. That this State, so aptly styled "The Beautiful Land," had been the theatre of numerous fierce and bloody struggles between the rival nations for possession of the favored region long before its settlement by civilized man, there is no room for doubt. In these savage wars the weaker party, whether aggressive or defensive, was either exterminated or driven from its ancient hunting grounds.

When Marquette visited this country in 1673, the Illini were a very powerful people, occupying a large portion of the State; but when the country was again visited by the whites, not a remnant of that once powerful tribe remained on the west side of the Mississippi, and Iowa was principally in the possession of the

Sacs and Foxes, a warlike tribe which, originally two distinct nations, residing in New York and on the waters of the St. Lawrence, had gradually fought their way westward, and united, probably after the Foxes had been driven out of the Fox River country in 1846, and crossed the Mississippi. The death of Pontiac, a famous Sac chieftain, was made the pretext for war against the Illini, and a fierce and bloody struggle ensued, which continued until the Illini were nearly destroyed, and their hunting grounds possessed by their victorious foes. The Iowas also occupied a portion of the State, for a time, in common with the Sacs, but they, too, were nearly destroyed by the Sacs and Foxes, and in "The Beautiful Land" these natives met their equally warlike foes, the northern Sioux, with whom they maintained a constant warfare for the possession of the country for many years.

In 1803, when Louisiana was purchased by the United States, the Sacs, Foxes and Iowas possessed the entire State of Iowa, and the two former tribes, also, occupied most of Illinois.

The Sacs had four principal villages, where most of them resided. Their largest and most important town—if an Indian village may be called such—and from which emanated most of the obstacles encountered by the Government in the extinguishment of Indian titles to land in this region, was on Rock river, near Rock Island; another was on the east bank of the Mississippi, near the mouth of Henderson river; the third was at the head of the Des Moines Rapids, near the present site of Montrose; and the fourth was near the mouth of the upper Iowa.

The Foxes had three principal villages. One was on the west side of the Mississippi, six miles above the rapids of Rock river; another was about twelve miles from the river, in the rear of the Dubuque lead mines; and the third was on Turkey river.

The Iowas, at one time identified with the Sacs of Rock river, had withdrawn from them and become a separate tribe. Their principal village was on the Des Moines river, in Van Buren county, on the site where Iowaville now stands. Here the last great battle between the Sacs and Foxes and the Iowas was fought, in which Black Hawk, then a young man, commanded one division of the attacking forces. The following account of the battle has been given:

“Contrary to long established custom of Indian attack, this battle was commenced in the day-time, the attending circumstances justifying this departure from the well-settled usages of Indian warfare. The battle-field was a level river bottom, about four miles in length, and two miles wide

near the middle, narrowing to a point at either end. The main area of this bottom rises perhaps twenty feet above the river, leaving a narrow strip of low bottom along the shore, covered with trees that belted the prairie on the river side with a thick forest, and the immediate bank of the river was fringed with a dense growth of willow. Near the lower end of this prairie, near the river bank, was situated the Iowa village. About two miles above it and near the middle of the prairie is a mound, covered at the time with a tuft of small trees and underbrush growing on its summit. In the rear of this little elevation or mound lay a belt of wet prairie, covered, at that time, with a dense growth of rank, coarse grass. Bordering this wet prairie on the north, the country rises abruptly into elevated broken river bluffs, covered with a heavy forest for many miles in extent, and in places thickly clustered with undergrowth, affording convenient shelter for the stealthy approach of the foe.

“Through this forest the Sac and Fox war party made their way in the night, and secreted themselves in the tall grass spoken of above, intending to remain in ambush during the day and make such observations as this near proximity to their intended victims might afford, to aid them in their contemplated attack on the town during the following night. From this situation their spies could take a full survey of the village, and watch every movement of the inhabitants, by which means they were soon convinced that the Iowas had no suspicion of their presence.

“At the foot of the mound above mentioned the Iowas had their race course, where they diverted themselves with the

excitement of horse-racing, and schooled their young warriors in cavalry evolutions. In these exercises mock battles were fought, and the Indian tactics of attack and defense carefully inculcated, by which means a skill in horsemanship was acquired that is rarely excelled. Unfortunately for them this day was selected for their equestrian sports, and, wholly unconscious of the proximity of their foes, the warriors repaired to the race-ground, leaving most of their arms in the village, and their old men, women and children unprotected.

"Pash-a-po-po, who was chief in command of the Sacs and Foxes, perceived at once the advantage this state of things afforded for a complete surprise of his now doomed victims, and ordered Black Hawk to file off with his young warriors through the tall grass and gain the cover of the timber along the river bank, and with the utmost speed reach the village and commence the battle, while he remained with his division in the ambush to make a simultaneous assault on the unarmed men whose attention was engrossed with the excitement of the races. The plan was skillfully laid and most dexterously executed. Black Hawk with his forces reached the village undiscovered, and made a furious onslaught upon the defenseless inhabitants by firing one general volley into their midst, and completing the slaughter with the tomahawk and scalping-knife, aided by the devouring flames with which they enveloped the village as soon as the fire-brand could be spread from lodge to lodge.

"On the instant of the report of fire-arms at the village, the forces under Pash-a-po-po leaped from their couchant position in the

grass, and sprang, tiger-like, upon the unarmed Iowas in the midst of their racing sports. The first impulse of the latter naturally led them to make the utmost speed toward their arms in the village, and protect, if possible, their wives and children from the attack of their merciless assailants. The distance from the place of attack on the prairie was two miles, and a great number fell in their flight by the bullets and tomahawks of their enemies, who pressed them closely with a running fire the whole way, and the survivors only reached their town in time to witness the horrors of its destruction. Their whole village was in flames, and the dearest objects of their lives lay in slaughtered heaps amidst the devouring element, and the agonizing groans of the dying, mingled with the exulting shouts of the victorious foe, filled their hearts with maddening despair. Their wives and children who had been spared the general massacre were prisoners, and together with their arms in the hands of their victors; and all that could now be done was to draw off their shattered and defenseless forces, and save as many lives as possible by a retreat across the Des Moines river, which they effected in the best possible manner, and took a position among the Soap Creek hills."

Previous to the settlement of their village on Rock river, the Sacs and Foxes had a fierce conflict with the Winnebagos, subdued them and took possession of their lands. At one time this village contained upward of 60 lodges, and was among the largest Indian villages on the continent. The number of Sacs and Foxes in 1825 was estimated by the Secretary of War to

be 4,600. Their village was situated in the immediate vicinity of the upper rapids of the Mississippi, where the flourishing towns of Rock Island and Davenport are now situated. The extensive prairies dotted over with groves, the beautiful scenery, the picturesque bluffs along the river banks, the rich and fertile soil producing large crops of corn, squash and other vegetables with little labor, the abundance of wild fruit, game, fish, and almost everything calculated to make it a delightful spot for an Indian village, which was found there, had made this place a favorite home of the Sacs, and secured for it the strong attachment and veneration of the whole nation.

The Sioux located their hunting grounds north of the Sacs and Foxes. They were a fierce and warlike nation, who often disputed possessions with their rivals in savage and bloody warfare. The possessions of these tribes were mostly located in Minnesota, but extended over a portion of Northern and Western Iowa to the Missouri river. Their descent from the north upon the hunting grounds of Iowa frequently brought them into collision with the Sacs and Foxes, and after many a conflict and bloody struggle, a boundary line was established between them by the Government of the United States, in a treaty held at Prairie du Chien in 1825. Instead of settling the difficulties, this caused them to quarrel all the more, in consequence of alleged trespasses upon each other's side of the line. So bitter and unremitting became these contests, that, in 1830, the Government purchased of the respective tribes of the Sacs and Foxes, and the Sioux, a strip of land twenty miles

wide on both sides of the line, thus throwing them forty miles apart by creating a "neutral ground," and commanded them to cease their hostilities. They were, however, allowed to fish and hunt on the ground unmolested, provided they did not interfere with each other on United States territory.

Soon after the acquisition of Louisiana, the United States Government adopted measures for the exploration of the new Territory, having in view the conciliation of the numerous tribes of Indians by whom it was possessed, and also the selection of proper sites for the establishment of military posts and trading stations. The Army of the West, Gen. Wilkinson commanding, had its headquarters at St. Louis. From this post Captains Lewis and Clarke, with a sufficient force, were detailed to explore the unknown sources of the Missouri, and Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike to ascend to the head waters of the Mississippi. Lieut. Pike, with one sergeant, two corporals and seventeen privates, left the military camp, near St. Louis, in a keel boat, with four months' rations, August 9th, 1805. On the 20th of the same month the expedition arrived within the present limits of Iowa, at the foot of the Des Moines Rapids, where Pike met William Ewing, who had just been appointed Indian Agent at this point, a French interpreter, four chiefs, fifteen Sacs and Fox warriors. At the head of the rapids, where Montrose is now situated, Pike held a council with the Indians, in which he addressed them substantially as follows:

"Your great father, the President of the United States, wishes to be more intimately

acquainted with the situation and wants of the different nations of Red people in our newly acquired Territory of Louisiana, and has ordered the General to send a number of his warriors in different directions to take them by the hand and make such inquiries as might afford the satisfaction required."

At the close of the council he presented the Red Men with some knives, tobacco and whisky. On the 23d of August he arrived at what is supposed, from his description, to be the site of the present city of Burlington, which he selected as the location of a military post. He describes the place as "being on a hill, about forty miles above the River de Moine Rapids, on the west side of the river, in latitude about 40 deg. 21 min. north. The channel of the river runs on that shore. The hill in front is about 60 feet perpendicular, and nearly level at the top. About 400 yards in the rear is a small prairie, fit for gardening, and immediately under the hill is a limestone spring, sufficient for the consumption of a whole regiment." In addition to this description, which corresponds to Burlington, the spot is laid down on his map at a bend in the river a short distance below the mouth of the Henderson, which pours its waters into the Mississippi from Illinois. The fort was built at Fort Madison, but from the distance, latitude, description and map furnished by Pike, it could not have been the place selected by him, while all the circumstances corroborate the opinion that the place he selected was the spot where Burlington is now located, called by the early voyagers on the Mississippi "Flint Hills." In company with one of his men, Pike went on

shore on a hunting expedition, and following a stream which they supposed to be a part of the Mississippi, they were led away from their course. Owing to the intense heat and tall grass, his two favorite dogs, which he had taken with him, became exhausted, and he left them on the prairie, supposing that they would follow him as soon as they should get rested, and went on to overtake his boat. After reaching the river he waited some time for his canine friends, but they did not come, and as he deemed it inexpedient to detain the boat longer, two of his men volunteered to go in pursuit of them, and he continued on his way up the river, expecting that the two men would soon overtake him. They lost their way, however, and for six days were without food, except a few morsels gathered from the stream, and might have perished had they not accidentally met a trader from St. Louis, who induced two Indians to take them up the river, and they overtook the boat at Dubuque. At the latter place Pike was cordially received by Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman, who held a mining claim under a grant from Spain. He had an old field piece, and fired a salute in honor of the advent of the first American who had visited that part of the Territory. He was not, however, disposed to publish the wealth of his mines, and the young and evidently inquisitive officer obtained but little information from him.

Upon leaving this place, Pike pursued his way up the river, but as he passed beyond the limits of the present State of Iowa, a detailed history of his explorations does not properly belong to this volume. It is sufficient to say that, on the site of Fort Snelling, Minnesota, he held a

council with the Sioux, Sept. 23, and obtained from them a grant of 100,000 acres of land. Jan. 8, 1806, he arrived at a trading post belonging to the Northwest Company, on Lake De Sable, in latitude 47°. This company at that time carried on their immense operations from Hudson's Bay to the St. Lawrence; up that river, on both sides along the great lakes, to the head of Lake Superior, thence to the sources of the Red River of the North, and west to the Rocky Mountains, embracing within the scope of their operations what was subsequently the State of Iowa. After successfully accomplishing his mission and performing a valuable service to the whole Northwest, Pike returned to St. Louis, arriving there April 30, 1806.

Before the Territory of Iowa could be open to settlement by the whites, it was necessary that the Indian title should be extinguished and the original owners removed. The Territory had been purchased by the United States, but was still occupied by the Indians, who claimed title to the soil by right of possession. In order to accomplish this purpose, large sums of money were expended, besides the frontier being disturbed by Indian wars, terminated repeatedly by treaty, only to be renewed by some act of oppression on the part of the whites, or some violation of treaty stipulation.

When the United States assumed control of the country, by virtue of the Louisiana purchase, nearly the whole State was in possession of the Sacs and Foxes, a powerful and warlike nation, who were not disposed to submit without a struggle to what they considered the encroachment of the pale faces. Among the most noted

chiefs, and one whose restlessness and hatred of the Americans occasioned more trouble to the Government than any other of his tribe, was Black Hawk, who was born at the Sac Village, on Rock river, in 1767. He was simply the chief of his own band of Sac warriors; but by his energy and ambition he became the leading spirit of the united nation of Sacs and Foxes, and one of the prominent figures in the history of the country from 1804 till his death.

In early manhood he attained distinction as a fighting chief, having led campaigns against the Osages and other neighboring tribes. About the beginning of the present century he began to appear prominent in affairs on the Mississippi. His life was a marvel. He is said by some to have been the victim of a narrow prejudice and bitter ill-will against the Americans.

Upon the cession of Spain to France, in 1801, it did not give up possession of the country, but retained it, and by the authority of France transferred it to the United States in 1804. At that time Black Hawk and his band were in St. Louis, and were invited to be present and witness the transfer; but he refused the invitation, and it is but just to say that this refusal was caused probably more from regret that the Indians were to be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Spanish authorities than from any special hatred toward the Americans. In his life he says: "I found many sad and gloomy faces because the United States were about to take possession of the town and country. Soon after the Americans came I took my band and went to take leave of my Spanish

father. The Americans came to see him also. Seeing them approach, we passed out of one door as they entered another, and immediately started in our canoes for our village on Rock river, not liking the change any better than our friends appeared to at St. Louis. On arriving at our village, we gave the news that strange people had arrived at St. Louis, and that we should never see our Spanish father again. The information made all our people sorry."

November 3, 1804, a treaty was concluded between William Henry Harrison, then Governor of Indiana Territory, on behalf of the United States, and five chiefs of the Sac and Fox nation, by which the latter, in consideration of \$2,234 worth of goods then delivered, and a yearly annuity of \$1,000 to be paid in goods at just cost, ceded to the United States all that land on the east side of the Mississippi, extending from a point opposite the Jefferson, in Missouri, to the Wisconsin river, embracing an area of over 51,000,000 of acres. To this treaty Black Hawk always objected, and always refused to consider it binding upon his people. He asserted that the chiefs or braves who made it had no authority to relinquish the title of the nation to any of the lands they held or occupied, and, moreover, that they had been sent to St. Louis on quite a different errand, namely: to get one of their people released, who had been imprisoned at St. Louis for killing a white man.

In 1805 Lieutenant Pike came up the river for the purpose of holding friendly councils with the Indians and selecting sites for forts within the territory recently acquired from France by the United

States. Lieut. Pike seems to have been the first American whom Black Hawk ever met or had a personal interview with, and he seemed very much prepossessed in his favor. He gives the following account of his visit to Rock Island: "A boat came up the river with a young American chief and a small party of soldiers. We heard of them soon after we passed Salt river. Some of our young braves watched them every day to see what sort of people he had on board. The boat at length arrived at Rock river, and the young chief came on shore with his interpreter, made a speech and gave us some presents. We in turn presented him with meat and such other provisions as we had to spare. We were well pleased with the young chief; he gave us good advice, and said our American father would treat us well."

Fort Edwards was erected soon after Pike's expedition, at what is now Warsaw, Illinois, also Fort Madison, on the site of the present town of that name, the latter being the first fort erected in Iowa. These movements occasioned great uneasiness among the Indians. When work was commenced on Fort Edwards, a delegation from their nation, headed by some of their chiefs, went down to see what the Americans were doing, and had an interview with the commander, after which they returned home and were apparently satisfied. In like manner, when Fort Madison was being erected, they sent down another delegation from a council of the nation held at Rock river. According to Black Hawk's account, the American chief told them that he was building a house for a trader, who was coming to sell them goods cheap, and that the soldiers were coming

to keep him company—a statement which Black Hawk says they distrusted at the time, believing that the fort was an encroachment upon their rights, and designed to aid it getting their lands away from them. It is claimed, by good authority, that the building of Fort Madison was a violation of the treaty of 1804. By the 11th article of that treaty, the United States had a right to build a fort near the mouth of the Wisconsin river, and by article 6 they had bound themselves “that if any citizen of the United States or any other white persons should form a settlement upon their lands, such intruders should forthwith be removed.” Probably the authorities of the United States did not regard the establishment of military posts as coming properly within the meaning of the term “settlement” as used in the treaty. At all events, they erected Fort Madison within the territory reserved to the Indians, who became very indignant.

Very soon after the fort was built, a party led by Black Hawk attempted its destruction. They sent spies to watch the movements of the garrison, who ascertained that the soldiers were in the habit of marching out of the fort every morning and evening for parade, and the plan of the party was to conceal themselves near the fort, and attack and surprise them when they were outside. On the morning of the proposed day of the attack, five soldiers came out and were fired upon by the Indians, two of them being killed. The Indians were too hasty in their movement, for the parade had not commenced. However, they kept up the attack several days, attempting the old Fox strategy of setting fire to the fort with blazing arrows;

but finding their efforts unavailing, they soon gave up and returned to Rock river.

In 1812, when war was declared between this country and Great Britain, Black Hawk and his band allied themselves with the British, partly because he was dazzled by their specious promises, but more probably because they were deceived by the Americans. Black Hawk himself declared that they were forced into war by being deceived. He narrates the circumstances as follows: “Several of the head men and chiefs of the Sacs and Foxes were called upon to go to Washington to see their Great Father. On their return they related what had been said and done. They said the Great Father wished them, in the event of a war taking place with England, not to interfere on either side, but to remain neutral. He did not want our help, but wished us to hunt and support our families, and live in peace. He said that British traders would not be permitted to come on the Mississippi to furnish us with goods, but that we should be supplied with an American trader. Our chiefs then told him that the British traders always gave them credit in the fall for guns, powder and goods, to enable us to hunt and clothe our families. He repeated that the traders at Fort Madison would have plenty of goods; that we should go there in the fall and he would supply us on credit, as the British traders had done.” Black Hawk seems to have accepted the proposition, and he and his people were very much pleased. Acting in good faith, they fitted out for their winter’s hunt, and went to Fort Madison in high spirits to receive from the trader their outfit of supplies; but after waiting some time, they were told by the trader

that he would not trust them. In vain they pleaded the promise of their Great Father at Washington; the trader was inexorable. Disappointed and crest fallen, the Indians turned sadly to their own village. Says Black Hawk: "Few of us slept that night. All was gloom and discontent. In the morning a canoe was seen ascending the river; it soon arrived bearing an express, who brought intelligence that a British trader had landed at Rock Island with two boats filled with goods, and requested us to come up immediately, because he had good news for us, and a variety of presents. The express presented us with tobacco, pipes and wampum. The news ran through our camp like fire on a prairie. Our lodges were soon taken down and all started for Rock Island. Here ended all our hopes of remaining at peace, having been forced into the war by being deceived." He joined the British, who flattered him, and styled him "Gen. Black Hawk," decked him with medals, excited his jealousy against the Americans, and armed his band; but he met with defeat and disappointment, and soon abandoned the service and came home.

There was a portion of the Sacs and Foxes, whom Black Hawk, with all his skill and cunning, could not lead into hostilities to the United States. With Keokuk ("The Watchful Fox") at their head, they were disposed to abide by the treaty of 1804, and to cultivate friendly relations with the American people. So, when Black Hawk and his band joined the fortunes of Great Britain, the rest of the nation remained neutral, and, for protection, organized with Keokuk for their chief. Thus, the nation was divided into

the "War and Peace party." Black Hawk says he was informed, after he had gone to the war, that the nation, which had been reduced to so small a body of fighting men, were unable to defend themselves in case the Americans should attack them, and, having all the old men, women and children belonging to the warriors who had joined the British, on their hands to provide for, a council was held, and it was agreed that Quash-qua-me (The Lance) and other chiefs, together with the old men, women and children, and such others as chose to accompany them, should go to St. Louis and place themselves under the American Chief stationed there. Accordingly they went down, and were received as the "friendly band" of Sacs and Foxes, and were provided for and sent up the Missouri river.

On Black Hawk's return from the British army, he says Keokuk was introduced to him as the war chief of the braves then in the village. He inquired how he had become chief; and was informed that their spies had seen a large armed force going toward Peoria, and fears were entertained of an attack upon the village; whereupon a council was held, which concluded to leave the village, and cross over to the other side of the Mississippi. Keokuk had been standing at the door of the lodge when the council was held, not being allowed to enter on account of never having killed an enemy, where he remained until Wa-co-me came out. Keokuk asked permission to speak to the council, which Wa-co-me obtained for him. He then addressed the chiefs. He remonstrated against the desertion of their village, their own homes, and the

graves of their fathers, and offered to defend the village.

The council consented that he should be their war chief. He marshaled his braves, sent out spies, and advanced on the leading trail to Peoria, but returned without seeing the enemy. The Americans did not disturb the village, and all were satisfied with the appointment of Keokuk. Like Black Hawk, he was a descendant of the Sac branch of the nation, and was born on Rock river in 1780. He was of a pacific disposition, but possessed the elements of true courage, and could fight when occasion required with cool judgment and heroic energy. In his first battle he encountered and killed a Sioux, which placed him in the rank of warriors, and he was honored with a public feast by his tribe in commemoration of the event.

In person, Keokuk was tall and of portly bearing. In his public speeches he displayed a commanding attitude and graceful gestures. He has been described as an orator, entitled to rank with the most gifted of his race. He spoke rapidly, but his enunciation was clear, distinct and forcible; he culled his figures from the stores of nature, and based his arguments on skillful logic. Unfortunately for his reputation as an orator among white people, he was never able to obtain an interpreter who could claim even a slight acquaintance with philosophy. With one exception only, his interpreters were unacquainted with the elements of their mother tongue. Of this serious hindrance to his fame he was well aware, and retained Frank Labershure, who had received a rudimental education in the French and English languages, until the latter

broke down by dissipation and died. Keokuk was thus compelled to submit his speeches for translation to uneducated men, whose range of thought fell far below the flights of a gifted mind, and the fine imagery drawn from nature was beyond their power of reproduction.

Keokuk had sufficient knowledge of the English language to make him sensible of this bad rendering of his thoughts, and often a feeling of mortification at the bungling efforts was depicted on his countenance while speaking. The proper place to form a correct estimate of his ability as an orator was in the Indian council, where he addressed himself exclusively to those who understood his language, and witnessed the electrical effect of his eloquence upon his council. He seems to have possessed a more sober judgment, and to have had a more intelligent view of the great strength and resources of the United States, than his noted and restless cotemporary, Black Hawk. He knew from the first that the reckless war which Black Hawk and his band had determined to carry on could result in nothing but disaster and defeat, and he used every argument against it. The large number of warriors whom he had dissuaded from following Black Hawk became, however, greatly excited with the war spirit after Stillman's defeat, and but for the signal tact displayed by Keokuk on that occasion, would have forced him to submit to their wishes in joining the rest of the warriors in the field. A war dance was held, and Keokuk took part in it, seeming to be moved with the current of the rising storm. When the dance was over, he called the council together to pre-

pare for war. He made a speech, in which he admitted the justice of their complaints against the Americans. To seek redress was a noble aspiration of their nature. The blood of their brethren had been shed by the white man, and the spirits of their braves, slain in battle, called loudly for vengeance.

"I am your chief," said he, "and it is my duty to lead you to battle, if after fully considering the matter you are determined to go; but before you decide to take this important step, it is wise to inquire into the chances of success."

He then portrayed to them the great power of the United States, against whom they would have to contend, and thought their chances of success was utterly hopeless. "But," said he, "if you do determine to go upon the warpath, I will agree to lead you on one condition—that before we go we kill our old men and our wives and children, to save them from a lingering death of starvation, and that every one of us determine to leave our homes on the other side of the Mississippi." This was a strong but truthful picture of the prospect before them, and was presented in such a forcible light as to cool their ardor and cause them to abandon their rash undertaking. From this time there was no serious trouble with the Indians until the Black Hawk war.

The treaty of 1804, between the United States and the chiefs of the Sac and Fox nations was never acknowledged by Black Hawk, and, in 1831, he established himself with a chosen band of warriors upon the disputed territory, ordering the whites to leave the country at once. The settlers complaining, Governor Reynolds, of Illi-

nois, dispatched General Gaines with a company of regulars and 1,500 volunteers to the scene of action. Taking the Indians by surprise, the troops burnt their village, and forced them to conclude a treaty, by which they ceded all their lands east of the Mississippi, and agreed to remain on the west side of the river.

Necessity forced the proud spirit of Black Hawk into submission, which made him more than ever determined to be avenged upon his enemies. Having rallied around him the warlike braves of the Sac and Fox nations, he recrossed the Mississippi in the spring of 1832. Upon hearing of the invasion, Governor Reynolds hastily collected a body of 1,800 volunteers, placing them under command of Brig.-Gen. Samuel Whiteside.

The army marched to the Mississippi, and, having reduced to ashes the Indian village known as "Prophet's Town," proceeded several miles up Rock river, to Dixon, to join the regular forces under Gen. Atkinson. They formed, at Dixon, two companies of volunteers, who, sighing for glory, were dispatched to reconnoiter the enemy. They advanced, under command of Major Stillman, to a creek afterwards called "Stillman's run," and, while encamping there, saw a party of mounted Indians at a distance of a mile. Several of Stillman's party mounted their horses and charged the Indians, killing three of them; but, attacked by the main body, under Black Hawk, they were routed, and, by their precipitate flight, spread such a panic through the camp that the whole company ran off to Dixon as fast as their legs could carry them. On their arrival it was found that there had been eleven killed. The

party came straggling into camp all night long, four or five at a time, each squad positive that all who were left behind were massacred.

It is said that a big, tall Kentuckian, with a loud voice, who was a Colonel of the militia, upon his arrival in camp gave to Gen. Whiteside and the wondering multitude the following glowing and bombastic account of the battle:

"Sirs," said he, "our detachment was encamped among some scattering timber on the north side of Old Man's creek, with the prairie from the north gently sloping down to our encampment. It was just after twilight, in the gloaming of the evening, when we discovered Black Hawk's army coming down upon us in solid column; they displayed in the form of a crescent upon the brow of the prairie, and such accuracy and precision of military movements were never witnessed by man; they were equal to the best troops of Wellington in Spain. I have said that the Indians came down in solid columns, and displayed in the form of a crescent; and, what was most wonderful, there were large squares of cavalry resting upon the points of the curve, which squares were supported again by other columns fifteen deep, extending back through the woods and over a swamp three-quarters of a mile, which again rested on the main body of Black Hawk's army, bivouacked upon the banks of the Kishwaukee. It was a terrible and a glorious sight to see the tawny warriors as they rode along our flanks attempting to out-flank us, with the glittering moonbeams glistening from their polished blades and burning spears. It was a sight well calculated to strike consternation in the stoutest

and boldest heart; and, accordingly, our men soon began to break, in small squads, for tall timber.

"In a very little time the rout became general, the Indians were soon upon our flanks, and threatened the destruction of our entire detachment. About this time Maj. Stillman, Col. Stephenson, Maj. Perkins, Capt. Adams, Mr. Hackelton and myself, with some others, threw ourselves into the rear to rally the fugitives and protect the retreat. But in a short time all my companions fell bravely fighting hand-to-hand with the savage enemy, and I alone was left upon the field of battle. About this time I discovered not far to the left a corps of horsemen, which seemed to be in tolerable order. I immediately deployed to the left, when, leaning down and placing my body in a recumbent posture upon the mane of my horse, so as to bring the heads of the horsemen between my eye and the horizon, I discovered, by the light of the moon, that they were gentlemen who did not wear hats, by which token I knew they were no friends of mine. I therefore made a retrograde movement, and recovered my position, where I remained some time, in thinking what further I could do for my country, when a random ball came whistling by my ear, and plainly whispered to me, 'Stranger, you have no further business here.' Upon hearing this, I followed the example of my companions-in-arms, and broke for tall timber, and the way I ran was not a little."

For a long time afterward Maj. Stillman and his men were subjects of ridicule and merriment, which was as undeserving as their expedition was disastrous. Stillman's defeat spread consternation through-

out the State and nation. The number of Indians was greatly exaggerated, and the name of Black Hawk carried with it associations of great military talent, savage cunning and cruelty.

A regiment sent to spy out the country between Galena and Rock Island, was surprised by a party of seventy Indians, and was on the point of being thrown into disorder, when Gen. Whiteside, then serving as a private, shouted out that he would shoot the first man who turned his back on the enemy. Order being restored, the battle began. At its very outset Gen. Whiteside shot the leader of the Indians, who thereupon commenced a hasty retreat.

In June, 1832, Black Hawk, with a band of one hundred and fifty warriors, attacked the Apple River Fort, near Galena, defended by twenty-five men. This fort, a mere palisade of logs, was erected to afford protection to the miners. For fifteen consecutive hours the garrison had to sustain the assault of the savage enemy; but, knowing very well that no quarter would be given them, they fought with such fury and desperation that the Indians, after losing many of their warriors, were compelled to retreat.

Another party of eleven Indians murdered two men near Fort Hamilton. They were afterward overtaken by a company of twenty men, and every one of them killed.

A new regiment, under the command of Gen. Atkinson, assembled on the banks of the Illinois, in the latter part of June. Major Dement, with a small party, was sent out to reconnoiter the movements of a large body of Indians, whose endeavors to surround him made it advisable for him

to retire. Upon hearing of this engagement, Gen. Atkinson sent a detachment to intercept the Indians, while he with the main body of his army, moved north to meet the Indians under Black Hawk. They moved slowly and cautiously through the country, passed through Turtle Village, and marched up along Rock river. On their arrival news was brought of the discovery of the main trail of the Indians. Considerable search was made, but they were unable to discover any vestige of Indians, save two, who had shot two soldiers the day previous.

Hearing that Black Hawk was encamped on Rock River, at the Manitou village, they resolved at once to advance upon the enemy, but in the execution of their design they met with opposition from their officers and men. The officers of Gen. Henry handed to him a written protest; but he, a man equal to any emergency, ordered the officers to be arrested and escorted to Gen Atkinson. Within a few minutes after the stern order was given, the officers all collected around the General's quarters, many of them with tears in their eyes, pledging themselves that if forgiven they would return to duty and never do the like again. The General rescinded the order, and they at once resumed duty.

THE BATTLE OF BAD-AXE.

Gen. Henry marched, on the 15th of July, in pursuit of the Indians, reaching Rock river after three days' journey, where he learned Black Hawk was encamped further up the river. On July 19 the troops were ordered to commence their march. After having made 50 miles, they

were overtaken by a terrible thunder storm, which lasted all night. Nothing cooled, however, in their courage and zeal, they marched again 50 miles the next day, encamping near the place where the Indians encamped the night before. Hurrying along as fast as they could, the infantry keeping up an equal pace with the mounted force, the troops, on the morning of the 21st, crossed the river connecting two of the four lakes, by which the Indians had been endeavoring to escape. They found, on their way, the ground strewn with kettles and articles of baggage, which, in the haste of retreat, the Indians were obliged to throw away. The troops, inspired with new ardor, advanced so rapidly that at noon they fell in with the rear guard of the Indians. Those who closely pursued them were saluted by a sudden fire of musketry from a body of Indians who had concealed themselves in the high grass of the prairie. A most desperate charge was made upon the Indians, who, unable to resist, retreated obliquely in order to outflank the volunteers on the right; but the latter charged the Indians in their ambush and expelled them from their thickets at the point of the bayonet, and dispersed them. Night set in and the battle ended, having cost the Indians sixty-eight of their bravest men, while the loss of the Illinoisans amounted to but one killed and eight wounded.

Soon after this battle, Gens. Atkinson and Henry joined their forces and pursued the Indians. Gen. Henry struck the main trail, left his horses behind, formed an advance guard of eight men, and marched forward upon their trail. When these eight men came within sight of the river,

they were suddenly fired upon, and five of them killed, the remaining three maintaining their ground till Gen. Henry came up. Then the Indians, charged upon with the bayonet, fell back upon their main force; the battle now became general; the Indians fought with desperate valor, but were furiously assailed by the volunteers with their bayonets, cutting many of the Indians to pieces and driving the rest into the river. Those who escaped from being drowned found refuge on an island. On hearing the frequent discharge of musketry, indicating a general engagement, Gen. Atkinson abandoned the pursuit of the twenty Indians under Black Hawk himself, and hurried to the scene of action, where he arrived too late to take part in the battle. He immediately forded the river with his troops, the water reaching up to their necks, and landed on the island where the Indians had secreted themselves. The soldiers rushed upon the Indians, killed several of them, took the others prisoners, and chased the rest into the river, where they were either drowned or shot before reaching the opposite shore. Thus ended the battle, the Indians losing three hundred, besides fifty prisoners; the whites, but seventeen killed and twelve wounded.

Black Hawk, with his twenty braves, retreated up the Wisconsin river. The Winnebagos, desirous of securing the friendship of the whites, went in pursuit and captured and delivered them to Gen. Street, the United States Indian Agent. Among the prisoners were the son of Black Hawk and the prophet of the tribe. These, with Black Hawk, were taken to

Washington, D. C., and soon consigned as prisoners at Fortress Monroe.

At the interview Black Hawk had with the President, he closed his speech delivered on the occasion in the following words: "We did not expect to conquer the whites. They have too many houses, too many men. I took up the hatchet, for my part, to revenge injuries which my people could no longer endure. Had I borne them longer without striking, my people would have said: 'Black Hawk is a woman; he is too old to be a chief; he is no Sac.' These reflections caused me to raise the war-whoop. I say no more. It is known to you. Keokuk once was here; you took him by the hand, and when he wished to return to his home, you were willing. Black Hawk expects, like Keokuk, he shall be permitted to return, too."

By order of the President, Black Hawk and his companions, who were in confinement at Fortress Monroe, were set free on the 4th day of June, 1833.

After their release from prison they were conducted in charge of Major Garland, through some of the principal cities, that they might witness the power of the United States and learn their own inability to cope with them in war. Great multitudes flocked to see them wherever they were taken, and the attention paid them rendered their progress through the country a triumphal procession, instead of the transportation of prisoners by an officer. At Rock Island the prisoners were given their liberty amid great and impressive ceremony. In 1838 Black Hawk built him

a dwelling near Des Moines, this State, and furnished it after the manner of the whites, and engaged in agricultural pursuits and hunting and fishing. Here, with his wife, to whom he was greatly attached, he passed the few remaining days of his life. To his credit, it may be said that Black Hawk remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among Indians, living with her upward of forty years.

At all times when Black Hawk visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' reunion in Lee county, Illinois, at some of their meetings, and received marked tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold, which resulted in a severe attack of bilious fever, and terminated his life Oct. 3. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the President while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. The body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting position upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side the cane given him by Henry Clay was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. His remains were afterwards stolen and carried away, but they were recovered by the Governor of Iowa, and placed in the museum of the Historical Society at Burlington, where they were finally destroyed by fire.

CHAPTER III.

INDIAN TREATIES.

As has already been stated, all Iowa was in actual possession of the Indians when purchased by the United States Government, and for purposes of settlement by the whites, could only be obtained by forcible ejection or re-purchase from those inhabiting the country. This was effected in a series of treaties and purchases, of which a synopsis is given:

The territory known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," although not the first portion of Iowa ceded to the United States by the Sacs and Foxes, was the first opened to actual settlement by the tide of emigration which flowed across the Mississippi as soon as the Indian title was extinguished. The treaty which provided for this cession was made at a council held on the west bank of the Mississippi, where now stands the thriving city of Davenport, on ground now occupied by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. Co., Sept. 21, 1832. This was just after the "Black Hawk War," and the defeated savages had retired from east of the Mississippi. At the council the Government was represented by Gen. Winfield Scott and Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois. Keokuk, Pashapaho and some thirty other chiefs and warriors were present. By this treaty the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of land on the eastern border of Iowa, fifty miles wide, from the northern boundary of

Missouri to the mouth of the Upper Iowa river, containing about 6,000,000 acres. The western line of the purchase was parallel with the Mississippi. In consideration of this cession, the United States Government stipulated to pay annually to the confederated tribes, for thirty consecutive years, \$20,000 in specie, and to pay the debts of the Indians at Rock Island, which had been accumulating for seventeen years, and amounted to \$50,000, due to Davenport & Farnham, Indian traders. The Government also generously donated to the Sac and Fox women and children whose husbands and fathers had fallen in the Black Hawk War, 35 beef cattle, 12 bushels of salt, 30 barrels of pork, 50 barrels of flour, and 6,000 bushels of corn.

The treaty was ratified February 13, 1833, and took effect on the 1st of June following, when the Indians quietly removed from the ceded territory, and this fertile and beautiful region was opened to white settlers.

By terms of the treaty, out of the Black Hawk purchase was reserved for the Sacs and Foxes 400 square miles of land, situated on the Iowa River, and including within its limits Keokuk village, on the right bank of that river. This tract was known as Keokuk's reserve, and was occupied by the Indians until 1836, when, by

a treaty made in September between them and Gov. Dodge, of Wisconsin Territory, it was ceded to the United States. The council was held on the banks of the Mississippi, above Davenport, and was the largest assemblage of the kind ever held by the Sacs and Foxes to treat for the sale of lands. About one thousand of their chiefs and braves were present, and Keokuk was the leading spirit of the occasion, and their principal speaker.

By the terms of this treaty, the Sacs and Foxes were removed to another reservation on the Des Moines river, where an agency was established at what is now the town of Agency City. The Government also gave out of the Black Hawk purchase to Antoine LeClare, interpreter, in fee simple, one section of land opposite Rock Island, and another at the head of the first rapids above the island on the Iowa side. This was the first land title granted by the United States to an individual in Iowa.

Gen. Joseph M. Street established an agency among the Sacs and Foxes very soon after the removal of the latter to their new reservation. He was transferred from the agency of the Winnebagos for this purpose. A farm was selected, upon which the necessary buildings were erected, including a comfortable farm house for the agent and his family, at the expense of the Indian fund. A salaried agent was employed to superintend the farm and dispose of the crops. Two mills were erected—one on Soap creek, and the other on Sugar creek. The latter was soon swept away by a flood, but the former remained and did good service for many years.

Connected with the agency were Joseph Smart and John Goodell, interpreters. The

latter was interpreter for Hard Fishes' band. Three of the Indian chiefs—Keokuk, Wapello and Appanoose—had each a large field improved, the two former on the right bank of the Des Moines, back from the river, in what is now "Keokuk's Prairie," and the latter on the present site of the city of Ottumwa. Among the traders connected with their agency were the Messrs. Ewing, from Ohio, and Phelps & Co., from Illinois, and also J. P. Eddy, who established his post at what is now the site of Eddyville. The Indians at this agency became idle and listless in the absence of their natural and wonted excitements, and many of them plunged into dissipation. Keokuk himself became dissipated in the latter years of his life, and it has been reported that he died of delirium tremens after his removal with his tribe to Kansas. On May, 1843, most of the Indians were removed up the Des Moines river, above the temporary line of Red Rock, having ceded the remnant of their lands in Iowa to the United States, Sept. 21, 1837, and Oct. 11, 1842. By the terms of the latter treaty, they held possession of the "New Purchase" till the autumn of 1845, when most of them were removed to their reservation in Kansas, the balance being removed in 1846.

Before any permanent settlement was made in the Territory of Iowa, white adventurers, trappers and traders, many of whom were scattered along the Mississippi and its tributaries, as agents and employes of the American Fur Company, intermarried with the females of the Sac and Fox Indians, producing a race of half-breeds, whose number was never definitely ascertained. There were some respectable and

excellent people among them, children of some refinement and education. For instance: Dr. Muir, a gentleman educated at Edinburg, Scotland, a Surgeon in the United States Army, stationed at a military post located on the present site of Warsaw, married an Indian woman, and reared his family of three daughters in the city of Keokuk. Other examples might be cited, but they are probably exceptions to the general rule, and the race is now nearly or quite extinct in Iowa.

August 4, 1824, a treaty was made between the United States and the Sacs and Foxes, by which that portion of Lee county was reserved to the half-breeds of those tribes, and which was afterward known as the "half-breed tract." This reservation is the triangular piece of land containing about 119,000 acres, lying between the Mississippi and the Des Moines rivers. It is bounded on the north by the prolongation of the northern line of Missouri. This line was intended to be a straight one, running due east, which would have caused it to strike the Mississippi river at or below Montrose; but the surveyor who run it took no notice of the change in the variation of the needle, as he proceeded eastward, and, in consequence, the line he run was bent, deviating more and more to the northward of a direct line as he approached the Mississippi river, so that it struck that river at the lower edge of the town of Fort Madison. "This erroneous line," says Judge Mason, "has been acquiesced in as well in fixing the northern limit of the half-breed tract as in determining the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri." The line thus run included in the reservation a portion of the lower part of the city

of Fort Madison, and all of the present townships of Van Buren, Charleston, Jefferson, Des Moines, Montrose and Jackson.

Under the treaty of 1824, the half-breeds had the right to occupy the soil, but could not convey it, the reversion being reserved to the United States. But January 30th, 1843, by act of Congress, this reversionary right was relinquished, and the half-breeds acquired the lands in fee simple. This no sooner done than a horde of speculators rushed in to buy land of the half-breed owners, and, in many instances, a gun, blanket, a pony or a few quarts of whisky was sufficient for the purchase of large estates. There was a deal of sharp practice on both sides. Indians would often claim ownership of land by virtue of being half-breeds, and had no difficulty in proving their mixed blood by the Indians, and they would cheat the speculators by selling land to which they had no rightful title. On the other hand, speculators often claimed land in which they had no ownership. It was diamond cut diamond, until at last things became badly mixed. There were no authorized surveys, and no boundary lines to claim, and, as a natural result, numerous conflicts and quarrels ensued.

January 16, 1838, Edward Johnstone, Thomas S. Wilson and David Brigham were appointed commissioners by the Wisconsin Legislature, clothed with power to settle their difficulties, and to decide upon the validity of claims, or sell them for the benefit of the real owners. The act provided that these commissioners should be paid six dollars a day each. The commission entered upon its duties, and continued until the next session of the Legislature,

when the act creating it was repealed, invalidating all that had been done, and depriving the commissioners of their pay. The repealing act, however, authorized the commissioners to commence action against the owners of the half-breed tract, to receive pay for their services in the District of Lee county. Two judgements were obtained, and on execution the whole tract was sold to Hugh T. Reid, the sheriff executing the deed. Mr. Reid sold portions of it to various parties; but his own title was questioned, and he became involved in litigation. Decisions in favor of Reid and those holding under him were made by both District and Supreme Courts; but in December, 1850, these decisions were finally reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Joseph Webster, plaintiff in error, vs. Hugh T. Reid, and judgement titles failed.

About nine years before the judgement titles were finally abrogated as above, another class of titles were brought into competition with them, and, in the conflict between the two, the final decision was obtained. These were the titles based on the "decree of partition" issued by the United States District Court for the Territory of Iowa, May 8, 1841, and certified to by the clerk on the 2d day of June of the same year. Edward Johnstone and Hugh T. Reid, then law partners at Fort Madison, filed the petition for the decree in behalf of the St. Louis claimants of half-breed lands. Francis S. Key, author of the Star-Spangled Banner, who was then attorney for the New York Land Company, which held heavy interests in these lands, took a leading part in the measure, and drew up the documents in

which it was presented to the court. Judge Charles Mason, of Burlington, presided. The plan of partition divided the tract into 101 shares, and arranged that each claimant should draw his proportion by lot, and should abide the result, whatever it might be. The arrangement was entered into, the lots drawn, and the plat of the same filed in the Recorder's office, October 6, 1841. Upon this basis the titles to the land in the Half-Breed Tract are now held.

We subjoin a synopsis of the different treaties made with the Indians of Iowa:

1. *Treaty with the Sioux*.—Made July 15, 1815; ratified December 16, 1815. This treaty was made at Portage des Sioux of Minnesota and Upper Iowa, and the United States, by William Clark and Ninian Edwards, Commissioners, and was merely a treatise of peace and friendship on the part of these Indians toward the United States at the close of the war of 1812.

2. *Treaty with the Sacs*.—A similar treaty of peace was made at Portage des Sioux, between the United States and the Sacs, by William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, on the 13th of September, 1815, and ratified at the same date as the above. In this the treaty of 1804 was re-affirmed, and the Sacs here represented promised for themselves and their bands to keep entirely separate from the Sacs of Rock river, who, under Black Hawk, had joined the British in the war just then closed.

3. *Treaty with the Foxes*.—A separate treaty of peace was made with the Foxes at Portage des Sioux, by the same commissioners, on the 14th of September, 1815, and ratified the same as the above, wherein

the Foxes re-affirmed the treaty of St. Louis, of November 3d, 1804, and agreed to deliver up all their prisoners to the officer in command at Fort Clark, now Peoria, Illinois.

4. *Treaty with the Iowas.*—A treaty of peace and mutual good-will was made between the United States and the Iowa tribe of Indians, at Portage des Sioux, by the same commissioners as above, on the 16th of September, 1815, at the close of the war with Great Britain, and ratified at the same date as the others.

5. *Treaty with the Sacs of Rock River.*—Made at St. Louis, on the 13th of May, 1816, between the United States and the Sacs of Rock river, by the Commissioners, William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, and ratified Dec. 30, 1816. In this treaty that of 1804 was re-established and enforced by the chiefs and head men of the Sacs of Rock river, and Black Hawk himself attached to it his signature, or, as he said, "touched the goose-quill."

6. *Treaty of 1824.*—On the 4th of August, 1824, a treaty was made between the United States and the Sacs and Foxes, in the city of Washington, by William Clark, Commissioner, wherein the Sac and Fox nations relinquished their title to all lands in Missouri, and that portion of the south-east corner of Iowa known as the "half-breed tract" was set off and reserved for the use of the half breeds of the Sacs and Foxes, they holding title in the same manner as Indians. Ratified Jan. 18, 1825.

7. *Treaty of August 19, 1825.*—At this date a treaty was made by William Clark and Lewis Cass, at Prairie du Chien, be-

tween the United States and the Chipewas, Sacs and Foxes, Menominees, Winnebagoes, and a portion of the Ottawas and Potawatomes. In this treaty, in order to make peace between the contending tribes as to the limits of their respective hunting grounds in Iowa, it was agreed that the United States Government should run a boundary line between the Sioux, on the north, and the Sacs and Foxes on the south, as follows:

Commencing at the mouth of the Upper Iowa river, on the west bank of the Mississippi, and ascending said Iowa river to its west fork; thence up the fork to its source; thence crossing the fork of Red Cedar river in a direct line to the lower fork of the Calumet river, and down that fork to its junction with the Missouri river.

8. *Treaty of 1830.*—On the 15th of July, 1830, the confederate tribes of the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of country lying south of the above line, twenty miles in width, and extending along the line aforesaid from the Mississippi to the Des Moines river. The Sioux also, whose possessions were north of the line, ceded to the Government, in the same treaty, a strip on the north side of the boundary. Thus the United States, at the ratification of this treaty, February 24, 1831, came into possession of a portion of Iowa forty miles wide, extending along the Clarke and Cass line of 1825, from the Mississippi to the Des Moines river. This territory was then known as the "Neutral Ground," and the tribes on either side of the line were allowed to fish and hunt on it unmolested until it was made a Winnebago reservation, and the Winnebagoes were removed to it in 1841.

9. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes and other tribes.*—At the same time of the above treaty respecting the "Neutral Ground" (July 15, 1830), the Sacs and Foxes, Western Sioux, Omahas, Iowas and Missouris ceded to the United States a portion of the western slope of Iowa, the boundaries of which were defined as follows: Beginning at the upper fork of the Des Moines river, and passing the sources of the Little Sioux and Floyd rivers, to the bank of the first creek that falls into the Big Sioux, or Calumet, on the east side; thence down said creek and the Calumet river to the Missouri river; thence down said Missouri river to the Missouri State line above the Kansas; thence along said line to the northwest corner of said State; thence to the high lands between the waters falling into the Missouri and Des Moines, passing to said high lands along the dividing ridge between the forks of the Grand river; thence along said high lands or ridge separating the waters of the Missouri from those of the Des Moines, to a point opposite the source of the Boyer river, and thence in a direct line to the upper fork of the Des Moines, the place of beginning.

It was understood that the lands ceded and relinquished by this treaty were to be assigned and allotted, under the direction of the President of the United States, to the tribes then living thereon, or to such other tribes as the President might locate thereon for hunting and other purposes. In consideration of three tracts of land ceded in this treaty, the United States agreed to pay to the Sacs \$3,000; to the Foxes, \$3,000; to the Sioux, \$2,000; to the Yankton and Santee bands of Sioux, \$3,000;

to the Omahas, \$1,500; and to the Ottoes and Missouris, \$2,500—to be paid annually for ten successive years. In addition to these annuities, the Government agreed to furnish some of the tribes with blacksmiths and agricultural implements to the amount of \$200, at the expense of the United States, and to set apart \$3,000 annually for the education of the children of these tribes. It does not appear that any fort was erected in this territory prior to the erection of Fort Atkinson on the Neutral Ground in 1840-'41.

This treaty was made by William Clark, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and Col. Willoughby Morgan, of the United States First Infantry, and came into effect by proclamation, February 24, 1831.

10. *Treaty with the Winnebagos.*—Made at Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, September 15th, 1832, by General Winfield Scott and Hon. John Reynolds, Governor of Illinois. In this treaty the Winnebagos ceded to the United States all their land lying on the east side of the Mississippi, and in part consideration therefor the United States granted to the Winnebagos, to be held as other Indian lands are held, that portion of Iowa known as the Neutral Grounds. The exchange of the two tracts of country was to take place on or before the 1st day of June, 1833. In addition to the Neutral Grounds, it was stipulated that the United States should give the Winnebagos, beginning in September, 1833, and continuing for twenty-seven successive years, \$10,000 in specie, and establish a school among them with a farm and garden, and provide other facilities for the education of their children, not to exceed in cost \$3,000 a year, and to con-

tinue the same twenty-seven successive years. Six agriculturists, twelve yoke of oxen, and plows and other farming tools were to be supplied by the Government.

11. *Treaty of 1832 with the Sacs and Foxes.*—Already mentioned as the Black Hawk purchase.

12. *Treaty of 1836 with the Sacs and Foxes.*—Ceding Keokuk's reserve to the United States, for which the Government stipulated to pay \$30,000, and an annuity of \$10,000 for ten successive years, together with other sums and debts of the Indians to various parties.

13. *Treaty of 1837.*—On the 21st of October, 1837, a treaty was made at the city of Washington, between Carey A. Harris, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the confederate tribes of Sacs and Foxes, ratified February 21, 1838, wherein another slice of the soil of Iowa was obtained, described in the treaty as follows:

"A tract of country containing 1,250,000 acres, lying west and adjoining the tract conveyed by them to the United States in the treaty of September 21, 1832. It is understood that the points of termination for the present cession shall be the northern and southern points of tract as fixed by the survey made under the authority of the United States, and that a line shall be drawn between them so as to intersect a line extended westwardly from the angle of said tract nearly opposite to Rock Island, as laid down in the above survey, so far as may be necessary to include the number of acres hereby ceded, which last mentioned

line, it is estimated, will be about twenty-five miles."

This piece of land was about twenty-five miles in the middle, and ran off to a point at both ends, lying directly back to the Black Hawk purchase, and of the same length.

14. *Treaty of Relinquishment.*—At the same date as the above treaty, in the city of Washington, Carey A. Harris, Commissioner, the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States all their right and interest in the country lying south of the boundary line between the Sacs, Foxes and Sioux, as described in the treaty of August 19, 1825, and between the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, the United States paying for the same \$160,000. The Indians also gave up all claims and interests under the treaties previously made with them, for the satisfaction of which no appropriations had been made.

15. *Treaty of 1842.*—The last treaty was made with the Sacs and Foxes October 11, 1842; ratified March 23, 1843. It was made at the Sac and Fox agency (Agency City), by John Chambers, Commissioner on behalf of the United States. In this treaty the Sac and Fox Indians ceded to the United States all their lands west of the Mississippi to which they had any claim or title. By the terms of this treaty they were to be removed from the country at the expiration of three years, and all who remained after that were to move at their own expense. Part of them were removed to Kansas in the fall of 1845, and the rest the spring following.

CHAPTER IV.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first permanent settlement made by whites within the limits of Iowa, was by Julien Dubuque, in 1788, when, with a small party of miners, he settled on the site of the city that now bears his name, where he lived until his death, in 1810. What was known as the Girard settlement, in Clayton county, was made by some parties prior to the commencement of the present century. It consisted of three cabins, in 1805. Louis Honori settled on the site of the present town of Montrose, probably in 1799, and resided there until 1805, when his property passed into other hands. Indian traders had established themselves at various points at an early date. Mr. Johnson, an agent of the American Fur Company, had a trading post below Burlington, where he carried on traffic with the Indians sometime before the United States purchased Louisiana. In 1820, LeMoliese, a French trader, had a station at what is now Sandusky, six miles above Keokuk, in Lee county. The same year, a cabin was built where the city of Keokuk now stands, by Dr. Samuel C. Muir, a surgeon in the United States Army. His marriage and subsequent life were very romantic. While stationed at a military post on the Upper Mississippi, the post was visited by a beautiful Indian maiden—whose native name, unfortunately, has not been preserved—who, in her dreams, had seen a white brave

unmoor his canoe, paddle it across the river, and come directly to her lodge. She felt assured, according to the superstitious belief of her race, that in her dreams she had seen her future husband, and had come to the fort to find him. Meeting Dr. Muir, she instantly recognized him as the hero of her dream, which, with childlike innocence and simplicity, she related to him. Her dream was indeed prophetic. Charmed with Sophia's beauty, innocence and devotion, the doctor honorably married her; but after awhile the sneers and gibes of his brother officers—less honorable than he, perhaps—made him feel ashamed of his dark-skinned wife, and when his regiment was ordered down the river to Bellefontaine, it is said he embraced the opportunity to rid himself of her, never expecting to see her again, and little dreaming that she would have the courage to follow him. But, with her infant child, this intrepid wife and mother started alone in her canoe, and after many days of weary labor and a lonely journey of 900 miles, she at last reached him. She afterward remarked, when speaking of this toilsome journey down the river in search of her husband: "When I got there I was all perished away—so thin!" The doctor, touched by such unexampled devotion, took her to his heart, and ever after, until his death, treated her with marked respect. She always

presided at his table with grace and dignity, but never abandoned her native style of dress. In 1819-'20 he was stationed at Fort Edward, now Warsaw, but the senseless ridicule of some of his brother officers on account of his Indian wife induced him to resign his commission. He then built a cabin, as above stated, where Keokuk is now situated, and made a claim to some land. This claim he leased to Otis Reynolds and John Culver, of St. Louis, and went to La Pointe (afterward Galena), where he practiced his profession for ten years, when he returned to Keokuk. His Indian wife bore to him four children—Louise, James, Mary and Sophia. Dr. Muir died suddenly of cholera, in 1832, but left his property in such a condition that it was soon wasted in vexatious litigation, and his brave and faithful wife, left friendless and penniless, became discouraged, and, with her two younger children, disappeared. It is said she returned to her people, on the Upper Missouri.

The gentleman who had leased Dr. Muir's claim at Keokuk, subsequently employed as their agent Moses Stillwell, who arrived with his family in 1828, and took possession. His brothers-in-law, Amos and Valencourt Van Ansdal, came with him and settled near. Mr. Stillwell's daughter Margaret (afterward Mrs. Ford), was born in 1831 at the foot of the rapids, called by the Indians Puckashetuck. She was probably the first white American child born in Iowa.

In 1829 Dr. Isaac Galland made a settlement on the Lower Rapids, at what is now Nashville. The same year James S. Langworthy, who had been engaged in lead mining at Galena since 1824, resolved

to visit the Dubuque mines. The lead mines in the Dubuque region were an object of great interest to the miners about Galena, for they were known to be rich in lead ore. To explore these mines, and to obtain permission to work them was therefore eminently desirable. Crossing the Mississippi at a point now known as Dunleith, in a canoe, and swimming his horse by his side, he landed on the spot known as the Jones Street Levee. Before him was spread out a beautiful prairie, on which the city of Dubuque now stands. Two miles south, at the mouth of Catfish creek, was a village of Sacs and Foxes. Thither Mr. Langworthy proceeded, and was well received by the natives. He endeavored to obtain permission from them to mine in their hills; but this they refused. He, however, succeeded in gaining the confidence of the chief to such an extent as to be allowed to travel in the interior for three weeks, and explore the country. He employed two young Indians as guides, and traversed in different directions the whole region lying between the Maquoketa and Turkey rivers. He returned to the village, secured the good will of the Indians, and, returning to Galena, formed plans for future operations, to be executed as soon as the circumstances would permit. In the following year, with his brother, Lucius H., and others, having obtained the consent of the Indians, Mr. Langworthy crossed the Mississippi and commenced mining in the vicinity around Dubuque.

Although these lands had been purchased from France, they were not in the actual possession of the United States. The Indian titles had not been ex-

tinguished, and these adventurous persons were beyond the limits of any State or Territorial government. The first settlers were therefore obliged to be their own law-makers, and to agree to such regulations as the exigencies of the case demanded. The first act resembling civil legislation in Iowa was done by the miners at this point, in June, 1830. They met on the bank of the river, by the side of an old cottonwood drift log, at what is now the Jones Street Levee, Dubuque, and elected a committee, consisting of J. C. Langworthy, H. F. Lander, James McPhetres, Samuel Scales and E. M. Wren. This may be called the first Legislature in Iowa, the members of which gathered around that old, cottonwood log, and agreed to and reported the following, written by Mr. Langworthy, on a half sheet of coarse, unruled paper, the old log being the writing desk:

"We, a committee, having been chosen to draft certain rules and regulations (laws), by which we, as miners, will be governed, and, having duly considered the subject, do unanimously agree that we will be governed by the regulations on the east side of the Mississippi river, with the following exceptions, to-wit:

Article I. That each and every man shall hold two hundred yards square of ground by working said ground one day in six."

"Article II. We further agree that there shall be chosen by the majority of the miners present, a person who shall hold this article, and who shall grant letters of arbitration on application having been made, and that said letters of arbitration shall be obligatory on the parties so applying."

The report was accepted by the miners present, who elected Dr. Jarote in accordance with article second. Here, then, we have, in 1830, a primitive Legislature elected by the people, the law drafted by it being submitted to the people for approval, and under it Dr. Jarote was elected first Governor. And the laws thus enacted were as promptly obeyed as any have been since.

After this, the miners, who had thus erected an independent government of their own on the west side of the Mississippi river, continued to work successfully for a long time, and the new settlement attracted considerable attention. But the west side of the Mississippi belonged to the Sac and Fox Indians, and the Government, in order to preserve peace on the frontier, as well as to protect the Indians in their rights under the treaty, ordered the settlers not only to stop mining, but to remove from the Indian Territory. They were simply intruders. The execution of this order was intrusted to Col. Zachary Taylor, then in command of the military post at Prairie du Chien, who, early in July, sent an officer to the miners to forbid settlement, and to command the miners to remove, within ten days, to the east side of the Mississippi, or they would be driven off by armed force. The miners, however, were reluctant about leaving the rich "leads" they had already discovered and opened, and were not disposed to obey the order to remove with any considerable degree of alacrity.

In due time Colonel Taylor dispatched a detachment of troops to enforce his order. The miners, anticipating their arrival, had, excepting three, recrossed the

river, and from the east bank saw the troops land on the western shore. The three who had lingered a little too long were, however, permitted to make their escape unmolested. From this time a military force was stationed at Dubuque to prevent the settlers from returning, until June, 1832. The Indians returned, and were encouraged to operate the rich mines opened by the late white occupants.

In June, 1832, the troops were ordered to the east side of the Mississippi to assist in the annihilation of the very Indians whose rights they had been protecting on the west side. Immediately after the close of the Black Hawk war, and the negotiations of the treaty in September, 1832, by which the Sacs and Foxes ceded the tract known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," the settlers, supposing that now they had a right to re-enter the territory, returned and took possession of their claims, built cabins, erected furnaces and prepared large quantities of lead for market. But the prospects of the hardy and enterprising settlers and miners were again ruthlessly interfered with by the Government, on the ground that the treaty with the Indians would not go into force until June 1st, 1833, although they had withdrawn from the vicinity of the settlement. Col. Taylor was again ordered by the War Department to remove the miners, and, in January, 1833, troops were again sent from Prairie du Chien to Dubuque, for that purpose. This was a serious and perhaps unnecessary hardship imposed upon the miners. They were compelled to abandon their cabins and homes in mid-winter. This, too, was only out of respect for forms, for the purchase had been made, and the In-

dians had retired. After the lapse of fifty years, no very satisfactory reason for this rigorous action of the Government can be given. But the orders had been given, and there was no alternative but to obey. Many of the settlers re-crossed the river, and did not return; a few, however, removed to an island near the east bank of the river, built rude cabins of poles, in which to store their lead until spring, when they could float the fruits of their labors to St. Louis for sale, and where they could remain until the treaty went into force, when they could return. Among these were the Langworthy brothers, who had on hand about 300,000 pounds of lead.

No sooner had the miners left than Lieutenant Covington, who had been placed in command at Dubuque, by Colonel Taylor, ordered some of the cabins of the settlers to be torn down, and wagons and other property to be destroyed. This wanton and inexcusable action on the part of a subordinate, clothed with a little brief authority, was sternly rebuked by Col. Taylor, and Covington was superseded by Lieut. George Wilson, who pursued a just and friendly course with the pioneers, who were only waiting for the time when they could repossess their claims.

The treaty went formally into effect June, 1833; the troops were withdrawn, and the Langworthy brothers and a few others at once returned and resumed possession of their homes and claims. From this time must date the first permanent settlement of this portion of Iowa. Mr. John P. Sheldon was appointed superintendent of the mines, by the Government, and a system of permits to miners and licenses to smelters was adopted, similar to that

which had been in operation at Galena since 1825, under Lieut. Martin Thomas and Capt. Thomas C. Legate. Substantially the primitive law enacted by the miners assembled around that old cottonwood drift log in 1830, was adopted and enforced by the United States Government, except that miners were required to sell their mineral to licensed smelters, and the smelter was required to give bonds for the payment of six per cent. of all lead manufactured, to the Government.

The rule in the United States mines, on Fever river, in Illinois, had been, until 1830, that the miners must pay a ten per cent. tax. This tax upon the miners created much dissatisfaction among the miners on the west side, as it had on the east side of the Mississippi. They thought they had suffered hardships and privations enough in opening the way for civilization, without being subjected to the imposition of an odious Government tax upon their means of subsistence, when the Federal Government could better afford to aid than to extort from them. The measure soon became very unpopular. It was difficult to collect the taxes, and the whole system was abolished in about ten years.

About five hundred people arrived in the mining district in 1833, after the Indian title was fully extinguished, of whom one hundred and fifty were from Galena. In the same year Mr. Langworthy assisted in building the first school-house in Iowa, and thus was formed the nucleus of the populous and thriving city of Dubuque. Mr. Langworthy lived to see the naked prairie on which he first settled become the site of a city of 15,000 inhabitants; the small school-house which he aided in con-

structing replaced by three substantial edifices, wherein 2,000 children were being trained; churches erected in every part of the city, and railroads connecting the wilderness, which he first explored, with all the eastern world. He died suddenly, on the 13th of March, 1865, while on a trip over the Dubuque & Southern railroad, at Monticello, and the evening train brought the news of his death, and his remains.

Lucius H. Langworthy, his brother, was one of the most worthy, gifted and influential of the old settlers of this section of Iowa. He died greatly lamented by many friends, in June, 1865.

The name "Dubuque" was given to the settlement by the miners, at a meeting held in 1834.

Soon after the close of the Black Hawk war, in 1832, Zachariah Hawkins, Benjamin Jennings, Aaron White, Augustine Horton, Samuel Gooch, Daniel Thompson and Peter Williams made claims at Fort Madison. In 1833, Gen. John H. Knapp and Col. Nathaniel Knapp purchased these claims, and, in the summer of 1835, they laid out the town of "Fort Madison," and lots were exposed for sale early in 1836. The town was subsequently re-surveyed and platted by the United States Government. The population rapidly increased, and in less than two years the beautiful location was covered by a flourishing town containing nearly 600 inhabitants, with a large proportion of enterprising merchants, mechanics and manufacturers.

In the fall of 1832, Simpson S. White erected a cabin on the site of Burlington, 79 miles below Rock Island. During the war, parties had looked longingly upon the "Flint Hills" from the opposite side of the

river, and White was soon followed by others. David Tothers made a claim on the prairie, about three miles back from the river, at a place since known as the farm of Judge Morgan. The following winter the settlers were driven off by the military from Rock Island, as intruders upon the rights of the Indians. White's cabin was burned by the soldiers. He returned to Illinois, where he remained during the winter, and, in the following summer, as soon as the Indian title was extinguished, returned and re-built his cabin. White was joined by his brother-in-law, Doolittle, and they laid out the town of Burlington in 1834, on a beautiful area of sloping eminences and gentle declivities, enclosed within a natural amphitheater formed by the surrounding hills, which were covered with luxuriant forests, and presented the most picturesque scenery. The same autumn witnessed the opening of the first dry goods stores, by Dr. W. R. Ross and Major Jeremiah Smith, each well supplied with Western merchandise. Such was the beginning of Burlington, which, in less than four years, became the seat of government for the territory of Wisconsin, and, in three years more, contained a population of 1,400 persons.

Immediately after the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, in September, 1832, Col. George Davenport made the first claim on the site of the present thriving city of Davenport. As early as 1827, Col. Davenport had established a flat-boat ferry, which ran between the island and the main shore of Iowa, by which he carried on a trade with the Indians west of the Mississippi.

In 1833 Capt. Benjamin W. Clark moved from Illinois, and laid the foundation of

the town of Buffalo, in Scott county, which was the first actual settlement within the limits of that county.

The first settlers of Davenport were Antoine LeClaire, Col. George Davenport, Major Thomas Smith, Major Wm. Gordon, Philip Hambough, Alex. W. McGregor, Levi S. Colton, Captain James May, and others.

A settlement was made in Clayton county in the spring of 1832, on Turkey river, by Robert Hatfield and Wm. W. Wayman. No further settlement was made in this part of the State until 1836

The first settlers of Muscatine county were Benjamin Nye, John Vanater and G. W. Kasey, all of whom came in 1834. E. E. Fay, Wm. St. John, N. Fullington, H. Reece, Jona Pettibone, R. P. Lowe, Stephen Whicher, Abijah Whitney, J. E. Fletcher, W. D. Abernethy and Alexis Smith were also early settlers of Muscatine.

As early as 1824 a French trader named Hart had established a trading post, and built a cabin on the bluffs above the large spring now known as "Mynster Spring," within the limits of the present city of Council Bluffs, and had probably been there some time, as the post was known to the employes of the American Fur Company as "La Cote de Hart," or "Hart's Bluff."

In 1827 an agent of the American Fur Company, Francis Guitar, with others, encamped in the timber at the foot of the bluffs, about on the present location of Broadway, and afterward settled there. In 1839 a block house was built on the bluff in the east part of the city. The Pottawatomie Indians occupied this part of the State until 1846, when they re-

linquished the territory and removed to Kansas. Billy Caldwell was then principal chief. There were no white settlers in that part of the State except Indian traders, until the arrival of the Mormons under the lead of Brigham Young. These people, on their way westward, halted for the winter of 1846-7 on the west bank of the Missouri river, about five miles above Omaha, at a place now called Florence. Some of them had reached the eastern bank of the river the spring before, in season to plant a crop. In the spring of 1847 Young and a portion of the colony pursued their journey to Salt Lake, but a large portion of them returned to the Iowa side and settled mainly within the present limits of Pottawatomie county. The principal settlement of this strange community was at a place first called "Miller's Hollow," on Indian creek, and afterward named Kanesville, in honor of Col. Kane, of Pennsylvania, who visited them soon afterward. The Mormon settlement extended over the county and into neighboring counties, wherever timber and water furnished desirable locations. Orson Hyde, priest, lawyer and editor, was installed as President of the Quorum of Twelve, and all that part of the State remained under Mormon control for several years. In 1847 they raised a battalion, numbering 500 men, for the Mexican war. In 1848 Hyde started a paper, called the *Frontier Guardian*, at Kanesville.

In 1849, after many of the faithful had left to join Brigham Young, at Salt Lake, the Mormons in this section of Iowa numbered 6,552, and, in 1850, 7,828, but they were not all within the limits of Pottawatomie county. This county was organized in 1848, all the first officials being Mormons. In 1852 the order was promulgated that all the true believers should gather together at Salt Lake. Gentiles flocked in, and in a few years nearly all the first settlers were gone.

May 9, 1843, Capt. James Allen, with a small detachment of troops, on board the steamer "Ione," arrived at the present site of the capital of the State, DesMoines. This was the first steamer to ascend the DesMoines river to this point. The troops and stores were landed at what is now the foot of Court Avenue, DesMoines, and Capt. Allen returned in the steamer to Fort Sanford, to arrange for bringing up more soldiers and supplies. In due time they, too, arrived, and a fort was built near the mouth of Raccoon Fork, at its confluence with the DesMoines, and named Fort DesMoines. Soon after the arrival of the troops, a trading post was established on the east side of the river, by two noted Indian traders, named Ewing, from Ohio. Among the first settlers in this part of Iowa were Benjamin Bryant, J. B. Scott, James Drake (gunsmith), John Sturtevant, Robert Kinzie, Alexander Turner, Peter Newcomer, and others.

CHAPTER V.

TERRITORIAL AND STATE ORGANIZATIONS.

The immigration to Iowa after the Black Hawk purchase was so rapid and steady that some provision for civil government became necessary. Accordingly, in 1834, all the territory comprising the present States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota was made subject to the jurisdiction of Michigan Territory. Up to this time there had been no county or other organization in what is now the State of Iowa, although one or two justices of the peace had been appointed, and a postoffice was established at Dubuque in 1833. In September of 1834, therefore, the Territorial Legislature of Michigan created two counties on the west side of the Mississippi river—Dubuque and Des Moines—separated by a line drawn westward from the foot of Rock Island. These counties were partially organized. John King was appointed Chief Justice of Dubuque county, and Isaac Leffler (of Burlington) of Des Moines county. Two associate justices, in each county, were appointed by the Governor.

In October, 1835, Gen. George W. Jones, now a citizen of Dubuque, was elected a delegate to Congress. April 20, 1836, through the efforts of Gen. Jones, Congress passed a bill creating the Territory of Wisconsin, which went into operation July 4, of the same year. Iowa was then included in the Territory of Wisconsin, of which Gen. Henry Dodge was appointed

Governor; John S. Horner, Secretary; Charles Dunn, Chief Justice; David Irwin and William C. Frazer, Associate Justices.

Sept. 9, 1836, Governor Dodge ordered a census of the new Territory to be taken. This census showed a population of 10,531, of which Des Moines county contained 6,257, and Dubuque 4,274. Under the apportionment, the two above named counties were entitled to six members of the Council and thirteen of the House of Representatives. The Governor issued his proclamation for an election to be held on the first Monday of October, 1836, on which day the following members of the first Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin were elected from the two counties in the Black Hawk purchase:

DUBUQUE—*Council*: John Fally, Thos. McKnight, Thos. McCraney. *House*: Loring Wheeler, Haldin Whelan, Peter Hill Engle, Patrick Quigly, Hosea F. Camp.

DES MOINES—*Council*: Jeremiah Smith, Jr., Joseph B. Teas, Arthur B. Ingram. *House*: Isaac Leffler, Thos. Blair, Warren L. Jenkins, John Box, George W. Teas, Eli Reynolds, David R. Chance.

The Legislature assembled at Belmont, in the present State of Wisconsin, October 25th, 1836, and organized by electing Henry Baird President of the Council, and Peter Hill Engle (of Dubuque) Speaker of the House.

At this session the county of Des Moines was divided into Des Moines, Lee, Van Buren, Henry, Muscatine and Cook. This last is now called Scott county. The first Legislature adjourned December 9th, 1836.

The second Legis'ature assembled at Burlington, November 9, 1837. It divided Dubuque into the counties of Dubuque, Clayton, Fayette, Delaware, Buchanan, Jackson, Jones, Linn, Benton, Clinton and Cedar, and adjourned January 20th, 1838.

A third session was held at Burlington, commencing June 1st, and ending June 12th, 1838. Most of the new counties were not organized until several years afterward.

The question of the organization of the Territory of Iowa now began to be agitated, and the desires of the people found expression in a convention held Nov. 1st, which memorialized Congress to organize a Territory west of the Mississippi, and to settle the boundary line between Wisconsin Territory and Missouri. The Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, then in session at Burlington, joined in the petition. Gen. George W. Jones, of Dubuque, then residing at Linsinawa Mound, in what is now Wisconsin, was delegate to Congress from Wisconsin Territory, and labored so earnestly that the act was passed dividing the Territory of Wisconsin, and providing for the territorial government of Iowa. This was approved June 12, 1838, to take effect and be in force on and after July 3, 1838.

The new Territory embraced "all that part of the present Territory of Wisconsin west of the Mississippi river, and west of a line drawn due north from the headwaters or sources of the Mississippi to the Territorial line." The organic act pro-

vided for a Governor, whose term of office should be three years; and for a Secretary, Chief Justice, two Associate Justices, and Attorney and Marshal, who should serve four years, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The act also provided for the election, by the white male inhabitants, citizens of the United States, over 21 years of age, of a House of Representatives, consisting of 26 members, and a council, to consist of 13 members. It also appropriated \$5,000 for a public library, and \$20,000 for the erection of public buildings.

In accordance with this act, President Van Buren appointed ex-Governor Robert Lucas, of Ohio, to be the first Governor of the new Territory. Wm. B. Conway, of Pittsburg, was appointed Secretary of the Territory; Charles Mason, of Burlington, Chief Justice, and Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, and Joseph Williams, of Pennsylvania, Associate Judges of the Supreme and District Courts; Mr. Van Allen, of New York, Attorney; Francis Gehon, of Dubuque, Marshal; Augustus C. Dodge, Register of the Land Office at Burlington, and Thos. McKnight, Receiver of the Land Office at Dubuque. Mr. Van Allen, the District Attorney, died at Rockingham soon after his appointment, and Col. Chas. Weston was appointed to fill his vacancy. Mr. Conway, the Secretary, also died at Burlington during the second session of the Legislature, and James Clarke, editor of the *Gazette*, was appointed to succeed him.

Governor Lucas, immediately after his arrival, issued a proclamation for the election of members of the first Territorial Legislature, to be held on the 10th of Sep-

tember, dividing the Territory into election districts for that purpose, and appointing the 12th of November for the meeting of the Legislature to be elected at Burlington. The members were elected in accordance with this proclamation, and assembled at the appointed time and place. The following are their names :

Council—Jesse B. Brown, J. Keith, E. A. M. Swazey, Arthur Ingram, Robert Ralston, George Hepner, Jesse J. Payne, D. B. Hughes, James M. Clark, Charles Whittlesey, Jonathan W. Parker, Warner Lewis, Stephen Hempstead.

House—Wm. Patterson, Hawkins Taylor, Calvin J. Price, James Brierly, James Hall, Gideon S. Bailey, Samuel Parker, James W. Grimes, George Temple, Van B. Delashmutt, Thomas Blair, George H. Beeler, Wm. G. Coop, Wm. H. Wallace, Asbury B. Porter, John Frierson, Wm. L. Tcole, Levi Thornton, S. C. Hastings, Robert G. Roberts, Laurel Summers, Jabez A. Burchard, Jr., Chauncey Swan, Andrew Bankson, Thomas Cox and Hardin Nowlin.

Although a large majority of both branches of the Legislature were Democrats, Gen. Jesse B. Brown (Whig), of Lee county, was elected President of the Council, and Hon. Wm. H. Wallace (Whig), of Henry county, Speaker of the House of Representatives—the former unanimously and the latter with but little opposition. At that time national politics were little heeded by the people of the new Territory, but in 1840, during the Presidential campaign, party lines were strongly drawn.

At the same time with this Legislature, a Congressional delegate was also elected.

Out of four candidates, William W. Chapman was elected.

The first session of the Iowa Territorial Legislature was a stormy and exciting one. By the organic law the Governor was clothed with almost unlimited veto power. Governor Lucas seemed disposed to make free use of it, and the independent Hawk-eyes could not quietly submit to arbitrary and absolute rule, and the result was an unpleasant controversy between the executive and legislative departments; Congress, however, by act approved March 3d, 1839, amended the organic law by restricting the veto power of the Governor to the two-thirds rule, and took from him the power to appoint sheriffs and magistrates. Among the first important matters demanding attention was the location of the seat of government, and provision for the erection of public buildings, for which Congress had appropriated \$20,000. Gov. Lucas, in his message, had recommended the appointment of commissioners with a view to selecting a central location. The extent of the future State of Iowa was not known or thought of. Only a strip of land fifty miles wide, bordering on the Mississippi river, was the Indian title extinguished, and a central location meant some central point in the Black Hawk Purchase.

The friends of a central location supported the Governor's suggestion. The Southern members were divided between Burlington and Mount Pleasant, but finally united on the latter as the proper location for the seat of government. The central and southern parties were very nearly equal, and, in consequence, much excitement prevailed. The central party at last triumphed, and, on January 21st, 1839, an act

was passed appointing Chauncey Swan, of Dubuque county, John Ronalds, of Louisa county, and Robert Ralston, of Des Moines county, Commissioners to select a site for a permanent seat of government within the limits of Johnson county.

The first settlement within the limits of Johnson county was made in 1837. The county was created by act of the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, approved Dec. 21, 1837, and organized by act passed at the special session at Burlington, in June, 1838, the organization to date from July 4, following. Napoleon, on the Iowa river, a few miles below the future Iowa City, was designated as the temporary county seat.

All things considered, the location of the capital in Johnson county was a wise act. The Territory was bounded on the north by the British possessions; east, by the Mississippi river to its source; thence by a line drawn due north to the northern boundary of the United States; south, by the State of Missouri, and west by the Missouri and White Earth rivers. But this immense territory was in undisputed possession of the Indians, except a strip on the Mississippi, known as the Black Hawk Purchase. Johnson county was, from north to south, in the geographical center of this purchase, and as near the east and west geographical center of the future State of Iowa as could then be made, as the boundary line between the lands of the United States and the Indians established by the treaty of Oct. 21, 1837, was immediately west of the county limits.

After selecting the site, the Commissioners were directed to lay out 640 acres into a town, to be called Iowa City, and to pro-

ceed to sell lots and erect public buildings thereon, Congress having granted a section of land to be selected by the Territory for this purpose. The Commissioners met at Napoleon, Johnson county, May 1, 1839, selected for a site section 10, in township 79 north, of range 6 west of the fifth principal meridian, and immediately surveyed it and laid off the town. The first sale of lots took place Aug. 16, 1839. The site selected for the public buildings was a little west of the center of the section, where a square of 10 acres, on the elevated grounds overlooking the river, was reserved for the purpose. The capitol is located in the center of this square. The second Territorial Legislature, which assembled in November, 1839, passed an act requiring the Commissioners to adopt such plan for the building that the aggregate cost, when complete, should not exceed \$51,000, and if they had already adopted a plan involving a greater expenditure, they were directed to abandon it. Plans for the building were designed and drawn by Mr. John F. Rague, of Springfield, Ills., and July 4, 1840, the corner-stone of the edifice was laid with appropriate ceremonies. Samuel C. Trowbridge was marshal of the day, and Governor Lucas delivered the address on that occasion.

On July 13, 1840, Governor Lucas announced to the Legislature then assembled in special session, that on the 4th of that month he had visited Iowa City, and found the basement of the capitol nearly completed. A bill authorizing a loan of \$20,000 for the building was passed January 15, 1841, the unsold lots of Iowa City being the security offered, but only \$5,500 was obtained under the act.

Monday, December 6, 1841, the fourth Legislative Assembly met at the new capitol, Iowa City, but the capitol building could not be used, and the Legislature occupied a temporary frame house, that had been erected for that purpose during the session of 1841-2. At this session, the Superintendent of Public Buildings (who, with the Territorial Agent, had superseded the Commissioners first appointed,) estimated the expense of completing the building at \$33,330, and of completing rooms for the use of the Legislature at \$15,600.

During the following year the Superintendent commenced obtaining stone from a new quarry about ten miles northeast of the city. This is now known as the "Old Capitol Quarry," and is thought to contain an immense quantity of excellent building stone. Here all the stone for completing the building was obtained, and it was so far completed that, on the 5th day of December, 1842, the Legislature assembled in the new Capitol. At this session the Superintendent estimated that it would cost \$39,143 to finish the building. This was nearly \$6,000 higher than the estimate of the previous year, notwithstanding a large sum had been expended in the meantime. This rather discouraging discrepancy was accounted for by the fact that the officers in charge of the work were constantly short of funds. Except the Congressional appropriation of \$20,000, and the loan of \$5,500 obtained from the Miners' Bank of Dubuque, all the funds for the prosecution of the work were derived from the sale of the city lots (which did not sell very rapidly), from certificates of indebtedness, and from scrip, based upon unsold lots, which was to be received in payment for

such lots when they were sold. At one time the Superintendent made a requisition for bills of iron and glass, which could not be obtained nearer than St. Louis. To meet this, the agent sold some lots for a draft payable at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, for which he was compelled to pay 25 per cent. exchange. This draft amounted to \$507, which that officer reported to be more than one-half the cash actually handled by him during the entire season, when the disbursements amounted to very nearly \$24,000. With such uncertainty, it could not be expected that the estimate could be very accurate. With all these disadvantages, however, the work appears to have been prudently prosecuted, and as rapidly as circumstances would permit.

In 1841, John Chambers succeeded Robert Lucas as Territorial Governor. The office was held by him until 1845, when it was filled by James Clarke.

The first Legislative Assembly laid the broad foundation of civil equality, on which has been constructed one of the most liberal governments in the Union. Its first act was to recognize the equality of woman with man, before the law, by providing that "no action commenced by a single woman, who marries during the pendency thereof, shall abate on account of such marriage." This principle has been adopted in all subsequent legislation in Iowa, and to-day woman has full and equal rights with man, excepting only the right of the ballot.

Religious toleration was also secured to all, personal liberty strictly guarded the rights and privileges of citizenship extended to all white persons, and the purity of elections secured by heavy penalties

against bribery and corruption. The judiciary power was vested in a Supreme Court, District Court, Probate Court and justices of the peace. Real estate was made divisible by will, and intestate property divided equitably among heirs. Murder was made punishable by death, and proportionate penalties fixed for lesser crimes. A system of free schools, open for every class of white citizens, was established. Provision was made for a system of roads and highways. Thus, under the Territorial organization, the country began to emerge from a savage wilderness, and take on the forms of civil government.

The Territorial Legislature held its eighth and last session at Iowa City, commencing December 1, 1845. James Clark was the same year appointed the successor of Governor Chambers, and was the third and last Territorial Governor. In 1843 the Territorial Legislature compiled and published a code of general statutes, making a volume of 800 pages, that continued in force until July, 1851.

THE MISSOURI WAR.

In defining the boundaries of the counties bordering on Missouri, the Iowa authorities had fixed a line which has since been established as the boundary between Iowa and Missouri. The constitution of Missouri defined her northern boundary to be the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of Des Moines river. The lower rapids of the Mississippi immediately above the mouth of the Des Moines river had always been known as the Des Moines Rapids, or the "rapids of the Des Moines river." The Missourians (evidently not well versed in history or

geography), insisted on running the northern boundary line from the rapids in the Des Moines river, just below Keosauqua, thus taking from Iowa a strip of territory eight or ten miles wide. Assuming this as her northern boundary line, Missouri attempted to exercise jurisdiction over the disputed territory by assessing taxes, and sending her sheriffs to collect them by distraining the personal property of the settlers. The Iowans, however, were not disposed to submit, and the Missouri officials were arrested by the sheriffs of Davis and Van Buren counties and confined in jail. Governor Boggs, of Missouri, called out his militia to enforce the claim and sustain the officers of Missouri. Governor Lucas called out the militia of Iowa. About 1,200 men were enlisted, and 500 were actually armed and encamped in Van Buren county, ready to defend the integrity of the Territory. Subsequently, Gen. A. C. Dodge, of Burlington, General Churchman, of Dubuque, and Dr. Clark, of Fort Madison, were sent to Missouri as envoys plenipotentiary, to effect, if possible, a peaceable adjustment of the difficulty. Upon their arrival, they found that the county commissioners of Clark county, Missouri, had rescinded their order for the collection of taxes, and that Governor Boggs had dispatched messengers to the Governor of Iowa proposing to submit an agreed case to the Supreme Court of the United States for the settlement of the boundary question. This proposition was declined; but afterward, upon petition of Iowa and Missouri, Congress authorized a suit to settle the controversy. The suit was duly instituted, and resulted in the decision that Iowa had only asserted "the

truth of history," and that she knew where the rapids of Des Moines river were located. Thus ended the Missouri war. "There was much good sense," says Hon. C. C. Nourse, "in the basis upon which peace was secured, to-wit: 'If Missourians did not know where the rapids of the river Des Moines were located, that was no sufficient reason for killing them off with powder and lead; and if we did know a little more of history and geography than they did, we ought not to be shot for our learning. We commend our mutual forbearance to older and greater people.'" Under an order from the Supreme Court of the United States, William G. Miner, of Missouri, and Henry B. Hendershott, of Iowa, acted as commissioners, and surveyed and established the boundary. The expenses of the war on the part of Iowa were never paid, either by the United States or the Territorial Government. The patriots who furnished supplies to the troops had to bear the cost and charges of the struggle.

The population being sufficient to justify the formation of a State government, the Territorial Legislature of Iowa passed an act, which was approved February 12th, 1844, submitting to the people the question of the formation of a State constitution and providing for the election of delegates to a convention to be convened for that purpose. The people voted upon this at their township elections in the following April. The measure was carried by a large majority, and the delegates elected assembled in convention at Iowa City October 7th, 1844. On the first day of November following, the convention completed its work, and adopted the first State constitution.

Hon. Shepherd Leffler, the president of this convention, was instructed to transmit a certified copy of this constitution to the delegate in Congress, to be by him submitted to that body at the earliest practicable day. It also provided that it should be submitted, together with any conditions or changes that might be made by Congress, to the People of the Territory, for their approval or rejection, at the township election in April, 1845.

The Constitution, as thus prepared, provided the following boundaries for the State: Beginning in the middle of the channel of the Mississippi river, opposite the mouth of the Des Moines river; thence up the said river Des Moines, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point where it is intersected by the old Indian boundary line, or line run by John C. Sullivan in 1816; thence westwardly along said line to the "old" northwest corner of Missouri; thence due west to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river; thence up the middle of the main channel of the river last mentioned, to the mouth of the Sioux or Calumet river; thence in a direct line to the middle of the main channel of the St. Peters river, where the Watonwan river — according to Nicollett's map — enters the same; thence down the middle of the main channel of the said river to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the place of beginning.

These boundaries were considerably more extended than other Western States, and Congress therefore amended the Constitution, by act approved March 3, 1845, as follows: Beginning at the mouth of

the Des Moines river, at the middle of the Mississippi; thence by the middle of the channel of that river to a parallel of latitude, passing through the mouth of the Mankato or Blue Earth river; thence west, along said parallel of latitude, to a point where it is intersected by a meridian line $17^{\circ} 30'$ west of the meridian of Washington City; thence due south, to the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri; thence eastwardly, following that boundary to the point at which the same intersects the Des Moines river; thence by the middle of the channel of that river to the place of beginning.

Had these boundaries been accepted, they would have placed the northern boundary of the State about 30 miles north of its present location, and would have deprived it of the Missouri slope and the boundary of that river. The western boundary would have been near the west line of what is now Kossuth county. But it was not so to be. In consequence of this radical and unwelcome change in the boundaries, the people refused to accept the act of Congress, and rejected the Constitution, at the election held Aug. 4, 1845, by a vote of 7,656 to 7,235.

May 4, 1846, a second Convention met at Iowa City, and on the 18th of the same month another Constitution, prescribing the boundaries as they now are, was adopted. This was accepted by the people, August 3, by a vote of 9,492 to 9,036. The new Constitution was approved by Congress, and Iowa was admitted as a sovereign State in the American Union, Dec. 28, 1846.

The people of the State, anticipating favorable action by Congress, held an

election for State officers October 26, which resulted in Ansel Briggs being declared Governor; Elisha Cutler, Jr., Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, Auditor; Morgan Reno, Treasurer; and members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The act of Congress which admitted Iowa gave her the 16th section of every township of land in the State, or its equivalent, for the support of schools; also, 72 sections of land for the purpose of a university; also, five sections of land for the completion of her public buildings; also, the salt springs within her limits, not exceeding 12 in number, with sections of land adjoining each; also, in consideration that her public lands should be exempt from taxation by the State, she gave the State five per cent. of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands within the State. Thus provided for as a bride with her marriage portion, Iowa commenced house-keeping on her own account.

A majority of the Constitutional Convention of 1846 were of the Democratic party; and the instrument contains some of the peculiar tenets of the party of that day. All banks of issue were prohibited within the State. The State was prohibited from becoming a stockholder in any corporation for pecuniary profit, and the General Assembly could only provide for private corporations by general statutes. The constitution also limited the State's indebtedness to \$100,000. It required the General Assembly to provide public schools throughout the State for at least three months in the year. Six months previous residence of any white male citizen of the United States constituted him an elector.

The government was started on an economical basis. The members of the General Assembly received, each, two dollars per day for the first fifty days of the session, and one dollar per day thereafter. The sessions were to be biennial. The salaries of the State officers were limited the first ten years as follows: Governor, \$1,000 per annum; Secretary of State, \$500; Treasurer of State, \$400; Auditor of State, \$600; and Judges of the Supreme Court, \$1,000 each. And it may be said here that

these prices did not discourage the best talent of the State from seeking these positions, and that during these ten years none of these officers were ever known to receive bribes, or to steal one dollar of the public money. At the time of organization as a State, Iowa had a population of 116,651, as appears by the census of 1847. There were twenty-seven organized counties in the State, and the settlements were being rapidly pushed toward the Missouri river.

CHAPTER VI.

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE.

The first General Assembly was composed of nineteen Senators and forty Representatives. It assembled in Iowa City, November 30th, 1846, about one month before Congress passed the act of admission. The most important business transacted was the passage of a bill authorizing a loan of \$50,000 for means to run the State government and pay the expenses of the Constitutional Convention. The election of United States Senators was called up at this session, and was the occasion of much excitement and no little hard feeling. The Whigs had a majority of two in the House and the Democrats a majority of one in

the Senate. After repeated attempts to control these majorities for caucus nominees, and frequent sessions of a joint convention for purposes of an election, the attempt was abandoned. A public school law was passed at this session, for the organization of public schools in the State. In pursuance of its provisions, an election for superintendent of public instruction was held the following spring, and James Harlan received a majority of the votes cast. After the election the Democratic Secretary of State discovered that the law contained no provision for its publication in the newspapers, and he claimed it had

not gone into effect. He, therefore, and the Governor, refused Harlan a certificate of election. The Supreme Court sustained their action.

At this first session of the General Assembly, the Treasurer of State reported that the capitol building was in a very exposed condition, liable to injury from storms, and expressed the hope that some provision would be made to complete it, at least sufficiently to protect it from the weather. The General Assembly responded by appropriating \$2,500 for the completion of the public buildings. At the first session, also, arose the question of the relocation of the capitol. The western boundary of the State, as now determined, left Iowa City too far toward the eastern and southern boundary of the State; this was conceded. Congress had appropriated five sections of land for the erection of public buildings, and toward the close of the session a bill was introduced providing for the relocation of the seat of government, involving to some extent the location of the State University, which had already been discussed. This bill gave rise to much discussion, and parliamentary maneuvering almost purely sectional in its character. It provided for the appointment of commissioners, who were authorized to make a location as near the geographical centre of the State as a healthy and eligible site could be obtained; to select the five sections of land donated by Congress, to survey and plat into town lots not exceeding one section of the land so selected; to sell lots at public sale, not to exceed two in each block. Having done this, they were then required to suspend further operations, and make a

report of their proceeding to the Governor. The bill passed both Houses by decisive votes, received the signature of the Governor, and became a law. Soon after, by "An act to locate and establish a State University," approved Feb. 25, 1847, the unfinished public buildings at Iowa City, together with the ten acres of lands on which they were situated, were granted for the use of the University, reserving their use, however, by the General Assembly and the State officers, until other provisions were made by law.

The Commissioners forthwith entered upon their duties, and selected four sections and two half sections in Jasper county. Two of these sections are in what is now Des Moines township, and the others in Fairview township, in the southern part of that county. These lands are situated between Prairie City and Monroe, on the Keokuk & Des Moines railroad, which runs diagonally through them. Here a town was platted called Monroe City, and a sale of lots took place. The number of 415 lots were sold, at prices that were not considered remarkably remunerative. The cash payments (one-fourth) amounted to \$1,797.43, while the expenses of the sale and the claims of the Commissioners for services amounted to \$2,206.57. The Commissioners made a report of their proceedings to the Governor, as required by law, but the location was generally condemned.

When the report of the Commissioners, showing this brilliant financial operation, had been read in the House of Representatives, at the next session, and while it was under consideration, an indignant member, afterward known as the eccentric Judge McFarland, moved to refer the report to a

select committee of five, with instructions to report "how much of said city of Monroe was under water, and how much was burned." The report was referred, without the instructions, but Monroe City never became the seat of government. By an act approved January 15, 1849, the law by which the location had been made was repealed, and the new town was vacated, the money paid by purchasers of lots being refunded to them. This, of course, retained the seat of government at Iowa City, and precluded for the time the occupation of the building and grounds by the University.

At the same session \$3,000 more were appropriated for completing the State building at Iowa City. In 1852, the further sum of \$5,000, and in 1854 \$4,000 more were appropriated for the same purpose, making the whole cost \$123,000, paid partly by the general Government and partly by the State, but principally by the proceeds of the sale of lots in Iowa City.

After the adjournment of the first General Assembly, the Governor appointed Joseph Williams, Chief Justice, and Geo. Green and John F. Kinney Judges, of the Supreme Court. They were afterward elected by the second General Assembly, and constituted the Supreme Court until 1855, with the exception that Kinney resigned in January, 1854, and J. C. Hall, of Burlington, was appointed in his place. Hall was one of the earliest and ablest lawyers of the State, and his memory will long be cherished by the early members of the profession. Some changes having occurred by death and removal, the Governor was induced to call an extra session of the General Assembly in January, 1848,

with the hope of an election of United States Senators. The attempt, however, was again unsuccessful. At this session, Charles Mason, William G. Woodward and Stephen Hempstead were appointed Commissioners to prepare a code of laws for the State. Their work was finished in 1850, and was adopted by the General Assembly. This "code" contained, among other provisions, a code of civil practice, superseding the old common-law forms of actions and writs, and it was admissible for its simplicity and method. It remained in force until 1863, when it was superseded by the more complicated and metaphysical system of the revision of that year.

The first Representatives in Congress were S. Clinton Hastings, of Muscatine, and Shepherd Leffler, of Des Moines county.

The second General Assembly elected to the United States Senate, Augustus Cæsar Dodge and George W. Jones. The State government, after the first session, was under the control of Democratic administration till 1855. The electoral vote of the State was cast for Lewis Cass, in 1848, and for Franklin Pierce in 1852. The popular vote shows that the Free-Soil element of State during this period very nearly held the balance of power, and that up to 1854 it acted in the State elections to some extent with the Democratic party. In 1848 Lewis Cass received 12,093 votes, Zachary Taylor 11,043, and Martin Van Buren, the Free-Soil candidate, 1,226 votes, being 176 less than a majority for Cass.

In 1852, Pierce received 17,762 votes, Scott 15,855, and Hale (Free-Soil) 1,606, being for Pierce 301 votes more than a majority.

The question of the permanent location of the seat of government was not settled, and in 1851 bills were introduced for its removal to Fort DesMoines. The latter appeared to have the support of the majority, but was finally lost in the House on the question of ordering it to its third reading.

At the next session, in 1853, a bill was again introduced in the Senate for the removal of the seat of government to Fort DesMoines, and, on final vote, was just barely defeated. At the next session, however, the effort was more successful, and January 15th, 1855, a bill relocating the Capital within two miles of the Raccoon Fork of the DesMoines, and for the appointment of Commissioners, was approved by Gov. Grimes. The site was selected in 1856, in accordance with the provisions of this act; the land being donated to the State by citizens and property-holders of DesMoines. An association of citizens erected a building for a temporary capitol, and leased it to the State at a nominal rent.

The passage by Congress of the act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and the provision it contained abrogating that portion of the Missouri bill that prohibited slavery and involuntary servitude north of 36° 30' was the beginning of a political revolution in the Northern States, and in none was it more marked than in the State of Iowa. Iowa was the "first free child born of the Missouri compromise," and has always resented the destruction of her foster parent.

In the summer of 1854 there was a tacit coalition or union of the Whig and Free-Soil elements of the State. Alarmed at

the aggressive spirit manifested by the adherents of the peculiar institution, the Free-Soilers, who almost held the balance of power in the State, readily adopted as their candidate the Whig nominee for Governor. Many of the old-line Whigs abandoned their party because of this coalition, but many strong and able men among the Democrats co-operated with it. James W. Grimes was the nominee of the Whigs, and Curtis Bates, of Polk county, was the nominee of the Democratic party. Grimes was then in the vigor of his manhood, and all the energies of his being appeared to be aroused by what he denominated the aggressions of the slave power. He was thoroughly in earnest, and canvassed most of the organized counties of the State. The people flocked by the thousands to hear him, and were electrified by his eloquence. No one of the opposition attempted to meet him in debate. The result was his election by a majority of 1,404 in a vote of 21,794. A majority was also secured in the General Assembly on joint ballot of the two Houses in opposition to the Democratic party. The opposition party in 1854-'5 were known as anti-Nebraska Whigs. A caucus of this opposing element nominated James Harlan as their candidate for United States Senator, Geo. G. Wright for Chief Justice, and Norman W. Isbell and Wm. G. Woodward for Judges of the Supreme Court.

A portion of the opposition, however, refused to go into this caucus, or to abide by its decision as to the United States Senator. They were the personal friends of Ebenezer Cook, of Scott county.

A joint convention was secured, and the Judges of the Supreme Court were elected.

After frequent balloting and adjournments, it was at last understood that Cook's friends had yielded, and would support Mr. Harlan. When the hour arrived to which the joint convention had adjourned, messengers were sent to the Senate by the House, to inform that body that the House was ready to meet them in joint convention. Before this message could be delivered, the Senate had adjourned over until the next day. The anti-Nebraska Senators, however, entered the hall of the House and took their seats in joint convention. Much confusion prevailed, but finally a President *pro tem* of the convention was chosen, and Mr. Harlan was elected. His seat was contested, and his election declared invalid by the United States Senate.

At the next session of the General Assembly, held in 1857, Mr. Harlan was re-elected, and was permitted to take his seat.

The year 1856 marked a new era in the history of Iowa. In 1854 the Chicago & Rock Island railroad had been completed to the east bank of the Mississippi river, opposite Davenport. In the same year the corner-stone of a railroad bridge that was to be the first to span the "Father of Waters," was laid with appropriate ceremonies, at this point. St. Louis had resolved that the enterprise was unconstitutional, and by writs of injunction made an unsuccessful effort to prevent its completion. Twenty years later in her history St. Louis repented her folly, and made atonement for her sin by imitating Iowa's example. January 1st, 1856, this railroad was completed to Iowa City. In the meantime two other railroads had reached the east bank of the Mississippi—one opposite

Burlington and one opposite Dubuque—and these were being extended into the interior of the State. Indeed, four other lines of railroads had been projected across the State, from the Mississippi to the Missouri, having eastern connections.

May 15th, 1856, Congress passed an act granting to the State, to aid in the construction of railroads, the public lands in alternate sections, six miles on each side of the proposed lines. An extra session of the General Assembly was called in July of this year, that disposed of the grant to the several companies that proposed to complete these enterprises. The population of Iowa was now 500,000. Public attention had been called to the necessity of a railroad across the continent. The position of Iowa, in the very heart and center of the republic, on the route of this great highway of the continent, began to attract attention. Cities and towns sprang up through the State as if by magic. Capital began to pour into the State, and had it been employed in developing the vast coal measures and establishing manufactories, or if it had been expended in improving the lands, and in building houses and barns, it would have been well. But all were in haste to get rich, and the spirit of speculation ruled the hour.

In the meantime, every effort was made to help the speedy completion of the railroads. Nearly every county and city on the Mississippi, and many in the interior, voted large corporate subscriptions to the stock of the railroad companies, and issued their negotiable bonds for the amount. Thus enormous county and city debts were incurred, the payment of which these mu-

nicipalities tried to avoid, upon the plea that they had exceeded the constitutional limitation of their powers. The Supreme Court of the United States held these bonds to be valid, and the courts, by mandamus, compelled the city and county authorities to levy taxes to pay the judgments recovered upon them. These debts are not all paid, even to this day; but the worst is over, and the incubus is in the course of ultimate extinction. The most valuable lessons are those learned in the school of experience, and, accordingly, the corporations of Iowa have ever since been noted for economy.

In 1856 the Republican party of the State was duly organized, in full sympathy with that of the other free States, and at the ensuing presidential election the electoral vote of the State was cast for John C. Fremont. The popular vote was as follows: Fremont, 43,954; Buchanan, 36,170, and Fillmore, 9,180. This was 1,396 less than a majority for Fremont. The following year an election was held, after an exciting campaign, for State officers, resulting in a majority of 1,406 for Ralph P. Lowe, the Republican nominee. The Legislature was largely Republican in both branches.

In June, 1854, a Board of State Commissioners contracted with the Des Moines Navigation Railroad Company, an organization composed principally of New York capitalists, to undertake the work, agreeing to convey to the company lands at \$1.25 an acre for all moneys advanced and expended. In the meantime difficulties arose in regard to the extent of the grant. The State claimed lands throughout the whole extent of the river to the

north line of the State. The Department of the Interior changed its rulings under the several administrations. The Commissioner of the General Land Office certified to the State about 320,000 acres of land below the Raccoon Fork of the river, and about 270,000 acres above it prior to 1857, when he refused to certify any more. This led to a settlement and compromise with the Navigation Company in 1858, whereby the company took all the land certified to the State at that date, and paid the State \$20,000 in addition to what they had already expended, cancelled their contract and abandoned the work.

The General Assembly granted to the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company the remainder of the grant to the State line, to aid in building a railroad up and along the Des Moines Valley; and Congress, in 1862, extended the grant, by express enactment, to the north line of the State.

The most injurious result to the State, arising from the spirit of speculation prevalent in 1856, was the purchase and entry of great bodies of Government land within the State by non-residents. This land was held for speculation, and placed beyond the reach of actual settlers for many years.

From no other one cause has Iowa suffered so much as from the short-sighted policy of the Federal Government in selling lands within her borders. The money thus obtained by the Federal Government has been comparatively inconsiderable. The value of this magnificent public domain to the United States was not in the few thousands of dollars she might exact from the hardy settlers, or that she might obtain from the speculator who hoped to

profit by the settlers' labors in improving the country. Statesmen should have taken a broader and more comprehensive view of national economy, and a view more in harmony with the divine economy that had prepared these vast fertile plains of the West for the "homes of men and the seats of empire." It was here that new States were to be builded up that should be the future strength of the nation against foreign invasion or home revolt. A single regiment of Iowa soldiers during the dark days of the Rebellion was worth more to the nation than all the money she ever exacted from the toil and sweat of Iowa's early settlers. Could the statesmen of forty years ago have looked forward to this day, when Iowa pays her \$1,000,000 annually into the treasury of the nation for the extinction of the national debt, they would have realized that the founding of new States was a greater enterprise than the retailing of public lands.

In January, 1857, another Constitutional Convention assembled at Iowa City, which framed the present State constitution. One of the most pressing demands for this convention grew out of the prohibition of banks under the old constitution. The practical result of this prohibition was to flood the State with every species of "wild-cat" currency. Our circulating medium was made up in part of the free-bank paper of Illinois and Indiana. In addition to this, we had paper issued by Iowa brokers, who had obtained bank charters from the Territorial Legislature of Nebraska, and had their pretended headquarters at Omaha and Florence. Our currency was also well assorted with the bills from other States, generally such as had the best reputation

where they were least known. This paper was all at 2, and some of it from 10 to 15 per cent. discount. Every man who was not an expert in detecting counterfeit bills, and who was not posted in the history of all manner of banking institutions, did business at his peril. The new constitution made ample provisions for house banks under the supervision of our own laws. The limitation of our State debt was enlarged to \$250,000, and the corporate indebtedness of the cities and counties were also limited to five per cent. upon the valuation of their taxable property.

The Judges of the Supreme Court were to be elected by the popular vote.

The permanent seat of government was fixed at Des Moines, and the State University located at Iowa City. The qualifications of electors remained the same as under the old constitution, but the schedule provided for a vote of the people upon a separate proposition to strike the word "white" out of the suffrage clause, which, had it prevailed, would have resulted in conferring the right of suffrage without distinction of color. Since the early organization of Iowa there had been upon the statute books a law providing that no negro, mulatto or Indian should be a competent witness in any suit or proceeding to which a white man was a party. The General Assembly of 1856-'7 repealed this law, and the new constitution contained a clause forbidding such disqualification in the future. It also provided for the education of "all youth of the State" through a system of common schools. This constitution was adopted at the ensuing election by a vote of 40,311 to 38,681.

October 19, 1857, Gov. Grimes issued a proclamation declaring the City of Des Moines to be the capital of the State of Iowa. The removal of the archives and offices was commenced at once and continued through the fall. It was an undertaking of no small magnitude; there was not a mile of railroad to facilitate the work, and the season was unusually disagreeable. Rain, snow and other accompaniments increased the difficulties, and it was not until December that the last of the effects,—the safe of the State Treasurer, loaded on two large "bob-sleds," drawn by ten yokes of oxen,—was deposited in the new capitol. Thus Iowa City ceased to be the capital of the State after four Territorial Legislatures, six State Legislatures and three Constitutional Conventions had held their sessions there.

In 1856 and 1858 large appropriations were made for the erection of public buildings and the support of the unfortunate classes, and a loan of \$200,000 was authorized.

During the years 1858-60, the Sioux Indians became troublesome in the north-western part of the State. They made frequent raids for the purpose of plunder, and on several occasions murdered whole families of settlers. In 1861 several companies of militia were ordered to that portion of the State to hunt down and expel the thieves. No battles were fought, the Indians fleeing as soon as they ascertained systematical measures had been adopted for their punishment.

In 1870 the General Assembly made an appropriation and provided for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to commence the work of building a new cap-

itol. The corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies November 23, 1871.

The building is a beautiful specimen of modern architecture.

When Wisconsin Territory was organized, in 1836, the entire population of that portion of the Territory now embraced in the State of Iowa, was 10,531. The Territory then embraced two counties, Dubuque and Des Moines, erected by the Territory of Michigan, in 1834. Since then, the counties have increased to ninety-nine, and the population in 1880 was 1,624,463. The following table will show the population at different periods since the erection of Iowa Territory:

Year.	Population.
1838.....	22,589
1840.....	43,115
1844.....	75,152
1846.....	97,588
1847.....	116,651
1849.....	152,988
1850.....	191,982
1851.....	204,774
1852.....	230,713
1854.....	326,013
1856.....	519,055
1859.....	638,775
1860.....	674,913
1863.....	701,732
1865.....	750,699
1867.....	902,040
1869.....	1,040,819
1870.....	1,191,727
1873.....	1,251,333
1875.....	1,366,000
1880.....	1,624,463

The most populous county is Dubuque, 42,997. Polk county has 41,395, and Scott 41,270. Not only in population, but in

everything contributing to the growth and greatness of a State has Iowa made rapid progress. In a little more than thirty-five years its wild but beautiful prairies have advanced from the home of the savage to a highly civilized commonwealth, embracing all the elements of progress which characterize the older States.

The first railroad across the State was completed to Council Bluffs in January, 1861. The completion of three others soon followed.

In 1854 there was not a mile of railroad in Iowa. Within the succeeding twenty years, 3,765 miles were built and put in successful operation.

The present value of buildings for State institutions, including the estimated cost of the capitol, is as follows :

State Capitol.....	\$2,500,000
State University.....	400,000
Agricultural College and Farm.	300,000
Institution for the Blind.....	150,000
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	225,000
Institutions for the Insane.....	1,149,000
Orphans' Home.....	62,000
Penitentiaries.....	408,000
Normal School.....	50,000
Reform School.....	90,000

The State has never levied more than two and one-half mills on the dollar for State tax, and this is at present the constitutional limit. The State has no debt.

No other influence has contributed so much to the progress and development of Iowa as the newspapers of the State. No class of men have labored more assiduously and disinterestedly for the development of the State and the advancement of her material interests, than her editors. There

are now published in Iowa 25 daily papers, 364 weekly papers, and 13 monthly publications. These are as a rule well supported by the people.

Such is briefly a summary of the history and resources of Iowa. There is perhaps no other country on earth where so few people are either rich or poor as in Iowa; where there is such an equality of condition, and where so many enjoy a competence. The law exempts from execution a homestead to every head of a family. Every sober, industrious man can in a short time acquire a home. Iowa is the home for the immigrant. The children of the laboring man have no prejudice of caste to overcome in the effort they may choose to make for the improvement of their condition in life. Here all men enjoy the alienable blessings of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," not only unfettered by legal disabilities, but also untrammelled by those fixed conditions of social and business life that elsewhere result from accumulated wealth in the possession of the few. As education is free, so also the avenues of success are open in every pursuit and calling. The highest incentives exist to exertion. Labor and effort, whether manual or mental, are held alike honorable; and idleness and crime are alone considered disreputable.

Thriving cities and towns dot the land; an iron net-work of thousands of miles of railroads is woven over its broad acres; 10,000 school-houses, in which more than 500,000 children are being taught the rudiments of education, testify to the culture and liberality of the people; high schools, colleges and universities, are generously endowed by the State; manufactories are

busy on all her water-courses, and in most of her cities and towns.

We quote from Judge Nourse: "The great ultimate fact that America would demonstrate is, the existence of a people capable of attaining and preserving a superior civilization, with a government self-imposed, self-administered and self-perpetuated. In this age of wonderful progress, America can exhibit nothing to the world of mankind more wonderful or more glorious, than her new States—young empires,

born of her own enterprise, and tutored at her own political hearth-stone. Well may she say to the monarchies of the old world, who look for evidence of her regal grandeur and state: 'Behold, these are my jewels!' And may she never blush to add: 'This one in the center of the diadem is called Iowa!'"

The following is the census of Iowa by counties, as taken by the National Government at each decade:

CENSUS OF IOWA.

COUNTIES.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Adair.....			984	3,982	11,199
Adams.....			1,533	4,614	11,188
Allamakee.....		777	12,237	17,868	19,791
Appanoose.....		3,131	11,931	16,456	16,636
Audubon.....			454	1,212	7,448
Benton.....		672	8,496	22,454	24,888
Black Hawk.....		135	8,244	21,706	23,913
Boone.....		735	4,232	14,584	20,838
Bremer.....			4,915	12,528	14,011
Buchanan.....		517	7,906	17,034	18,547
Buena Vista.....			57	1,585	7,537
Butler.....			3,724	9,951	14,293
Calhoun.....			147	1,602	5,595
Carroll.....			281	2,451	12,351
Cass.....			1,612	5,464	16,943
Cedar.....	1,253	3,941	12,949	19,731	18,937
Cerro Gordo.....			940	4,722	11,461
Cherokee.....			58	1,967	8,240
Chickasaw.....			4,336	10,180	14,534
Clarke.....		709	5,427	8,735	11,512
Clay.....			52	1,523	4,248
Clayton.....	1,101	3,873	20,728	27,771	28,829
Clinton.....	821	2,822	18,938	35,357	36,764
Crawford.....			383	2,530	12,413
Dallas.....		854	5,244	12,019	18,746
Davis.....		7,264	13,764	15,565	16,468
Decatur.....		965	8,677	12,018	15,336
Delaware.....	168	1,759	11,024	17,432	17,952
Des Moines.....	5,577	12,988	19,611	27,256	33,099
Dickinson.....			180	1,389	1,901
Dubuque.....	3,059	10,841	31,164	38,969	42,997
Emmett.....			105	1,392	1,550
Fayette.....		225	12,073	16,973	22,258
Floyd.....			3,744	10,768	14,677
Franklin.....			1,309	4,738	10,248
Fremont.....		1,244	5,074	11,174	17,653
Greene.....			1,374	4,627	12,725
Grunty.....			793	6,399	12,639
Guthrie.....			3,058	7,061	14,863

CENSUS OF IOWA—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Hamilton.....			1,689	6,055	11,252
Hancock.....			179	999	3,453
Hardin.....			5,440	13,684	17,808
Harrison.....			3,621	8,931	16,649
Henry.....	3,772	8,707	18,701	21,463	20,826
Howard.....			3,168	6,282	10,837
Humboldt.....			332	2,596	6,341
Ida.....			43	226	4,382
Iowa.....		822	8,029	16,664	19,221
Jackson.....	1,411	7,210	18,493	22,619	23,771
Jasper.....		1,280	9,883	22,116	25,962
Jefferson.....	2,773	9,904	15,038	17,839	17,478
Johnson.....	1,491	4,472	17,573	24,898	25,429
Jones.....	471	3,007	13,306	19,731	21,052
Keokuk.....		4,822	13,271	19,434	21,259
Kossuth.....			416	3,351	6,179
Lee.....	6,093	18,861	29,232	37,210	34,859
Linn.....	1,373	5,444	18,947	28,852	37,235
Lonsa.....	1,927	4,939	10,370	12,877	13,146
Lucas.....		471	5,766	10,358	14,530
Lyon.....				221	1,968
Madison.....		1,179	7,339	13,884	17,225
Mahaska.....		5,929	14,816	25,508	25,201
Marion.....		5,482	16,813	24,436	25,111
Marshall.....		338	6,015	17,576	23,752
Mills.....			4,481	8,718	14,135
Mitchell.....			3,409	9,582	14,361
Monona.....			832	3,654	9,055
Monroe.....		2,884	8,612	12,724	13,719
Montgomery.....			1,256	5,934	15,895
Muscatine.....	1,942	5,731	16,444	21,688	23,168
O'Brien.....			8	715	4,155
Osceola.....					2,219
Page.....		551	4,419	9,975	19,667
Palo Alto.....			132	1,336	4,131
Plymouth.....			148	2,199	8,567
Pocahontas.....			103	1,446	3,713
Polk.....		4,513	11,625	27,857	42,395
Pottawattamie.....		7,828	4,968	16,893	39,846
Poweshiek.....		615	5,668	15,581	18,936
Ringgold.....			2,923	5,691	12,085
Sac.....			246	1,411	8,774
Scott.....	2,140	5,986	25,959	38,509	41,270
Shelby.....			818	2,549	12,696
Sioux.....			10	570	5,426
Story.....			4,051	11,651	16,966
Tama.....		8	5,285	16,131	21,555
Taylor.....		204	3,590	6,989	15,635
Union.....			2,012	5,986	14,980
Van Buren.....	6,146	12,270	17,081	17,672	17,042
Wapello.....		8,471	14,518	22,346	25,282
Warren.....		961	10,281	17,980	19,578
Washington.....	1,594	4,957	14,235	18,952	20,375
Wayne.....		340	6,409	11,287	16,127
Webster.....			2,504	10,484	15,950
Winnebago.....			168	1,526	4,917
Winneshiek.....		546	13,942	23,570	23,937
Woodbury.....			1,119	6,172	14,997
Worth.....			756	2,892	7,953
Wright.....			653	2,392	5,062
Total.....	43,112	192,214	674,913	1,191,792	1,624,463

CHAPTER VII.

GEOLOGY—TOPOGRAPHY—WATER COURSES.

Geologists divide the soil of Iowa into three general divisions—drift, bluff and alluvial. The drift occupies a much larger part of the surface of the State than both the others. The bluff has the next greatest area of surface, and the alluvial least. All soil is disintegrated rock. The drift deposit of Iowa was derived, to a considerable extent, from the rocks of Minnesota; but the greater part of Iowa drift was derived from its own rocks, much of which has been transported but a short distance. In northern and northwestern Iowa the drift contains more sand and gravel than elsewhere. In southern Iowa the soil is frequently stiff and clayey. The bluff soil is found only in the western part of the

State, and adjacent to the Missouri river. Although it contains less than one per cent. of clay in its composition, it is in no respect inferior to the best drift soil. The alluvial soil is that of the flood plains of the river valleys, or bottom lands. That which is periodically flooded by the rivers is of little value for agricultural purposes; but a large part of it is entirely above the reach of the highest flood, and is very productive.

The stratified rocks of Iowa range from the Azoic to the Mesozoic, inclusive; but the greater portion of the surface of the State is occupied by those of the Palæozoic age. The table below will show each of these formations in their order:

SYSTEMS. AGES.	GROUPS. PERIODS.	FORMATIONS. EPOCHS.	THICKNESS IN FEET.
Cretaceous.....	{ Post Tertiary.....	Drift.....	10 to 200
		Inoceramons Bed.....	50
	{ Lower Cretaceous.....	Woodbury Sandstone and Shales.....	130
		Nishnabotany Sandstone.....	100
		Upper Coal Measures.....	200
Carboniferous.....	{ Coal Measures.....	Middle Coal Measures.....	20
		Lower Coal Measures.....	200
	{ Subcarboniferous.....	St. Louis Limestone.....	75
		Keokuk Limestone.....	90
		Burlington Limestone.....	196
Devonian.....	Hamilton.....	Kinderhook Beds.....	175
Upper Silurian.....	{ Niagara.....	Hamilton Limestone and Shales.....	240
		Niagara Limestone.....	350
	Cincinnati.....	Maquoketa Shales.....	80
Lower Silurian.....	Trenton.....	Galena Limestone.....	250
		Trenton Limestone.....	200
	Primordial.....	St. Peter's Sandstone.....	80
Azoic.....	{ Huronian.....	Lower Magnesian Limestone.....	250
		Potsdam Sandstone.....	300
		Siox Quartzite.....	50

AZOIC SYSTEM.

The Sioux quartzite is found exposed in natural ledges only upon a few acres in the extreme northwest corner of the State, upon the banks of the Big Sioux river, for which reason the specific name of Sioux quartzite has been given them. It is an intensely hard rock, breaks in splintery fracture, and of a color varying, in different localities, from a light to deep red. The process of metamorphism has been so complete throughout the whole formation, that the rock is almost everywhere of uniform texture. The dip is four or five degrees to the northward, and the trend of the outcrop is eastward and westward.

LOWER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

Primordial Group.—The Potsdam sandstone formation is exposed only in a small portion of the northeastern part of the State. It is only to be seen in the bases of the bluffs and steep valley sides which border the river there. It is nearly valueless for economic purposes. No fossils have been discovered in this formation in Iowa.

Lower Magnesian Limestone.—This formation has but little greater geographical extent in Iowa than the Potsdam sandstone. It lacks a uniformity of texture and stratification, owing to which it is not generally valuable for building purposes. The only fossils found in this formation in the State are a few traces of crinoids, near McGregor.

The St. Peters sandstone formation is remarkably uniform in thickness through-

out its known geographical extent, and it occupies a large portion of the northern half of Allamakee county, immediately beneath the drift.

Trenton Group.—With the exception of the Trenton limestone, all the limestones of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in Iowa are magnesian limestone—nearly pure dolomites. This formation occupies large portions of Winneshiek and Allamakee counties and a small part of Clayton. The greater part of it is useless for economic purposes; but there are some compact, even layers that furnish fine material for window-caps and sills. Fossils are so abundant in this formation that in some places the rock is made up of a mass of shells, corals and fragments of trilobites, cemented by calcareous material into a solid rock. Some of these fossils are new to science and peculiar to Iowa.

The Galena limestone is the upper formation of the Trenton Group. It is 150 miles long, and seldom exceeds 12 miles in width. It exhibits its greatest development in Dubuque county. It is nearly a pure dolomite, with a slight admixture of silicious matter; good blocks for dressing are sometimes found near the top of the bed, although it is usually unfit for such a purpose. This formation is the source of the lead ore of the Dubuque lead mines. The lead region proper is confined to an area of about 15 miles square in the vicinity of Dubuque. The ore occurs in vertical fissures, which traverse the rock at regular intervals from east to west; some is found in those which have a north and south direction. This ore is mostly that known as Galena, or sulphuret of lead, very small

quantities only of the carbonate being found with it.

Cincinnati Group.—The surface occupied by the Maquoketa shales is more than 100 miles in length, but is singularly long and narrow, seldom reaching a mile or two in width. The most northern exposure yet recognized is in the western part of Winneshiek county, while the most southerly is in Jackson county, in the bluffs of the Mississippi. The formation is largely composed of bluish and brownish shales, sometimes slightly arenaceous, sometimes calcareous, which weather into a tenacious clay upon the surface, and the soil derived from it is usually stiff and clayey. Several species of fossils which characterize the Cincinnati Group are found in the Maquoketa shales, but they contain a larger number than have been found anywhere else in these shales in Iowa, and their distinct faunal characteristics seem to warrant the separation of the Maquoketa shales as a distinct formation from others in the group.

UPPER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

Niagara Group.—The area occupied by the Niagara limestone is 40 and 50 miles in width, and nearly 160 miles long, from north to south. This formation is entirely a magnesian limestone, with a considerable portion of silicious matter, in some places, in the form of chert or coarse flint. A large part of it probably affords the best and greatest amount of quarry rock in the State. The quarries at Anamosa, LeClaire and Farley are all opened in this formation.

DEVONIAN SYSTEM.

Hamilton Group.—The area of surface occupied by the Hamilton limestone and

shales is as great as those by all the formations of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in the State. Its length is nearly 200 miles, and width from 40 to 50. A large part of the material of this is quite worthless, yet other portions are valuable for economic purposes; and, having a large geographical extent in the State, is a very important formation. Its value for the production of hydraulic lime has been demonstrated at Waverly, Bremer county; the heavier piers and other material requiring strength and durability. All the Devonian strata of Iowa evidently belong to a single epoch. The most conspicuous and characteristic fossils of this formation are brachiopodes, corals and mullusks. The coral *Acervularia Davidsoni* occurs near Iowa City, and is known as "Iowa City marble" and "Bird's Eye marble."

CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM.

Of the three groups of formations that constitute the carboniferous, viz: the sub-carboniferous, coal measures and Permian, only the first two are found in Iowa.

Subcarboniferous Group.—This group occupies a very large area of surface. Its eastern border passes from the northeastern part of Winnebago county, with considerable directness in a southeasterly direction to the northern part of Washington county. It then makes a broad and direct bend nearly eastward, striking the Mississippi at Muscatine. The southern and western boundaries are to a considerable extent the same as that which separates it from the real field. From the southern part of Pocahontas county it passes southeast to Fort Dodge, thence to Webster City, thence to a point 3 or 4 miles north-

east of Eldora, in Hardin county, thence southward to the middle of the north line of Jasper county, thence southeastward to Sigourney, in Keokuk county, thence to the northeastern corner of Jefferson county, thence sweeping a few miles eastward to the southeast corner of Van Buren county. Its arc is about 250 miles long, and from 20 to 50 miles wide.

The Kinderhook Beds.—The most southerly exposure of these beds is in Des Moines county, near the mouth of Skunk river. The most northerly now known is in the eastern part of Pocahontas county, more than 200 miles distant. The principal exposures of this formation are along the bluffs which border the Mississippi and Skunk rivers, where they form the eastern and northern boundary of Des Moines county; along English river, in Washington county; along the Iowa river in Tama, Marshall, Hamilton and Franklin counties, and along the Des Moines river in Humboldt county. This formation has considerable economic value, particularly in the northern portion of the region it occupies. In Pocahontas and Humboldt counties it is invaluable, as no other stone except a few boulders are found here. At Iowa Falls the lower division is very good for building purposes. In Marshall county all the limestone to be obtained comes from this formation, and the quarries near Le Grand are very valuable. At this point some of the layers are finely veined with peroxide of iron, and are wrought into both useful and ornamental objects. In Tama county the oolitic member is well exposed, where it is manufactured into lime. Upon exposure to atmosphere and frost it crum-

bles to pieces; consequently it is not valuable for building purposes.

The remains of fishes are the only fossils yet discovered in this formation that can be referred to the sub-kingdom Vertebrata; and so far as yet recognized, they all belong to the order Selachians. Of Articulatiles, only two species have been recognized, both of which belong to the genus *Phillipsia*. The sub-kingdom Mollusca is also largely represented. The Radiata are represented by a few crinoids, usually found in a very imperfect condition. The sub-kingdom is also represented by corals. The prominent feature in the life of this epoch was molluscan. It overshadowed all other branches of the animal kingdom. The prevailing classes are: Lamellibranchiates, in the more arenaceous portions; and Brachropods, in the more calcareous portions. No remains of vegetation have been detected in any of the strata of this formation.

The Burlington limestone formation consists of two distinct calcareous divisions, separated by a series of siliceous beds; both divisions are crinoidal. The Burlington limestone is carried down by the southerly dip of the Iowa rocks, so that it is seen for the last time in the State in the valley of Skunk river, near the southern boundary of Des Moines county, which is the most northerly point that it has been found, but it probably exists as far north as Marshall county. Much valuable material is afforded by this formation for economic purposes. The upper division furnishes excellent common quarry rock. Geologists are attracted by the great abundance and variety of its fossils,—crinoids—now known to be more than 300.

The only remains of vertebrates discovered in this formation are those of fishes, and consist of teeth and spines. Bones of bony fish, on Buffington creek, Louisa county, is an exposure so fully charged with these remains that it might with propriety be called bone breccia.

Remains of Articulates are rare in this formation; so far as yet discovered, they are confined to two species of trilobites of the genus *Phillipsia*. Fossil shells are very common.

The two lowest classes of the sub-kingdom Radiata are represented in the genera *Zaphrentis*, *Amplexus* and *Syringopora*, while the highest class, Echinoderms, are found in most extraordinary profusion.

The Keokuk limestone formation is to be seen only in four counties—Lee, Van Buren, Henry and Des Moines. In some localities the upper siliceous portion is known as the Geode bed; it is not recognizable in the northern portion of the formation, nor in connection with it where it is exposed, about 80 miles below Keokuk. The geodes of the Geode bed are more or less masses of siliceous, usually hollow and lined with crystals of quartz; the outer crust is rough and unsightly, but the crystals which stud the interior are often very beautiful; they vary in size from the size of a walnut to a foot in diameter.

This formation is of great economic value. Large quantities of its stone have been used in the finest structures in the State, among which are the postoffices at Dubuque and Des Moines. The principal quarries are along the banks of the Mississippi, from Keokuk to Nauvoo. The only vertebrate fossils in the formation are fishes, all belonging to the order Selachians,

some of which indicate that their owners reached a length of 25 or 30 feet. Of the Articulates, only two species of the genus *Phillipsia* have been found in this formation. Of the Mollusks no Cephalopods have yet been recognized in this formation in Iowa. Gasteropods are rare; Brachiopods and Polyzoans are quite abundant. Of Radiates, corals of genera *Zaphrentis*, *Amplexus* and *Aulopora* are found, but crinoids are most abundant. Of the low forms of animal life, the protozoans, a small fossil related to the sponges, is found in this formation in small numbers.

The St. Louis limestone is the uppermost of the sub-carboniferous group in Iowa. It occupies a small superficial area, consisting of long, narrow strips, yet its extent is very great. It is first seen resting on the geode division of the Keokuk limestone, near Keokuk; proceeding northward, it forms a narrow border along the edge of the coal fields in Lee, Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Washington, Keokuk and Mahaska counties; it is then lost sight of until it appears again in the banks of Boone river, where it again passes out of view under the Coal Measures, until it is next seen in the banks of the Des Moines, near Fort Dodge. As it exists in Iowa, it consists of three tolerably distinct subdivisions—the magnesian, arenaceous and calcareous. The upper division furnishes excellent material for quicklime, and when quarries are well opened, as in the north-western part of Van Buren county, large blocks are obtained. The sandstone, or middle division, is of little economic value. The lower, or magnesian division, furnishes a valuable and durable stone, exposures of

which are found on Lick creek, in Van Buren county, and on Long creek, seven miles west of Burlington.

Of the fossils of this formation, the vertebrates are represented only by the remains of fish, belonging to the two orders, Selachians and Ganoids. The Articulates are represented by one species of the trilobite, genus *Phillipsia*; and two ostracoid genera, *Cythra* and *Beyricia*. The Mollusks distinguished this formation more than any other branch of the animal kingdom. Radiates are exceedingly rare, showing a marked contrast between this formation and the two preceding it.

The Coal Measure Group is properly divided into three formations, viz: the Lower, Middle and Upper Coal Measures; each having a vertical thickness of about two hundred feet.

The Lower Coal Measures exists eastward and northward of the Des Moines river, and also occupy a large area westward and southward of that river; but their southerly dip passes below the Middle Coal Measure at no great distance from the river. This formation possesses greater economic value than any other in the whole State. The clay that underlies almost every bed of coal, furnishes a large amount of material for potters' use. The sandstone of these measures is usually soft and unfit for use; but in some places, as in Red Rock, in Marion county, blocks of large dimensions are obtained, which make good building material, samples of which can be seen in the State Arsenal, at Des Moines.

But few fossils have been found in any of the strata of the Lower Coal Measures, but such animal remains as have been

found are, without exception, of marine origin. All fossil plants found in these measures, probably belong to the class Acrogens. Specimens of *Calamites* and several species of ferns are found in all the Coal Measures, but the genus *Lepidodendron* seems not to have existed later than the epoch of the Middle Coal Measures. The latter formation occupies a narrow belt of territory in the southern-central portion of the State, embracing a superficial area of about 1,400 square miles. The counties underlain by this formation are, Guthrie, Dallas, Polk, Madison, Warren, Clarke, Lucas, Monroe, Wayne and Appanoose.

Few species of fossils occur in these beds. Some of the shales and sandstone have afforded a few imperfectly preserved land plants, three or four species of ferns, belonging to the genera. Some of the carboniferous shales afford beautiful specimens of what appears to have been seaweed. Radiates are represented by corals. The Mollusks are most numerous represented. Trilobites and ostracoids are the only remains known of Articulates. Vertebrates are only known by the remains of Selachians, or sharks and ganoids.

The Upper Coal Measures occupy a very large area, comprising thirteen whole counties, in the southwestern part of the State. By its northern and eastern boundaries it adjoins the area occupied by the Middle Coal Measures. This formation contains a considerable portion of shales and sandstone, but the prominent lithological features are its limestones. Although it is known by the name of Upper Coal Measures, it contains but a single bed of coal, and that only about 20 inches in

maximum thickness. The limestone exposed in this formation furnishes good building material, as in Madison and Fremont counties. The sandstones are quite worthless. No beds of clay, for potters' use, are found in the whole formation. The fossils are more numerous than in either the Middle or Lower Coal Measures. The vertebrates are represented by the fishes of the orders Selachians and Ganoids. The Articulates are represented by the trilobites and ostracoids. Mollusks are represented by the classes Cephalapoda, Gasterapoda, Lamellibranchiata, Brachiopoda and Polyzoa. Radiates are more numerous than in the Middle and Lower Coal Measures. Protozoans are represented in the greatest abundance, some layers of limestone being almost entirely composed of their small fusiform shells.

CRETACEOUS SYSTEM.

The next strata in the geological series are of the Cretaceous age. They are found in the western half of the State, and do not dip, as do all the other formations upon which they rest, to the southward and westward, but have a general dip of their own to the north of westward, which, however, is very slight. Although the actual exposures of cretaceous rocks are few in Iowa, there is reason to believe that nearly all the western half of the State was originally occupied by them; but they have been removed by denudation, which has taken place at two separate periods. The first period was during its elevation from the cretaceous sea, and during the long Tertiary age that passed between the time of that elevation and the commencement of the Glacial epoch. The second period

was during the Glacial epoch, when the ice produced their entire removal over considerable areas. All the cretaceous rocks in Iowa are a part of the same deposits farther up the Missouri river, and, in reality, form their eastern boundary.

The Nishnabotany sandstone has the most easterly and southerly extent of the cretaceous deposits of Iowa, reaching the southeastern part of Guthrie county and the southern part of Montgomery county. To the northward, it passes beneath the Woodbury sandstones and shales, the latter passing beneath the Inoceramus, or chalky beds. This sandstone is, with few exceptions, valueless for economic purposes. The only fossils found in this formation are a few fragments of angiospermous leaves. The strata of Woodbury sandstones and shales rest upon the Nishnabotany sandstone, and have not been observed outside of Woodbury county; hence their name. Their principal exposure is at Sergeant's Bluffs, seven miles below Sioux City. This rock has no value, except for purposes of common masonry. Fossil remains are rare. Detached scales of a lepidoginoid species have been detected, but no other vertebrate remains of vegetation, leaves of *Salix Meekii* and *Sassfras cretaceum* have been occasionally found.

The Inoceramus beds rest upon the Woodbury sandstone and shales. They have not been observed in Iowa except in the bluffs which border the Big Sioux river in Woodbury and Plymouth counties. They are composed almost entirely of calcareous material, the upper portion of which is extensively used for lime. No building material can be obtained from these beds, and the only value they possess,

except lime, are the marls, which at some time may be useful on the soil of the adjacent region. The only vertebrate remains found in the cretaceous rocks are the fishes. Those in the *Inoceramus* beds are two species of squaloid Selachians, or certracions, and three genera of teliosts. Molluscan remains are rare.

PEAT.

Extensive beds of peat exist in Northern Middle Iowa, which, it is estimated, contain the following areas: Cerro Gordo county, 1,500 acres; Worth, 2,000; Winnebago, 2,000; Hancock, 1,500; Wright, 500; Kossuth, 700; Dickinson, 80. Several contain peat beds, but the peat is inferior to that in the northern part of the State. The beds are of an average depth of four feet. It is estimated that each acre of these beds will furnish 250 tons of dry fuel for each foot in depth. At present this peat is not utilized, but, owing to its great distance from the coal fields, and the absence of timber, the time is coming when their value will be fully realized.

GYPSUM.

The only sulphate of the alkaline earth of any economic value is gypsum, and it may be found in the vicinity of Fort Dodge, in Webster county. The deposit occupies a nearly central position in the county, the Des Moines river running nearly centrally through it, along the valley sides of which the gypsum is seen in the form of ordinary rock cliff and ledges, and also occurring abundantly in similar positions along both sides of the valleys of the smaller streams and of the numerous ravines coming into the river valley. The

most northerly known limit of the deposit is at a point near the mouth of Lizard creek, a tributary of the Des Moines river and almost adjoining the town of Fort Dodge. The most southerly point at which it has been exposed is about six miles, by way of the river, from the northerly point mentioned. The width of the area is unknown, as the gypsum becomes lost beneath the overlying drift, as one goes up the ravines and minor valleys.

On either side of the creeks and ravines which come into the valley of the Des Moines river, the gypsum is seen jutting out from beneath the drift in the form of ledges and bold quarry fronts, having almost the exact appearance of ordinary limestone exposures, so horizontal and regular are its lines of stratification, and so similar in color is it to some varieties of that rock. The principal quarries now opened are on Two-Mile creek, a couple of miles below Fort Dodge.

Age of the Gypsum Deposit.—No trace of fossil remains has been found in the gypsum or associated clays; neither has any other indication of its geologic age been observed except that which is afforded by its stratigraphical relations; the most that can be said with certainty is that it is newer than the coal measures, and older than the drift. The indications afforded by the stratigraphical relations of the gypsum deposit of Fort Dodge are, however, of considerable value. No Tertiary deposits are known to exist within or near the borders of Iowa, to suggest that it might be of that age, nor are any of the Palæozoic strata newer than the subcarboniferous unconformable upon each other

as the other gypsum is unconformable upon the strata beneath it. It therefore seems, in a measure, conclusive that the gypsum is of Mesozoic age; perhaps older than the cretaceous.

The lithological origin of this deposit is as uncertain as its geological age. It seems to present itself in this relation, as in the former one,—an isolated fact. None of the associated strata show any traces of a double decomposition of pre-existing materials, such as some have supposed all deposits of gypsum to have resulted from. No considerable quantities of oxide of iron nor any trace of native sulphur have been found in connection with it, nor has any salt been found in the waters of the region. These substances are common in association with other gypsum deposits, and by many are regarded as indicative of the method of or resulting from their origin as such. Throughout the whole region the Fort Dodge gypsum has the exact appearance of a sedimentary deposit. From these facts it seems not unreasonable to entertain the opinion that this gypsum originated as a chemical precipitation in comparatively still waters which were saturated with sulphate of lime and destitute of life; its stratification and impurities being deposited at the same time as clayey impurities which had been suspended in the same waters.

Physical Properties.—Much has already been said of the physical character of this gypsum; but as it is so different in some respects from other deposits, there are still other matters worthy of mention in connection with those. According to the results of a complete analysis of Prof. Emery,

the ordinary gray gypsum contains only about eight per cent. of impurity, and it is possible that the average impurity for the whole deposit will not exceed that proportion, so uniform in quality is it from top to bottom and from one end of the region to the other. As plaster for agricultural purposes is sometimes prepared from gypsum that contains thirty per cent. of impurity, it will be seen that this is a very superior article for such purposes. The impurities are of such a character that they do not in any way interfere with its value for use in the arts.

Although the gypsum rock has a gray color, it becomes quite white by grinding, and still whiter by the calcimining process necessary in the preparation of plaster of Paris. These tests have all been practically made in the rooms of the Geological Survey, and the quality of the plaster of Paris still further tested by actual use and experiment. The only use yet made of the gypsum by the inhabitants is for the purposes of ordinary building stone. It is so compact it is found to be comparatively unaffected by frost, and its ordinary situation in walls of houses is such that it is protected from the dissolving action of water, which can, at most, reach it only from occasional rains, and the effect of these is too slight to be perceived after the lapse of several years. Hon. John F. Duncombe, of Fort Dodge, built a fine residence of it in 1861, the walls of which appear as unaffected by exposure and as beautiful as they were when first erected. Several other houses in Fort Dodge have been constructed of it, including the depot buildings of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad. Many of the sidewalks in the

town are made of the slabs or flags of gypsum which occur in some of the quarries in the form of thin layers.

MINOR DEPOSITS OF SULPHATE OF LIME.

Sulphate of lime in the various forms of fibrous gypsum, selenite and small amorphous masses, has also been discovered in various formations in different parts of the State, including the Coal Measure shales near Fort Dodge, where it exists in small quantities, quite independently of the great gypsum deposit there. The quantity of gypsum in these minor deposits is always too small to be of any practical value, usually occurring in shales and shaly clays. Associated with strata that contain more or less sulphuret of iron, gypsum has thus been detected in the Coal Measures, the St. Louis limestone, the Cretaceous strata, and also in the Dead Caves of Dubuque.

SULPHATE OF STRONITA.

This mineral is found at Fort Dodge, which is, perhaps, the only place in Iowa or in the valley of the Mississippi where it has as yet been discovered. There, it occurs in very small quantities in both the shales of the Lower Coal Measures and in the clays that overlie the gypsum deposit, and which is regarded as of the same age with it. The mineral is fibrous and crystalline, the fibers being perpendicular to the plane of the layer; it resembles, in physical character, the layer of fibro-crystalline gypsum, before mentioned. Its color is of light blue, is transparent, and shows crystalline facets upon both the

upper and under surfaces of the layer, of the upper surface being smaller and more numerous. The layer is probably not more than a rod in extent in any direction, and about three inches in maximum thickness. Apparent lines of stratification occur in it, corresponding with those of the shales which imbed it. The other deposit was still smaller in amount, and occurred as a mass of crystals imbedded in the clays that overlie the gypsum at Cummins' quarry, in the valley of Soldiers' creek, upon the north side of the town. The mineral in this clay is nearly colorless, and somewhat resembles masses of impure salt. The crystals are so closely aggregated that they enclose but little impurity in the mass, but in almost all other cases their fundamental forms are obscured. This mineral has almost no practical value, and is only interesting as a mineralogical fact.

SULPHATE OF BARYTA.

In Iowa this mineral has been found only in minute quantities. It has been detected in the Coal Measure shales of Decatur, Madison and Marion counties, Devonian limestone of Johnson and Bremer counties, and, also, in the lead caves of Dubuque. It is in the form of crystals or small crystalline masses.

SULPHATE OF MAGNESIA.

Epsomite, or native Epsom salts, having been discovered near Burlington, all the sulphates of alkaline earths of natural origin have been recognized in Iowa; all except the sulphate of lime being in very small quantity. The Epsomite mentioned

was found beneath the overhanging cliff of Burlington limestone near Starr's Mill. It occurs in the form of efflorescent encrustations upon the surface of stones, and in similar small fragile masses among the pine debris that has fallen down beneath the overhanging cliff. The projection of the cliff over the perpendicular face of the strata beneath, amounts to near 20 feet at the point where Epsomite was found. The rock upon which it accumulates is an impure limestone, containing also some carbonate of magnesia, together with a small proportion of iron pyrites, in a finely divided condition. By experiments with this native salt in the office of the Survey, a fine article of Epsom salts was produced, but the quantity obtained there is very small, and would be of no practical value on account of the cheapness in the market.

CLIMATE.

The greatest objection to the climate of this State is the prevalence of wind, which is somewhat greater than in the States south and east, but not so great as it is west. The air is pure and generally bracing,—the northern part particularly so during the winter. The prevailing direction of the wind during the whole year is easterly. Correspondingly, thunder-storms are somewhat more violent in this State than east or south, but not near so much so as toward the mountains. As elsewhere in the Northwestern States, easterly winds bring rain and snow, while westerly ones clear the sky. While the highest temperature occurs here in August, the month of July averages the hottest, and January the coldest. The mean temperature of April and October nearly corresponds to the

mean temperature of the year, as well as to the seasons of spring and fall, while that of summer and winter is best represented by August and December. Indian summer is delightful and well prolonged. Untimely frosts sometimes occur, but seldom severely enough to do great injury. The wheat crop being a staple product of the State, and is not injured at all by frost, this great resource of the State continues intact.

TOPOGRAPHY.

All the knowledge we have at present of the topography of the State of Iowa is that derived from incidental observations of geological corps, from the surveys made by railroad engineers, and from barometrical observations made by authority of the Federal Government. No complete topographical survey has yet been made, but this will doubtless be attended to in a few years.

The State lies wholly within, and comprises a part of, a vast plain, and there is no mountainous or even hilly country within its borders; for the highest point is but 1,200 feet above the lowest point; these two points are nearly 300 miles apart, and the whole State is traversed by gently flowing rivers. A clearer idea of the great uniformity of the surface of the State may be obtained from a statement of the general slopes in feet per mile, from point to point, in straight lines across it.

Per Mile.

From N. E. corner to S. E. corner of State.....	1 ft. 1 in.
From N. E. corner to Spirit Lake, 5 ft. 5 in	
From N. W. corner to Spirit Lake, 5 ft.	
From N. W. corner to S. W. corner of the State.....	2 ft.

From S. W. corner to highest ridge between the two great rivers (in Ringgold county) . . 4 ft. 1 in.
 From the highest point in the State (near Spirit Lake) to the lowest point in the State (at the mouth of Des Moines river) 4 ft.

Per Mile.

We thus find that there is good degree of propriety in regarding the whole State as belonging to a great plain, the lowest point of which within its border, the southeastern corner of the State, is only 444 feet above the level of the sea. The average height of the whole State above the level of the sea is not far from 800 feet, although it is a thousand miles from the nearest ocean.

These remarks are, of course, to be understood as applying to the State as a whole. On examining its surface in detail, we find a great diversity of surface by the formation of valleys out of the general level, which have been evolved by the actions of streams during the unnumbered years of the terrace epoch. These river valleys are deepest in the northwestern part of the State, and consequently it is there that the country has the greatest diversity of surface, and its physical features are most strongly marked.

The greater part of Iowa was formerly one vast prairie. It has, indeed, been estimated that seven-eighths of the surface of the State was prairie when first settled. By prairie it must not be inferred that a level surface is meant, for they are found in hilly countries as well. Nor are they confined to any particular variety of soil, for they rest upon all formations, from those of the Azotic to those of the Creta-

ceous age, inclusive. Whatever may have been their origin, their present existence in Iowa is not due to the influence of climate, of the soil, or of any of the underlying formations. The real cause is the prevalence of the annual fires. If these had been prevented fifty years ago, Iowa would now be a timbered country. The encroachment of forest trees upon prairie farms as soon as the bordering woodland is protected from the annual prairie fires, is well known to farmers throughout the State. The soil of Iowa is justly famous for its fertility, and there is probably no equal area of the earth's surface that contains so little untillable land, or whose soil has so high an average of fertility. Ninety-five per cent. of its surface is capable of a high state of cultivation.

LAKES AND STREAMS.

Lakes.—The lakes of Iowa may be properly divided into two distinct classes. The first may be called *drift lakes*, having had their origin in the depressions left in the surface of the drift at the close of the glacial epoch, and have rested upon the undisturbed surface of the drift deposit ever since the glaciers disappeared. The others may be properly termed *fluvial* or *alluvial lakes*, because they have had their origin by the action of rivers while cutting their own valleys out from the surface of the drift as it existed at the close of the glacial epoch, and are now found resting upon the alluvium. By "alluvium" is meant the deposit which has accumulated in the valleys of rivers by the action of their own currents. It is largely composed of sand and other coarse material, and

upon that deposit are some of the best productive soils in the State. It is this deposit which forms the flood plains and deltas of our rivers, as well as the terraces of their valleys. The regions to which the drift lakes are principally confined are near the head waters of the principal streams of the State. They are consequently found in those regions which lie between the Cedar and Des Moines rivers, and the Des Moines and Little Sioux. No drift lakes are found in Southern Iowa. The largest of the lakes to be found in the State are Spirit and Okoboji, in Dickinson county, Clear Lake in Cerro Gordo county, and Storm Lake in Buena Vista county.

SPIRIT LAKE.—The width and length of this lake are about equal, and it contains about 12 square miles of surface, its northern border resting directly on the boundary of the State. It lies almost directly upon the great water-shed. Its shores are mostly gravelly, and the country about it fertile.

OKOBOJI LAKE.—This body of water lies directly south of Spirit Lake, and has somewhat the shape of a horse-shoe, with its eastern projection within a few rods of Spirit Lake, where it receives the outlet of the latter. Okoboji Lake extends about five miles southward from Spirit Lake, thence about the same distance westward, and it then bends northward about as far as the eastern projection. The eastern portion is narrow, but the western is larger, and in some places 100 feet deep. The surroundings of this and Spirit Lake are very pleasant; fish are abundant in them, and they are the resort of myriads of water-fowl.

CLEAR LAKE.—This lake is situated upon the water-shed between the Iowa and Cedar rivers. It is about 5 miles long, 2 or 3 miles wide, and has a maximum depth of only 15 feet. Its shores and the country around are like that of Spirit Lake.

STORM LAKE.—This lake rests upon the great water-shed in Buena Vista county. It is a clear, beautiful sheet of water, containing a surface area of between 4 and 5 square miles. The outlets of all these drift lakes are dry during a portion of the year, except Okoboji.

WALLED LAKES.—Along the water-sheds of Northern Iowa great numbers of small lakes exist, varying from half a mile to a mile in diameter. One of the lakes in Wright county, and another in Sac, have each received the name of "Walled Lake," on account of the embankments on their borders, which are supposed to be the work of ancient inhabitants. These embankments are from 2 to 10 feet in height, and from 5 to 30 feet across. They are the result of natural causes alone, being referable to the periodic action of ice, aided to some extent by the action of the waves.

These lakes are very shallow, and in winter freeze to the bottom, so that but little unfrozen water remains in the middle. The ice freezes fast to everything on the bottom, and the expansive power of the water in freezing acts in all directions from the center to the circumference, and whatever was on the bottom of the lake has been thus carried to the shore. This has been going on from year to year, from century to century, forming the embankments which have caused so much wonder.

Springs issue from all the geological formations, and form the sides of almost every valley, but they are more numerous, and assume proportions which give rise to the name of sink-holes, along the upland borders of the Upper Iowa river, owing to the peculiar fissured and laminated character and great thickness of the strata of the age of the Trenton limestone which underlies the whole region of the valley of that stream. No mineral springs, properly so-called, have yet been discovered in Iowa, though the water of several artesian wells is frequently found charged with soluble mineral substances.

Rivers.—The two great rivers, the Mississippi and Missouri, from the eastern and the western boundaries, respectively, of the State, receive the eastern and western drainage of it. The Mississippi with its tributaries in Eastern Iowa drain two-thirds of the State, and the Missouri with its tributaries drain the western third. The great water-shed which divides these two systems is a land running southward from a point on the northern boundary line of the State, near Spirit Lake, in Dickinson county, to a nearly central point in the northern part of Adair county. From the last named point this highest ridge of land between the two great rivers continues southward, without change of character, through Ringgold county, into the State of Missouri; but it is no longer the great water-shed. From that point another ridge bears off southward, through the counties of Madison, Clarke, Lucas and Appanoose, which is now the water-shed.

All streams that rise in Iowa occupy, at first, only slight depressions of the land,

and are scarcely perceptible. These uniting into larger streams, though still flowing over drift and bluff deposits, reach considerable depth into these deposits, in some cases to a depth of nearly 200 feet from the general prairie level.

The greater part of the streams in Western Iowa run either along the whole or a part of their course, upon that peculiar deposit known as bluff deposit. The banks even of the small streams are often five to ten feet in height and quite perpendicular, so that they render the streams almost everywhere unfordable, and a great impediment to travel across the open country where there are no bridges.

This deposit is of a slightly yellowish ash color, except when darkened by decaying vegetation, very fine and silicious, but not sandy, not very cohesive, and not at all plastic. It forms excellent soil, and does not bake or crack in drying, except limy concretions, which are generally distributed throughout the mass, in shape and size resembling pebbles; but not a stone or a pebble can be found in the whole deposit. It was called "silicious marl" by Dr. Owen, in his geological report to the Government, and he attributes its origin to an accumulation of sediment in an ancient lake, which was afterward drained, and the sediment became dry land. Prof. Swallow gives it the name of "bluff," which is here adopted; but the term, "lacustrine" would have been more appropriate. The peculiar properties of this deposit are that it will stand securely with a precipitous front 200 feet high, and yet is easily excavated with a spade. Wells dug in it require only to be walled to a point just above the water-line. Yet, com-

pact as it is, it is very porous, so that water which falls on it does not remain at the surface, but percolates through it; neither does it accumulate within it at any point, as it does upon and within the drift and the stratified formations.

The thickest deposit yet known in Iowa is in Fremont county, where it reaches 200 feet. It is found throughout a region more than 200 miles in length, and nearly 100 miles in width, and through which the Missouri runs almost centrally.

This fine sediment is the same which the Missouri once deposited in a broad depression in the surface of the drift that formed a lake-like expansion of that river in the earliest period of the history of its valley. The extent of the deposit shows this lake to have been 100 miles wide and more than twice as long. The water of the river was muddy then as now, and the broad lake became filled with the sediment which the river brought down. After the lake became filled with the sediment, the valley below became deepened by the constant erosive action of the waters, to a depth sufficient to have drained the lake of its first waters; but the only effect then was to cause it to cut its valley out of the deposits its own muddy waters had formed. Thus along the valley of that river, so far as it forms the western boundary of Iowa, the bluffs which border it are composed of that sediment known as bluff deposit, forming a distinct border along the broad, level flood plain, the width of which varies from five to fifteen miles, while the original sedimentary deposit stretches far inland.

Chariton and Grand rivers rise and run for twenty-five miles of their course

upon the drift deposits alone. The first strata that are exposed by the deepening valleys of both these streams belong to the Upper Coal Measures, and they both continue upon the same formation until they make their exit from the State, (the former in Appanoose county, the latter in Ringgold county,) near the boundary of which they passed nearly or quite through the whole of that formation to the Middle Coal Measures. Their valleys deepen gradually, and 15 or 20 miles from the river they are nearly 150 feet below the general level of the adjacent highland. When the rivers have cut their valleys down through the series of limestone strata, they reach those of a clayey composition. Upon these they widen their valleys, and make broad flood plains or "bottoms," the soil of which is stiff and clayey, except where modified by sandy washings. These streams are prairie streams in their upper branches and tributaries, but flow through woodland farther down. The proportion of lime in the drift of Iowa is so great that the water of all the wells and springs is too "hard" for washing purposes, and the same substance is so prevalent in the drift clays that they are always found to have sufficient flux when used for the manufacture of brick.

Platte river belongs mainly to Missouri. Its upper branches pass through Ringgold county. Here the drift deposit reaches its maximum thickness on an east and west line across the State, and the valleys are eroded in some instances to a depth of 200 feet, apparently, through this deposit alone. The term "drift deposit" applies to the soil and sub-soil of the greater part

of the State, and in it alone many wells are dug and our forests take root. It rests upon the stratified rocks. It is composed of clay, sand, gravel and boulders, promiscuously intermixed without stratification, varying in character in different parts of the State.

One Hundred and Two river is represented in Taylor county, the valleys of which have the same general character of those just described. The country around and between the east and west forks of this stream is almost entirely prairie.

Nodaway river is represented by east, middle and west branches. The two former rise in Adair county, the latter in Cass county. These rivers and valleys are fine examples of the small rivers and valleys of Southern Iowa. They have the general character of drift valleys, and with beautiful undulating and sloping sides. The Nodaway drains one of the finest agricultural regions in the State, the soil of which is tillable almost to their very banks. The banks and the adjacent narrow flood-plains are almost everywhere composed of a rich, deep, dark loam.

Nishnabotany river is represented by east and west branches, the former having its source in Anderson county, the latter in Shelby county. Both these branches, from their source to their confluence, and also the main stream from there to the point where it enters the great flood-plain of the Missouri, run through a region, the surface of which is occupied by the bluff deposit.

The West Nishnabotany is probably without any valuable mill-sites. In the western part of Cass county, the East

Nishnabotany loses its identity by becoming abruptly divided up into five or six different creeks. A few good mill-sites occur here on this stream. None, however, that are thought reliable, exist on either of these rivers, or on the main stream below the confluence, except, perhaps, one or two in Montgomery county. The valleys of the two branches, and the intervening upland, possess remarkable fertility.

Boyer river, until it enters the flood-plain of the Missouri, runs almost, if not quite, its entire course through the region occupied by the bluff deposit, and has cut its valley entirely through it along most of its passage. The only rocks exposed are the upper coal measures, near Reed's mill, in Harrison county. The exposures are slight, and are the most northerly now known in Iowa. The valley of this river has usually gently sloping sides, and an indistinctly defined flood-plain. Along the lower half of its course the adjacent upland presents a surface of the billowy character, peculiar to the bluff deposit. The source of this river is in Sac county.

Soldier river.—The east and middle branches of this stream have their source in Crawford county, and the west branch in Ida county. The whole course of this river is through the bluff deposit. It has no exposure of strata along its course.

Little Sioux river.—Under this head are included both the main and west branches of that stream, together with the Maple, which is one of its branches. The west branch and the Maple are so similar to the Soldier river that they need no separate description. The main stream has

its boundary near the northern boundary of the State, and runs most of its course upon drift deposit alone, entering the region of the bluff deposit in the southern part of Cherokee county. The two principal upper branches near their source in Dickinson and Osceola counties are small prairie creeks within distinct valleys. On entering Clay county the valley deepens, and at their confluence has a depth of 200 feet. Just as the valley enters Cherokee county it turns to the southward, and becomes much widened, with its sides gently sloping to the uplands. When the valley enters the region of the bluff deposit, it assumes the billowy appearance. No exposures of strata of any kind have been found in the valley of the Little Sioux or any of its branches.

Floyd river.—This river rises upon the drift in O'Brien county, and flowing southward enters the region of the bluff deposit a little north of the centre of Plymouth county. Almost from its source to its mouth it is a prairie stream, with slightly sloping valley sides, which blend gradually with the uplands. A single slight exposure of sandstone of cretaceous age occurs in the valley near Sioux City, and which is the only known exposure of rock of any kind along its whole length. Near this exposure is a mill-site, but farther up the stream it is not valuable for such purposes.

Rock river.—This stream passes through Lyon and Sioux counties. It was, evidently, so named from the fact that considerable exposures of the red Sioux quartzite occur along the main branches of the stream in Minnesota, a few miles north of the State boundary. Within the

State the main stream and its branches are drift streams and strata are exposed. The beds and banks of the streams are usually sandy and gravelly, with occasionally boulders intermixed.

Big Sioux River.—The valley of this river, from the northwest corner of the State to its mouth, possesses much the same character as all the streams of the surface deposits. At Sioux Falls, a few miles above the northwest corner of the State, the streams meet with remarkable obstructions from the presence of Sioux quartzite, which outcrops directly across the stream, and causes a fall of about 60 feet within a distance of half a mile, producing a series of cascades. For the first 25 miles above its mouth, the valley is very broad, with a broad, flat flood-plain, with gentle slopes, occasionally showing indistinctly defined terraces. These terraces and valley bottoms constitute some of the finest agricultural land of the region. On the Iowa side of the valley the upland presents abrupt bluffs, steep as the materials of which they are composed will stand, and from 100 to nearly 200 feet high above the stream. At rare intervals, about 15 miles from its mouth, the cretaceous strata are exposed in the face of the bluffs of the Iowa side. No other strata are exposed along that part of the valley which borders our State, with the single exception of Sioux quartzite at its extreme northwestern corner. Some good mill-sites may be secured along that portion of this river which borders Lyon county, but below this the fall will probably be found insufficient and the locations for dams insecure.

Missouri River.—This is one of the muddiest streams on the globe, and its waters are known to be very turbid far toward its source. The chief peculiarity of this river is its broad flood-plains, and its adjacent bluff deposits. Much the greater part of the flood-plain of this river is upon the Iowa side, and continues from the south boundary line of the State to Sioux City, a distance of more than 100 miles in length, varying from three to five miles in width. This alluvial plain is estimated to contain more than half a million of acres of land within the State, upward of 400,000 of which are now tillable.

The rivers of the eastern system of drainage have quite a different character from those of the western system. They are larger, longer and have their valleys modified to a much greater extent by the underlying strata. For the latter reason, water-power is much more abundant upon them than upon the streams of the western system.

Des Moines River.—This river has its source in Minnesota, but it enters Iowa before it has attained any size, and flows almost centrally through it from northwest to southeast, emptying into the Mississippi at the extreme southeastern corner of the State. It drains a greater area than any river within the State. The upper portion of it is divided into two branches, known as the east and west forks. These unite in Humboldt county. The valleys of these branches above their confluence are drift valleys, except a few small exposures of subcarboniferous limestone about five miles above their confluence. These exposures produce several small mill-sites.

The valleys vary from a few hundred yards to half mile in width, and are the finest agricultural lands. In the northern part of Webster county the character of the main valley is modified by the presence of ledges and low cliffs of the subcarboniferous limestone and gypsum. From a point a little below Fort Dodge to near Amsterdam, in Marion county, the river runs all the way through and upon the lower Coal Measure strata. Along this part of the course the flood-plain varies from an eighth to a mile or more in width. From Amsterdam to Ottumwa the subcarboniferous rocks pass beneath the river again, bringing down the Coal Measure strata into its bed; they rise from it in the extreme northwestern part of VanBuren county, and subcarboniferous strata resume and keep their place along the valley to the north of the river.

From Fort Dodge to the northern part of Lee county the strata of the Lower Coal Measures are present in the valley. Its flood-plain is frequently sandy from the debris of the sandstone and sandy shales of the Coal Measures produced by their removal in the process of the formation of the valley.

The principal tributaries of the Des Moines are upon the western side. These are the Raccoon and the three rivers, viz: South, Middle and North rivers. The three latter have their sources in the region occupied by the Upper Coal Measure limestone formation, flow eastward over the Middle Coal Measures, and enter the valley of the Des Moines upon the Lower Coal Measures. These streams, especially South and Middle rivers, are frequently bordered by high, rocky cliffs. Raccoon

river has its source upon the heavy surface deposits of the middle region of Western Iowa, and along the greater part of its course it has excavated its valley out of those deposits and the Middle Coal Measure alone. The valley of the Des Moines and its branches are destined to become the seat of extensive manufactures, in consequence of the numerous mill-sites of immense power, and the fact that the main valley traverses the entire length of the Iowa coal fields.

Skunk river.—This has its source in Hamilton county, and runs almost its entire course upon the border of the outcrop of the Lower Coal Measures, or, more properly speaking, upon the subcarboniferous limestone, just where it begins to pass beneath the Coal Measures by its southerly and westerly dip. Its general course is southeast. From the western part of Henry county, up as far as Story county, the broad, flat flood-plain is covered with a rich, deep clay soil, which, in time of long-continued rains and overflows of the river, has made the valley of Skunk river a terror to travelers from the earliest settlement of the country. There are some excellent mill-sites on the lower half of this river, but they are not so numerous or valuable as on other rivers of the eastern system.

Iowa river.—This river rises in Hancock county, in the midst of a broad, slightly undulating drift region. The first rock exposure is that of subcarboniferous limestone, in the southwestern corner of Franklin county. It enters the region of the Devonian strata near the southwestern corner of Benton county, and in this it continues to its confluence with the Cedar

in Louisa county. Below the junction with the Cedar, and for some miles above that point, its valley is broad, and especially on the northern side, with a well-marked flood-plain. Its borders gradually blend with the uplands as they slope away in the distance from the river. The Iowa furnishes numerous and valuable mill-sites.

Cedar river.—This stream is usually understood to be a branch of the Iowa, but it ought, really, to be regarded as the main stream. It rises by numerous branches in the northern part of the State, and flows the entire length of the State, through the region occupied by the Devonian strata and along the trend occupied by that formation. The valley of this river, in the upper part of its course, is narrow, and the sides slope so gently as to scarcely show where the lowlands end and the uplands begin. Below the confluence with the Shell Rock, the flood-plain is more distinctly marked, and the valley broad and shallow. The valley of the Cedar is one of the finest regions in the State, and both the main stream and its branches afford abundant and reliable mill-sites.

Wapsipinnicon river.—This river has its source near the source of the Cedar, and runs parallel and near it almost its entire course, the upper half upon the same formation—the Devonian. In the northeastern part of Linn county it enters the region of the Niagara limestone, upon which it continues to the Mississippi. It is 100 miles long, and yet the area of its drainage is only from 12 to 20 miles in width. Hence, its numerous mill-sites are unusually secure.

Turkey river.—This river and the Upper Iowa are, in many respects, unlike other Iowa rivers. The difference is due to the great depth to which they have eroded their valleys and the different character of the material through which they have worked. Turkey river rises in Howard county, and in Winneshiek county, a few miles from its source, its valley has attained a depth of more than 200 feet, and in Fayette and Clayton counties its depth is increased to 300 and 400 feet. The summit of the uplands, bordering nearly the whole length of the valley, is capped by the Maquoketa shales. These shales are underlaid by the Galena limestone, between 200 and 300 feet thick. The valley has been eroded through these, and runs upon the Trenton limestone. Thus all the formations along and within this valley are Lower Silurian. The valley is usually narrow, and without a well-marked flood-plain. Water-power is abundant, but in most places inaccessible.

Upper Iowa river.—This river rises in Minnesota, just beyond the northern boundary line, and enters our State in Howard county before it has attained any considerable size. Its course is nearly eastward until it reaches the Mississippi. It rises in the region of the Devonian rocks, and flows across the outcrops, respectively, of the Niagara, Galena and Trenton limestone, the lower magnesian limestone, and Potsdam sandstone, into and through all of which, except the last, it has cut its valley, which is the deepest of any in Iowa. The valley sides are almost everywhere high and steep, and cliffs of lower magnesian and Trenton limestone give them a

wild and rugged aspect. In the lower part of the valley the flood-plain reaches a width sufficient for the location of small farms, but usually it is too narrow for such purposes. On the higher surface, however, as soon as you leave the valley you come immediately upon a cultivated country. This stream has the greatest slope per mile of any in Iowa, and consequently it furnishes immense water-power. In some places where creeks come into it, the valley widens and affords good locations for farms. The town of Decorah, in Winneshiek county, is located in one of these spots, which makes it a lovely location; and the power of the river and the small spring streams around it offer fine facilities for manufacturing. This river and its tributaries are the only trout streams in Iowa.

Mississippi river.—This river may be described, in general terms, as a broad canal cut out of the general level of the country through which the river flows. It is bordered by abrupt hills or bluffs. The bottom of the valley ranges from one to eight miles in width. The whole space between the bluffs is occupied by the river and its bottom, or flood-plain only, if we except the occasional terraces or remains of ancient flood-plains, which are not now reached by the highest floods of the river. The river itself is from half a mile to nearly a mile in width. There are but four points along the whole length of the State where the bluffs approach the stream on both sides. The Lower Silurian formations compose the bluffs in the northern part of the State, but they gradually disappear by a southerly dip, and the bluffs are con-

tinued successively by the Upper Silurian, Devonian and Subcarboniferous rocks which are reached near the southeastern corner of the State.

Considered in their relation to the present general surface of the State, the relative ages of the river valley of Iowa date

back only to the close of the glacial epoch; but that the Mississippi and all the rivers of Northeastern Iowa, if no others, had at least a large part of the rocky portions of their valleys eroded by pre-glacial, or, perhaps, by palæogic rivers, can scarcely be doubted.

CHAPTER VIII.

IOWA AND THE REBELLION.

By her record in the war of the rebellion Iowa proved herself a truly loyal State. The Presidential campaign of 1860 was an exciting one, and the fact that civil war might be inaugurated in case Abraham Lincoln was elected, was well understood and duly considered. The people of Iowa indulged in no hatred or ill-will toward any section of the country, but were determined to hold such opinions upon questions of public interests, and vote for such men as to them seemed for the general good, uninfluenced by any threat of violence or civil war.

The General Assembly of the State of Iowa, as early as 1851, had by joint resolution declared that the State of Iowa was "bound to maintain the union of these States by all the means in her power." The same year the State furnished a block

of marble for the Washington Monument at the national capitol, and by order of the General Assembly there was inscribed upon its enduring surface the following: "Iowa—Her affections, like the rivers of her borders, flow to an inseparable Union." The time was now approaching in her history when these declarations of attachment and fidelity to the nation were to be put to a practical test.

Certainly the people of no State in the nation could be more vitally interested in the question of our national unity than the people of Iowa. The older States of the Union, both North and South, were represented in its population. Iowans were nearly all immigrants, bound to those older communities by the most sacred ties of blood, and most endearing recollections of early days. In addition to these consider-

ations of a personal character, there were others of the gravest political importance.

Iowa's geographical position as a State made the dismemberment of the Union a matter of serious concern. The Mississippi had been for years its highway to the markets of the world. The people could not entertain the thought that its navigation should pass under the control of a foreign government. But more than this was to be feared the consequence of introducing and recognizing in our national system the principal of secession or disintegration.

If this should be recognized as a right, what security had the States of the interior against their entire isolation from the commerce of the world, by the future secession of the Atlantic and Pacific States? And the fact also remained, that secession or separation removed none of the causes of war. Whatever there was in the peculiar institution that created differences of sentiment or feeling, or caused irritation, still existed after the separation, with no court or constitution as the arbiter of rights, and with the one resort, only, of the sword to settle differences. In secession and its logical and necessary results, we saw nothing but dire confusion and anarchy, and the utter destruction of that nationality through which alone we felt that our civil liberties as a people could be preserved, and the hopes of our civilization prepetuated.

The declaration of Mr. Buchanan's last annual message, that the nation possessed no constitutional power to coerce a seceding State, was received by the great majority of our citizens with humiliation

and distrust. Anxiously they awaited the expiring hours of his administration, and looked to the incoming President as to an expected deliverer that should rescue the nation from the hands of traitors, and the control of those whose non-resistance invited her destruction. The firing upon the national flag at Sumter aroused a burning indignation throughout the loyal States of the Republic, and nowhere was it more intense than in Iowa. And when the proclamation of the President was published, April 15, 1861, calling for 75,000 citizen soldiers to "maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our national Union, and the perpetuity of popular government," they were more than willing to respond to the call. Party lines gave way, and for a while, at least, party spirit was hushed, and the cause of our common country was supreme in the affections of the people. Peculiarly fortunate were the people of Iowa at this crisis, in having a truly representative man as executive of the State. Thoroughly honest and thoroughly earnest; wholly imbued with the enthusiasm of the hour, fully aroused to the importance of the crises, and the magnitude of the struggle upon which we were entering, with an indomitable will under the control of a strong common sense, Samuel J. Kirkwood, was, indeed, a worthy chief to organize and direct the energies of the people. Within thirty days after the date of the President's call for troops, the First Iowa Regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, a second regiment was in camp ready for the service, and the General Assembly of the State was convened in special session, and had by joint resolu-

tion solemnly pledged every resource of men and money to the national cause.

So urgent were the offers of companies, that the Governor conditionally accepted enough additional companies to compose two additional regiments. These were soon accepted by the Secretary of War. Near the close of May, the Adjutant General of the State reported that 170 companies had been tendered the Governor to serve against the enemies of the Union. The question was eagerly asked, "Which of us will be allowed to go?" It seemed as if Iowa was monopolizing the honors of the period, and would send the larger part of the 75,000 wanted from the whole North.

There were much difficulty and considerable delay experienced in fitting the first three regiments for the field. For the First Infantry a complete outfit (not uniform) of clothing was extemporized, principally by the volunteered labor of loyal women in the different towns—from material of various colors and qualities, obtained within the limits of the State. The same was done in part for the Second Infantry. Meantime, an extra session of the General Assembly had been called by the Governor, to convene on the 15th of May. With but little delay, that body authorized a loan of \$800,000, to meet the extraordinary expenses incurred, and to be incurred, by the Executive Department, in consequence of the new emergency. A wealthy merchant of the State (ex-Gov. Merrell, then a resident of McGregor) immediately took from the Governor a contract to supply a complete outfit of clothing for three regiments organized, agreeing to receive, should the Governor

so elect, his pay therefor in the State bonds at par. This contract he executed to the letter, and a portion of the clothing (which was manufactured in Boston, at his order) was delivered at Keokuk, the place at which the troops had rendezvoused, in exactly one month from the day in which the contract had been entered into. The remainder arrived only a few days later. This clothing was delivered to the soldiers, but was subsequently condemned by the Government, for the reason that its color was gray, and blue had been adopted as the color to be worn by the National troops. Other States had also clothed their troops, sent forward under the first call of President Lincoln, with gray uniforms, but it was soon found that the Confederate forces were also clothed in gray, and that color was at once abandoned by the Union troops. If both armies were clothed alike, annoying, if not fatal, mistakes were liable to be made.

While engaged in these efforts to discharge her whole duty in common with all the other Union-loving States in the great emergency, Iowa was compelled to make immediate and ample provision for the protection of her own borders from threatened invasions on the south by the secessionists of Missouri, and from danger of incursions from the west and northwest by bands of hostile Indians, who were freed from the usual restraint imposed upon them by the presence of regular troops stationed at the frontier posts. These troops were withdrawn to meet the greater and more pressing danger threatening the life of the Nation at its very heart.

The Governor of the State, in order to provide for the adequate defense of Iowa's

borders from the ravages of both rebels in arms against the Government and of the more irresistible foes from the Western plains, was authorized to raise and equip two regiments of infantry, a squadron of cavalry (not less than five companies) and a battalion of artillery (not less than three companies). Only cavalry were enlisted for home defense, however, but in times of special danger, or when calls were made by the Unionists of Northern Missouri for assistance against their disloyal enemies, large numbers of militia on foot often turned out, and remained in the field until the necessity for their services had passed.

June 13th, Gen. Lyon, then commanding the United States forces in Missouri, issued the first order for the Iowa volunteers to move to the field. The First and Second Infantry immediately embarked in steamboats and proceeded to Hannibal. Two weeks later the Third Infantry was ordered to the same point. These three, together with many other of the earlier organized Iowa regiments, rendered their first field service in Missouri. The First Infantry formed a part of the little army with which Gen. Lyon moved on Springfield, and fought the bloody battle of Wilson's creek. It received unqualified praise for its gallant bearing on the field. In the following month (September), the Third Iowa, with but very slight support, fought with honor the sanguinary engagement of Blue Mills Landing; and in November the Seventh Iowa, as a part of the force commanded by Gen. Grant, greatly distinguished itself in the battle of Belmont, where it poured out its blood like water—losing more than half of the men it took into action.

The initial operations in which the battles referred to took place were followed by the more important movements led by Gen. Grant, Gen. Curtis, of this State, and other commanders, which resulted in defeating the armies defending the chief strategic lines held by the Confederates in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas, compelling their withdrawal from much of the territory previously controlled by them in those States. In these and other movements, down to the grand culminating campaign by which Vicksburg was captured and the Confederacy permanently severed on the line of the Mississippi river, Iowa troops took part in steadily increasing numbers. In the investment and siege of Vicksburg, the State was represented by thirty regiments and two batteries, in addition to which eight regiments and one battery were employed on the outposts of the besieging army. The brilliancy of their exploits on the many fields where they served, won for them the highest meed of praise, both in military and civil circles. Multiplied were the terms in which expression was given to this sentiment, but these words of the journals of a neighboring State: "The Iowa troops have been heroes among heroes," embody the spirit of all.

In the veteran re-enlistment that distinguished the closing month of 1863, above all other periods in the history of re-enlistment for the National armies, the Iowa three-years' men (who were relatively more numerous than those of any other State), were prompt to set the example of volunteering for another term of equal length, thereby adding many thousands to the great army of those who

gave this renewed and practical assurance that the cause of the Union should not be left without defenders.

In all the important movements of 1864 and '65, by which the confederacy was penetrated in every quarter, and its military power finally overthrown, the Iowa troops took part. Their drum-beat was heard on the banks of every great river of the South, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and everywhere they rendered the same faithful devoted service, maintaining on all occasions their wonted reputation for valor in the field, and endurance on the march.

Two Iowa 3-year cavalry regiments were employed during their whole term of service in the operations that were in progress from 1863 to 1866 against the hostile Indians of the Western plains. A portion of these men were among the last of the volunteer troops to be mustered out of service. The State also supplied a considerable number of men to the navy, who took part in most of the naval operations prosecuted against the Confederate power on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, and the rivers of the West.

The people of Iowa were early and constant workers in the sanitary field, and by their liberal gifts and personal efforts for the benefit of the soldiery, placed their State in the front rank of those who became distinguished for their exhibitions of patriotic benevolence during the period covered by the war. Agents appointed by the governor were stationed at points convenient for rendering assistance to the sick and needy soldiers of the State, while others were employed in visiting, from time to time, hospitals, camps and armies in the

field, and doing whatever the circumstances rendered possible for the health and comfort of such of the Iowa soldiery as might be found there.

Charitable enterprises also found a ready support in Iowa. Some of the benevolent people of the State early conceived the idea of establishing a home for such of the children of deceased soldiers as might be left in destitute circumstances. This idea first took form in 1863, and in the following year a home was opened at Farmington, VanBuren county, in a building leased for that purpose, and which soon became filled to its utmost capacity. The institution received liberal donations from the general public, and also from the soldiers in the field. In 1865 it became necessary to provide increased accommodations for the large number of children who were seeking the benefits of its care. This was done by establishing a branch at Cedar Falls, in Black Hawk county, and by securing, during the same year, for the use of the parent home, Camp Kinsman, near the city of Davenport. This property, by act of Congress, was soon afterward donated to the institution. In 1866, in pursuance of a law enacted for that purpose, the Soldiers' Orphans' Home (which then contained about 450 inmates), became a State institution, and thereafter the sums necessary for its support were appropriated from the State treasury. A second branch was established at Glenwood, Mills county. Convenient tracks were secured, and valuable improvements made at all the different points. Schools were also established, and employments provided for such of the children as were of suitable age. In every way the provision made for these wards

of the State has been such as to challenge the approval of every benevolent mind. The number of children who have been inmates of the home from its foundation to the present time is considerably more than 2,000.

No bounty was paid by the State on account of the men she placed in the field. In some instances, toward the close of the war, bounty, to a comparatively small amount, was paid by cities and towns. On only one occasion, that of the call of July 18, 1864, was a draft made in Iowa. This did not occur on account of her proper liability, as established by previous rulings of the War Department, to supply men under that call, but grew out of the great necessity that there existed for raising men. The Government insisted on temporarily setting aside, in part, the former rule of settlements, and enforcing a draft in all cases where sub-districts in any of the States should be found deficient in their supply of men. In no instance was Iowa, as a whole, found to be indebted to the General Government for men, on a settlement of her quota accounts.

Not satisfied with merely doing her duty under the law, Iowa, of her patriotic generosity, did more than was required. The 17th, 18th and 37th regiments of infantry, the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th regiments of cavalry were all enrolled, not to meet any call from the General Government, but to enable citizens of the State to enlist under the banners of the Union, in excess of all demands which could lawfully be made.

The State also contributed a large number of men and many officers to regiments in Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and out of a

population of less than 2,000 arms-bearing colored citizens, raised nearly a whole regiment of African troops. But besides the troops thus regularly enrolled within the State, and those who formed part of regiments in neighboring States, there were not a few of Iowa's citizens in the regular army, in the different staff departments of the volunteer army, and in commands to far distant States.

Those, also, should be noticed who were called upon to protect the State and adjoining States from raids, to preserve the internal peace of the State, etc., in 1861, when Northern Missouri was overrun by predatory bands, and the loyal citizens were being driven from their homes by hundreds, and suffering in life, person and estate, the border Iowa yeomanry, unskilled in anything pertaining to war, responded to the Macedonian cry of their neighbors and speeded across the line to help them to the number of 1,500; they were armed with old fowling pieces and antiquated militia gear, but they proved effective, nevertheless, their hearts being in the right place. In the same year three expeditions were sent out to beat back the Jackson bushwhackers who were advancing on Iowa, driving out the Union people on their way. These expeditions numbered about 1,300 men, and performed valuable service in Missouri.

On the northern border, during the same year, the Sioux City cavalry, ninety-three men, and Captain Tripp's company, about fifty men, were employed to protect the borders against the Indians.

In 1862, under authority of the General Assembly, the Northern and Southern Border Brigades were organized—the one

for the protection of the State against guerilla bands on the south along the entire border, the other to keep in check the disaffected Indians intent on mischief in the northwest. There were five companies of the Northern Border Brigade, two hundred and fifty men, and ten companies of the Southern Border Brigade, seven hundred and ninety-four men, judiciously stationed at exposed points. For two years the State, at her own expense, supported these organizations. There can be no doubt that this was a wise expenditure, considering the service done—that of staying murder, rapine and arson, which were threatening to stalk through the State.

Subsequently eight hundred militia in eleven companies were called out to suppress the celebrated Talley treason in Keokuk county, and five hundred on account of the disturbances in Poweshiek and Davies counties.

At the beginning of the war, the population of Iowa included about 150,000 men presumably liable to render military service. The State raised for general service thirty-nine regiments of infantry, nine regiments of cavalry, and four companies of artillery, composed of three years' men; one regiment of infantry, composed of three months' men, and four regiments and one bataillon of infantry, composed of 100 days' men. The original enlistments in these various organizations, including 1,727 men raised by draft, numbered a little more than 69,000. The re-enlistments, including upward of 7,000 veterans, numbered very nearly 8,000. The enlistments in the regular army and navy, and organizations of other States, will, if added, raise the total to upward of 80,000.

The number of men who, under special enlistments, and as militia, took part at different times in the operations on the exposed borders of the State, was probably as many as 5,000.

As an inevitable result of war, many became prisoners, and suffered the cruelties of Libby, Andersonville and other "pens" in the South, which have become famous the world over, solely because of the incredible barbarities practiced in them. Considerable portions of the 8th, 12th and 14th Regiments were captured, after hard fighting, at Shiloh; the 16th was nearly all surrendered at Atlanta; the 17th at Tilton; the 19th at Sterling farm; the 36th at Mark's Mill. Many escaped heroically from rebel imprisonment, and the narratives of their sufferings would make many interesting volumes.

Every loyal State of the Union had many women who devoted much time and great labor toward relieving the wants of our sick and wounded soldiery, but for Iowa can be claimed the honor of inaugurating the great charitable movement which was so successfully supported by the noble women of the North. Mrs. Harlan, wife of Hon. James Harlan, United States Senator, was the first woman of our country among those moving in high circles of society who personally visited the army and ministered to the wants of the suffering soldiery. In many of her visits to the army, Mrs. Harlan was accompanied by Mrs. Joseph T. Fales, wife of the first State Auditor of Iowa. No words can describe the good done, the lives saved, and the deaths made easy by the host of noble women of Iowa, whose names it would take a volume to print.

Every county, every town, every neighborhood in the State had these true heroines, whose praise can never be fully known, till the final rendering of all accounts of deeds done in the body. The contributions of the State to "sanitary fairs" during the war were enormous, amounting to many hundred thousand dollars. Highly successful fairs were held at Dubuque, Muscatine, Burlington and Marshalltown, while all the towns contributed most generously to fairs of a less general nature. All this must be added to the work of the many "Florence Nightingales" of Iowa, whose heroic sacrifices have won for them the undying gratitude of the nation.

It is said, to the honor and credit of Iowa, that while many of the loyal States, o'der and larger in population and wealth, incurred heavy State debts for the purpose of fulfilling their obligations to the General Government, Iowa, while she was foremost in duty, while she promptly discharged all her obligations to her sister States and the Union, found herself at the close of the war without any material additions to her pecuniary liabilities incurred before the war commenced. Upon final settlement after restoration of peace, her claims upon the Federal Government were found to be fully equal to the amount of her bond issued and sold during the war to provide the means for raising and equipping her troops sent into the field, and to meet the inevitable demands upon her treasury in consequence of the war.

It was in view of these facts that Iowa had done more than her duty during the war, and that without incurring any considerable indebtedness, and that her troops had fought most gallantly on nearly every

battle-field of the war, that the Newark *Advertiser* and other prominent Eastern journals called Iowa the "Model State of the Republic."

In the following pages a brief account is given of each regiment, which was credited to Iowa during the war.

THE FIRST REGIMENT was organized under the President's first proclamation for volunteers for three months, with John Francis Bates, of Dubuque, as Colonel; William H. Merritt, of Cedar Rapids, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and A. B. Porter, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major.

The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States May 14th, 1861, at Keokuk. The different companies were independent military organizations before the war; and tendered their service before the breaking out of hostilities. The regiment was in quarters in Keokuk for two weeks. During this time they became proficient in the use of arms, and they learned something of practical camp life. June 13th, the regiment received orders to join General Lyon in Missouri. They immediately embarked on board a steamer, and by midnight were at Hannibal, Mo., where they slept on the floor of a large warehouse. They proceeded without delay to the interior of the State, where Gen. Lyon had just defeated Gov. Jackson with his so-called State troops. Joining Lyon, they were soon given a taste of active service. For two months they were almost constantly on the march, and occasionally skirmished with the enemy. August 10th, a sharp battle was fought with the enemy at Wilson's Creek, when the gallant and

noble Gen. Lyon was killed, and the regiment lost 10 killed and 50 wounded. After the battle the regiment proceeded to St. Louis, and their three months having expired, were mustered out August 25th, 1861. The number of officers and men in this regiment were 959. Of these 13 were killed, 13 died, 141 were wounded, and three were missing.

THE SECOND INFANTRY was organized soon after the commencement of the war, with Samuel R. Curtis, of Keokuk, as Colonel; James M. Tuttle, of Keosauqua, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and M. M. Crocker, of Des Moines, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States, at Keokuk, in May, 1861. It participated in the following engagements: Fort Donelson, Shiloh, advance on Corinth, Corinth, Little Bear Creek, Ala., Resaca, Ga., Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, in front of Atlanta, January 22, 1864, siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Eden Station, Little Ogeechee, Savannah, Columbia, Lynch's Creek and Bentonville; went with Sherman on his march to the sea, and through the Carolinas, home. This regiment was one of Iowa's most distinguished commands in the war. It was the first three years' regiment, and it left for the theatre of war even before the First Regiment, by a few hours.

Its companies were enrolled during that first splendid enthusiasm which followed the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and they contained many men of talent and reputation. The regiment especially distinguished itself in the capture of Fort Donelson, in entering which it was awarded the post of honor. It was then

that the unenthusiastic Gen. Halleck pronounced the Iowa Second the "bravest of the brave." The Second Veteran Infantry was formed by the consolidation of the battalions of the Second and Third Veteran Infantry, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865. The total number of officers and men who enlisted in this regiment was 1,247. Of this number during the war 65 were killed, 134 died, 330 were discharged, 268 were wounded, 14 were missing and 24 were captured.

THE THIRD INFANTRY was organized at about the same time as the Second, with Nelson G. Williams, of Dubuque county, as Colonel; John Scott, of Story county, Lieutenant-Colonel; William N. Stone, of Marian county, as Major, and was mustered into the United States service in June, 1861, at Keokuk. The regiment was engaged at Blue Mills, Mo., Shiloh, Hatchie river, Matamoras, Vicksburg, Johnson, Miss., in the Meridian expedition at Atlanta, in Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Richmond and Washington. The regiment was veteranized and organized as a battalion in 1864, but before the officers received their commissions the battalion bravely fought itself out of existence at the battle of Atlanta.

The remnant was consolidated with the veterans of the Second, and the regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1864. The total number of officers and men in the regiment was 1,074. Of this number, during the war, 57 were killed, 133 died, 231 were discharged, 269 were wounded, 10 were missing, 93 were captured and 19 were transferred.

THE FOURTH INFANTRY was organized with G. M. Dodge, of Council Bluffs, as Colonel; John Galligan, of Davenport, as Lieutenant-Colonel; Wm. R. English, of Glenwood, as Major. The regiment was engaged at Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Jackson, Look-out Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Resaca and Taylor's Ridge. It came home on veteran furlough February 26, 1864; returned in April; was in the campaign against Atlanta, Sherman's march to the sea, and thence through the Carolinas to Washington, and home; was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 24, 1865. The total number of officers and men in this regiment was 1,184, of whom 61 were killed, 205 died, 299 were discharged, 338 were wounded, 5 were missing, 44 were captured and 37 were transferred.

THE FIFTH INFANTRY was organized with Wm. H. Worthington, of Keokuk, as Colonel; C. Z. Mathias, of Burlington, as Lieutenant-Colonel; W. S. Robertson, of Columbus City, as Major, and was mustered into the service of the United States, at Burlington, July 15, 1861. The regiment was engaged at New Madrid, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg and Chickamauga. Went home on veteran furlough in April, 1864, the non-veterans went home in July, 1864, leaving 180 veterans, who were transferred to the Fifth Iowa Cavalry. The Fifth Cavalry was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., August 11, 1865. The regiment had done brave service, and amply deserves the high encomium passed upon it by the generals of the army. The total number of officers and men in the regiment was 1,037, of whom 65 were killed,

126 died, 244 were discharged, 288 were wounded, 103 were captured, and 50 were transferred.

THE SIXTH INFANTRY was organized with John A. McDowell, of Keokuk, as Colonel; Markoe Cummins, of Muscatine, as Lieutenant-Colonel; John M. Corse, of Burlington, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States July 6, 1861, at Burlington. It was engaged at Shiloh, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Jackson, Black River Bridge, Jones' Ford, in Sherman's march, then returned through the Carolinas. The regiment served with distinction at the siege of Jackson, winning high praise from General Smith, commanding. It marched through most of the Southern States, thousands of miles, and bore its share of fatigue with unflinching devotion to duty. The total number of officers and men in the regiment was 1,013, of whom 109 were killed, 157 died, 265 were discharged, 355 were wounded, 3 were missing, and 8 were transferred.

THE SEVENTH INFANTRY was organized with J. G. Lauman, of Burlington, as Colonel; Augustus Wentz, of Davenport, as Lieut.-Colonel; E. M. Rice, of Oskaloosa, as Major; and was mustered into the United States service at Burlington, July 24, 1861. The regiment was engaged in the battles of Belmont, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Corinth, Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, siege of Atlanta, July 22d in front of Atlanta, Sherman's campaign to the ocean, through the Carolinas to Richmond, and thence to Louisville. Was mustered

out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865. The battle in which the Seventh did the most service was that of Belmont, in which it lost 227 in killed, wounded and missing. The regiment, by four years of faithful service, earned as honorable a name as can be found anywhere in the annals of our volunteer soldiery. The Seventh contained altogether 1,138 officers and men, and of these, during the war, 98 were killed, 178 died, 291 discharged, 354 were wounded, and 29 were transferred.

THE EIGHTH INFANTRY was organized with Frederick Steel, of the regular army, as Colonel; James L. Gedds, of Vinton, as Lieutenant-Colonel; J. C. Ferguson, of Knoxville, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States September 12, 1861, at Davenport, Iowa. The regiment was engaged in the following battles: Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Jackson and Spanish Fort. Was mustered out at Selma, Ala., April 20, 1866. The Eighth fought nobly at Shiloh for ten hours, but was finally forced to surrender. Most of the command then suffered in rebel prisons for eight months, when they were paroled or released. A portion of the regiment was not surrendered, and it went into the famous "Union Brigade." The regiment was re-organized in 1863, and performed faithful service until mustered out in 1866. It was on duty in Alabama nearly a year after the collapse of the Rebellion, and by the "Campaign of Mobile" earned as warm a reception as Iowa gave to any of her returning heroes. Of 1,027 officers and men, 53 were killed, 187 died, 314 were discharged, 288 were wounded,

8 were missing, 394 were captured, and 38 were transferred.

THE NINTH INFANTRY was organized with Wm. Vandever, of Dubuque, as Colonel; Frank G. Herron, of Dubuque, as Lieutenant-Colonel; Wm. H. Coyle, of Decorah, as Major. The regiment was in the following engagements: Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, siege of Vicksburg, Ringgold, Dallas and Lookout Mountain. It also participated in the Atlanta campaign, Sherman's march to the sea, and the return home through North and South Carolina to Richmond. Was mustered out at Louisville, July 18, 1865. The Ninth Iowa was recruited and organized by its first colonel, Wm. Vandever, who was, in 1862, made a Brigadier-General. The regiment performed most brilliant service during the whole war, and took a prominent part in the battle of Pea Ridge. It had marched more than 4,000 miles, been transported by rail and steamer more than 6,000, and traversed every State by the Confederacy except Florida and Texas. The regiment brought home four flags, of which two were deposited with the Adjutant-General, one given to the State Historical Society, and one was kept by the regimental association, formed by them on being mustered out. Of 1,090 men and officers, 84 were killed, 275 died, 274 were discharged, 385 were wounded, 1 was missing, 32 were captured, and 30 were transferred.

THE TENTH INFANTRY was organized with Nicholas Perczel, of Davenport, as Colonel; W. E. Small, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant-Colonel; John C. Bennett, of

Polk county, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Iowa City, September 6, 1861. The regiment participated in the following engagements: Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Vicksburg and Mission Ridge. Was mustered out August 15, 1865.

The bloodiest battle in which the Tenth took a prominent part was that of Champion Hills, in which it lost half its number in killed, wounded and missing. Many regiments, on coming home, gave to the State banners with the names on them of the principal battles in which they had been engaged. The Tenth gave up its colors with the simple inscription, "Tenth Iowa Veteran Volunteers;" and when a visitor to the State Department looks at this banner, torn and bloody with four years of hard service, he will think that "Tenth Iowa Veteran Volunteers" is as proud an inscription as flag ever unfurled to the breeze of heaven. Of 1,027 officers and men, 63 were killed, 170 died, 256 were discharged, 277 were wounded, 17 were captured, and 49 were transferred.

THE ELEVENTH INFANTRY was organized with A. M. Hare, of Muscatine, as Colonel; John C. Abercrombie as Lieutenant-Colonel; Wm. Hall, of Davenport, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States, at Davenport, in September and October, 1861. The regiment was engaged in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battles of Corinth, Vicksburg, Atlanta campaign, and battle of Atlanta. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 15, 1865. No regiment did better service in the war, and no

regiment met with heartier welcome on its return home. Of 1,022 men, 58 were killed, 178 died, 158 were discharged, 234 were wounded, 4 were missing, 63 were captured, and 42 were transferred.

THE TWELFTH INFANTRY was recruited soon after the disaster at Bull Run, under a proclamation by President Lincoln calling for more volunteers. It was organized with J. J. Wood, of Maquoketa, as Colonel; John P. Coulter, of Cedar Rapids, as Lieutenant-Colonel; Samuel D. Brodtbeck, of Dubuque, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States in October and November, 1861, the last company November 25. The regiment was engaged at Shiloh, Fort Donelson, siege of Vicksburg, Tupelo, Mississippi, White River, Nashville and Spanish Fort. Was mustered out at Memphis, January 20, 1866. In the battle of Shiloh the Twelfth fought gallantly all day in company with the Eighth and Fourteenth, and at sunset surrendered. They endured a loathsome captivity in rebel prisons for eight months, when they were exchanged, and the regiment was re-organized. A few who were not captured at Shiloh performed active service in the "Union Brigade," during these eight months. The newly equipped regiment immediately joined the army before Vicksburg, and served actively the rest of the war. When the regiment veteranized, January 4, 1864, a larger proportion of men re-enlisted than in any other regiment from Iowa. The following spring the regiment was home for a few weeks on veteran furlough. After Lee's surrender the regiment was continued in the service in Alabama, on guard and gar-

rison duty for several months. Of 981 officers and men, 33 were killed, 285 died, 258 were discharged, 222 were wounded, 404 were captured, and 23 were transferred.

THE THIRTEENTH INFANTRY was organized with M. M. Crocker, of Des Moines, as Colonel; M. M. Price, of Davenport, as Lieutenant-Colonel; John Shane, of Vinton, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States, November 1, 1861. The regiment was in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Corinth, Kenesaw Mountain, siege of Vicksburg, campaign against Atlanta, Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas, home. Was mustered out at Louisville, July 21, 1865. This regiment was especially fortunate in having such a commander as Col. Crocker. The men at first objected to drilling five or six hours every day, and other severe discipline; but afterward, in the battle of Shiloh and elsewhere, they had ample reason to be grateful for their drill under Col. Crocker. The Thirteenth did noble service in many important affairs of the war, and had the honor of being the first Union troops to enter Columbia, S. C., where the secession movement first began. Of a total of 989 officers and men, 68 were killed, 224 died, 270 were discharged, 313 were wounded, 6 were missing, 88 were captured, and 34 were transferred.

THE FOURTEENTH INFANTRY was organized in the fall of 1861, under the call of October 3. Before the regiment was organized, the first three companies raised, A, B and C, were ordered on garrison duty at Fort Randall, Dakota Territory, and re-

mained ever afterward detached from the regiment. So that, although in form they were a part of the Fourteenth Iowa for some time, they were never under its commanding officer. Afterward, these companies for a time were called the First Battalion of the 41st Infantry; but this regiment never being organized, they finally were attached to a cavalry regiment. The Fourteenth, therefore, had at first but seven companies. In June, 1863, the number of companies was raised to 10, and thus constituted for the first time a full regiment. The regiment was first organized with Wm. T. Shaw, of Anamosa, as Colonel; Edward W. Lucas, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant-Colonel; Hiram Leonard, of Des Moines county, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport, in October, 1861. The regiment was in the battle of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Pleasant Hill, Meridian, Fort De Russey, Tupelo, Town Creek, Tallahatchie, Pilot Knob, Old Town, Yellow Bayou, and others. Was mustered out, except veterans and recruits, at Davenport, November 16, 1864. The regiment was nearly all captured at the battle of Shiloh, but was after a few months exchanged and reorganized. The Fourteenth did some of the hardest fighting that was done in the war. Of 840 officers and men, 31 were killed, 148 died, 191 were discharged, 186 were wounded, 1 was missing, 269 were captured, and 23 were transferred.

THE FIFTEENTH INFANTRY was organized in the winter of 1861-2, with Hugh T. Reid, of Keokuk, as Colonel; William Dewey, of Freemont county, as Lieutenant-

Colonel; W. W. Belnap, of Keokuk, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Keokuk, March 19, 1862.

The regiment participated in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battles of Corinth, Vicksburg, campaign against Atlanta, battle in front of Atlanta, in Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Richmond, Washington and Louisville, where it was mustered out August 1, 1864. The regiment was most actively engaged at the siege of Atlanta, where it was under fire from the rebels for 81 days. The gallant Fifteenth will long be honored by the grateful people of Iowa for its faithful service of three years and a half in the heart of the rebellion. Of 1,196 men, 58 were killed, 277 died, 306 were discharged, 416 were wounded, 7 were missing, 83 were captured, and 27 were transferred.

THE SIXTEENTH INFANTRY was organized under the first call of 1861, and was at that time supposed to be the last Iowa would be called upon to furnish. But the war was only begun, and Iowa was destined to furnish more troops after the Sixteenth than before. As organized, the Sixteenth had Alexander Chambers for Colonel; A. H. Sanders, of Davenport, for Lieutenant-Colonel; and William Purcell, of Muscatine, for Major. It was mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport, December 10, 1861.

The Sixteenth was in the battles of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, and the various battles around Atlanta; in Sherman's campaigns, and those in the

Carolinas. Its first battle was the bloodiest of the war—Shiloh; and that they behaved so well under their first fire, showed that they were good men. After the battle of Shiloh, the "Iowa Brigade" was formed, of which the Sixteenth ever after formed a part. This "Iowa Brigade" was most highly praised by the Inspector-General of the Seventeenth Army Corps, who declared in his official report that he had never seen a finer looking body of men, in any respect. In the battle before Atlanta, the greater part of the regiment was captured, and remained in captivity two months. The Sixteenth was mustered out July 19, 1865, at Louisville. Of its 819 officers and men, 62 were killed, 255 died, 211 were discharged, 311 were wounded, 14 were missing, 257 were captured, and 29 were transferred.

THE SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY was raised during the spring of 1862, and organized with John W. Rankin, of Keokuk, as Colonel; D. B. Hillis, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Samuel M. Wise, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major. It was mustered into the service of the United States at Keokuk, April 16, 1862.

The Seventeenth was in the siege of Corinth, the battles of Iuka, Corinth, Jackson, Champion Hills, Fort Hill, siege of Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, and Tilton, Ga., where most of the regiment were made prisoners of war, October 13, 1864. The regiment won special commendation at the battle of Corinth. Of its 956 members, 45 were killed, 121 died, 222 were discharged, 245 were wounded, 8 were missing, 278 were captured, and 28 were transferred.

THE EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY, as well as the Seventeenth, was not recruited in response to any call of the President, but was a free gift from the people of Iowa. It was raised in the early summer of 1862, and was mustered into the service of the United States at Clinton, August 5, 6 and 7, 1862, with John Edwards, of Chariton, as Colonel; T. Z. Cook, of Cedar Rapids, as Lieutenant-Colonel; Hugh J. Campbell, of Muscatine, as Major. It was engaged in the battles of Springfield, Moscow, Poison Spring, Ark., and others. Much of its time was spent in garrison duty, west of the Mississippi, and therefore it did not share in the brilliant honors of the great battles east of that river. Had opportunity offered, no doubt they would have assaulted Vicksburg, or fought above the clouds on Lookout Mountain, as bravely as any troops in the Union. It was mustered out July 20, 1865, at Little Rock, Arkansas. Of 875 officers and men, 28 were killed, 122 died, 233 were discharged, 79 were wounded, 63 were captured, and 15 were transferred.

THE NINETEENTH INFANTRY was the first regiment organized under President Lincoln's call of July 2, 1862, made when the cause of the Union looked most gloomy. It was mustered into the United States service August 17, 1862, at Keokuk, with Benjamin Crabb, of Washington, as Colonel; Samuel McFarland, of Mt. Pleasant, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Daniel Kent, of Ohio, as Major.

The regiment served faithfully at Prairie Grove, Vicksburg, in the Yazoo river expedition, at Sterling Farm, and at Spanish Fort. At Sterling Farm, September

29, 1863, most of the regiment surrendered, after a hard fight. They were exchanged July 22d of the following year, when they rejoined their regiment at New Orleans. The Nineteenth was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 18, 1865. Of 985 men and officers, 58 were killed, 133 died, 191 were discharged, 198 were wounded, 216 were captured, and 43 were transferred.

THE TWENTIETH INFANTRY was the second of the twenty-two regiments raised in Iowa under the call of July 2, 1862. The regiment was raised within two counties, Linn and Scott, each of which contributed five companies, and which vied with each other in patriotism. Wm. McE. Dye, of Marion, Linn county, was commissioned Colonel; J. B. Leek, of Davenport, Lieut.-Colonel; and Wm. G. Thompson, of Marion, Major. The muster-in took place at Clinton, August 25, 1862. The Twentieth fought at Prairie Grove and at Ft. Blakely. Though not engaged in prominent battles, it performed valuable garrison duties on the southern coast. It was on Mustang Island, off the coast of Texas, seven months. Was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 8, 1865, and on its return home received a royal welcome from Iowa's citizens. Of 925 officers and men in the Twentieth, 9 were killed, 144 died, 166 were discharged, 52 were wounded, 13 were captured and 39 were transferred.

THE TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY was raised in August, 1862, with Samuel Merrill (ex-Governor of Iowa) as Colonel; Cornelius W. Dunlap, of Mitchell, as Lieut.-Colonel; S. F. Van Anda, of Delhi, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the

United States August 18, 20, 22 and 23, except one company, which had been mustered in June. The Twenty-first was engaged at Hartsville, Mo., Black River Bridge, Fort Beauregard, siege of Vicksburg, and battles of Mobile and Fort Blakely. For nearly a year the regiment served in Missouri, where it distinguished itself by the well-fought battle of Hartsville. Then it fought in Mississippi, in Louisiana, in Texas, in Louisiana again, in Arkansas, in Tennessee, in Louisiana once more, and in Alabama. In the battle of Fort Gibson, this and several other Iowa regiments were prominent. The Twenty-first was mustered out at Baton Rouge, La., July 15, 1865. Of its 980 officers and men, 39 were killed, 192 died, 159 were discharged, 161 were wounded, 2 were missing, 21 were captured, and 56 were transferred.

THE TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY was organized in August, 1862, with Wm. M. Stone, of Knoxville (formerly Major of the Third Infantry, and since Governor of Iowa), as Colonel; John A. Garrett, of Newton, as Lieut.-Colonel; Harvey Graham, of Iowa City, as Major; and was mustered into the United States service at Iowa City, September 10, 1862.

The Twenty-second served in many of the Southern States, and was engaged at Vicksburg, Thompson's Hills, in Sherman's campaign to Jackson, at Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek. The regiment particularly distinguished itself in an assault upon the enemy's works at Vicksburg, and in the battle of Winchester, in the Shenandoah Valley, where it lost 109 men. In the Vicksburg assault, the regi-

ment lost 164 men. General Grant says in that assault, only Sergeant Griffith and 11 privates (of the Twenty-second,) succeeded in entering the fort. Of these, only the Sergeant and one man returned. Altogether, there were 30 Iowa regiments concerned in the siege of Vicksburg. The regiment was mustered out at Savannah, Ga., July 25, 1865. Of 1,008 members, 58 were killed, 182 died, 161 were discharged, 267 were wounded, 84 were captured, and 42 were transferred.

THE TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY was organized with William Dewey, of Fremont county, as Colonel; W. H. Kinsman, of Council Bluffs, as Lieut.-Colonel; S. L. Glasgow, of Corydon, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Des Moines, September 19, 1862. The regiment was engaged at Vicksburg, Port Gibson, Black River, Champion Hills, Jackson, Milliken's Bend, and Ft. Blakely. The Twenty-third are the acknowledged heroes of the battle of Black River Bridge, and the equal sharers with other troops of the honors of many battle-fields. At Black River but a few minutes were used in assaulting and carrying the rebel works, but those few were fought with fearful loss to the Twenty-third Iowa. After the successful fight, in which the Twenty-first also took part, Gen. Lawler passed down the line and shook every man's hand, so great was his emotion. Gen. Grant called it a brilliant and daring movement. It was mustered out at Harrisburg, Texas, July 26, 1865. Of its 961 officers and men, 41 were killed, 233 died, 181 were discharged, 135 were wounded, 3 were captured, and 42 transferred.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY, called "The Iowa Temperance regiment," was raised by Eber C. Byarn, of Linn county, and consisted of men who were pledged to abstain from the use of liquor in any shape. Eber C. Byarn, of Mt. Vernon, was Colonel; John Q. Wilds, of Mt. Vernon, Lieutenant-Colonel; Ed. Wright, of Springdale, as Major. The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States at Muscatine, September 18, 1862. The regiment was engaged at Fort Gibson, Champion Hills, General Banks' Red river expedition, Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. The battles in which the Twenty-fourth took the most prominent part were those of Sabine Cross Roads (in the Red river expedition) and Fisher's Hill. Of 979 men and officers, 56 were killed, 259 died, 205 were discharged, 260 were wounded, 2 were missing, 76 were captured and 55 were transferred.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY was organized near the beautiful little city of Mt. Pleasant, with George A. Stone, of Mt. Pleasant, as Colonel; Fabian Brydolph as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Calom Taylor, of Bloomfield, as Major. Was mustered into the United States service, at Mt. Pleasant, September 27, 1862. The regiment was engaged at Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Walnut Bluff, Chattanooga, Campaign, Ringgold, Resaca, Dallas, Kenasaw Mountain, battles around Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Jonesboro, Ships Gap, Bentonville and was with Sherman on his march through Georgia and the Carolinas, to Richmond and Washington. The capture of Columbia, the capital of the chief disloyal State, was effected by Iowa troops,

among which were those of the Twenty-fifth. The regiment was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865. Of 995 men and officers, 39 were killed, 223 died, 140 were discharged, 183 were wounded, 4 were missing, 18 were captured and 71 were transferred.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY was organized near the city of Clinton. Milo Smith, of Clinton, was Colonel; S. G. Magill, of Lyons, was Lieutenant-Colonel; Samuel Clark, of De Witt, was Major; and the regiment was mustered in at Clinton, in August of 1862. The regiment was engaged at Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Snake Creek Gap, Ga., Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Decatur, siege of Atlanta, Ezra Church, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Ship's Gap, in Sherman's campaign to Savannah and home through the Carolinas. The regiment took part in many great battles, and did faithful service all through the war, after winning commendations from its Generals. On the return home, the regimental flag was deposited with the State archives, inscribed in golden colors with the names of the battles and victories in which they had shared. It was mustered out of the service at Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865. Of 919 men and officers, 44 were killed, 244 died, 147 were discharged, 165 were wounded, 27 were captured and 70 were transferred.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY was recruited in the northern part of Iowa, and was organized with James I. Gilbert, of Lansing, as Colonel; Jed. Lake, of Independence, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and G. W. Howard, of Bradford, as Major. It

was mustered into the service of the United States at Dubuque, October 3, 1862. The Twenty-seventh was engaged at Little Rock, Ark., the battles of the Red river expedition, Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, Tupelo, Old Town Creek and Fort Blakely. This regiment had varied experience in the matter of climate; for their first active service was in Minnesota, while before the war was over they made a voyage on the gulf, from the Balize to Mobile Bay. After faithful service through the rest of the war, the regiment was mustered out August 8, 1865, at Clinton, Iowa. Of 940 officers and men, 9 were killed, 183 died, 207 were discharged, 142 wounded, 6 were missing, 32 were captured and 47 were transferred.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY was organized during the autumn of 1862, with the following officers: Wm. E. Miller, of Iowa City, Colonel; John Connell, of Toledo, Lieutenant-Colonel; and H. B. Lynch, of Millersburg, as Major. The regiment was engaged at Port Gibson, Jackson and siege of Vicksburg; was in Bank's Red river expedition, and fought at Sabine Cross Roads, in the Shenandoah Valley, at Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. In this last the regiment was most prominently engaged. During its service it fought a dozen battles, and traveled well-nigh the entire circuit of the Confederacy. The Twenty-eighth was mustered out of the service at Savannah, Ga., July 31, 1865. Of its 956 officers and men, 56 were killed, 111 died, 187 were discharged, 262 were wounded, 10 were missing, 93 were captured and 44 were transferred.

THE TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY was organized at Council Bluffs, and mustered into the service of the United States, December 1, 1862, with Thomas H. Benton, Jr., of Council Bluffs, as Colonel; R. F. Patterson, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Charles B. Shoemaker, of Clarinda, as Major.

The Twenty-ninth was engaged at Helena, Arkansas Post, Terre Noir, and Spanish Fort. Though it was one of the best disciplined and bravest regiments in the war, it was long kept from participation in active service by being stationed in Arkansas. The regiment was mustered out at New Orleans, August 15, 1865. Of a total of 1,005 officers and men, 21 were killed, 268 died, 132 were discharged, 107 were wounded, 1 was missing, 55 were captured and 37 were transferred.

THE THIRTIETH INFANTRY was organized in the summer of 1862, with Charles B. Abbott, of Louisa county, as Colonel; William M. G. Torrence, of Keokuk, as Lieut.-Colonel; Lauren Dewey, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major; was mustered into the service of the United States at Keokuk, September 23, 1862. The regiment was engaged at Arkansas Post, Yazoo City, Vicksburg, Cherokee, Ala., Chattanooga, Ringgold, Resacka, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Jonesboro and Taylor's Ridge; accompanied Sherman in his campaign to Savannah and through the Carolinas to Richmond, and was in the grand review at Washington, D. C. The Thirtieth was in the thickest of the war, and came home loaded with honors, leaving its honored dead on a score of battlefields. It was mustered out June 5, 1865.

Of 978 officers and men in this regiment, 44 were killed, 264 died, 145 were discharged, 222 were wounded, 2 were missing, 19 were captured, and 48 were transferred.

THE THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY was organized in the summer of 1862, with William Smyth, of Marion, as Colonel; J. W. Jenkins, of Maquoketa, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Ezekiel Cutler, of Anamosa, as Major. It was mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport, October 13, 1862.

The Thirty-first was engaged at Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Raymond, Jackson, Black River, Vicksburg, Cherokee, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, Taylor's Hills, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta and Jonesboro; was in Sherman's campaign through Georgia and the Carolinas, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., June 27, 1865. The regiment always did its part nobly. It was received home with speeches, feasting, etc., but the people's joy was tempered with sadness, as the regiment had gone forth 1,000 strong, and returned with 370. But had not so many regiments returned with thinned ranks, the Rebellion had not been conquered—the Union had not been saved. Of 977 officers and men, 13 were killed, 279 died, 176 were discharged, 85 were wounded, 13 were captured, and 72 were transferred.

THE THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY was organized in the fall of 1862, with John Scott, of Nevada, as Colonel; E. H. Mix, of Shell Rock, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and

G. A. Eberhart, of Waterloo, as Major. The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States at Dubuque, October 5, 1862. The regiment was engaged at Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Tupelo, Old Tower Creek, Nashville and other battles. For some time the regiment was separated, and the detachments in different fields, but at last they were all united, and the regiment served as a unit. It was mustered out at Clinton, Iowa, August 24, 1865. Of 925 officers and men, 59 were killed, 242 died, 174 were discharged, 142 were wounded, 98 were captured, and 35 were transferred.

THE THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY was organized in the fall of 1862, with Samuel A. Rice, a popular politician of Central Iowa, as Colonel; Cyrus H. Maskey, of Sigourney, as Lieutenant-Colonel; Hiram D. Gibson, of Knoxville, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Oskaloosa, October 1, 1862. The regiment was engaged at Little Rock, Helena, Saline River, Spanish Fort and Yazoo Pass. The regiment worked to best advantage at the brilliant victory of Helena. It remained in Arkansas till the early part of 1865, when it moved south to take part in the closing scenes in Alabama. The Thirty-third was mustered out of service at New Orleans, July 17, 1865. Of 985 men and officers, 26 were killed, 241 died, 145 were discharged, 177 were wounded, 7 were missing, 74 were captured, and 32 were transferred.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY was organized in the fall of 1862, with George W. Clarke, of Indianola, as Colonel; W.

S. Dungan, of Chariton, as Lieutenant-Colonel; R. D. Kellogg, of Decatur, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Burlington, October 15, 1862.

The regiment was engaged at Arkansas Post, Fort Gaines and other places in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. January 1, 1865, the regiment was consolidated with the Thirty-eighth. Recruits from the Twenty-first and Twenty-third had been, on the muster-out of those regiments, transferred to the Thirty-fourth, and this regiment had a total of 1,131 officers and men at its muster-out at Houston, Texas, August 15, 1865. Of 953 properly belonging to this regiment, 4 were killed, 234 died, 314 were discharged, 16 were wounded, 4 were captured and 22 were transferred. The regiment traveled over 15,000 miles in its service.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY was recruited in the summer of 1862, and mustered into the service of the United States, at Muscatine, September 18, with S. G. Hill, of Muscatine, as Colonel; James S. Rothrock, of Muscatine, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and Henry O'Conner, of Muscatine, as Major.

The regiment participated in the battles of Jackson, siege of Vicksburg, Bayou Rapids, Bayou de Glaze, Pleasant Hill, Old River Lake, Tupelo, Nashville and the Mobile campaign. The Thirty-fifth served bravely in a dozen battles, and traveled 10,000 miles. On its return home, it was greeted with a most hearty reception, and a reunion of old soldiers. The regiment was mustered out at Davenport, August 10, 1865, and paid and disbanded

at Muscatine six days later. Of 984 officers and men, 38 were killed, 208 died, 192 were discharged, 95 were wounded, 3 were missing, 15 were captured and 65 were transferred.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY was organized in the summer of 1862, with Charles W. Kittredge, of Ottumwa, as Colonel; F. M. Drake, of Unionville, Appanoose county, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and T. C. Woodward, of Ottumwa, as Major. The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, at Keokuk, October 4, 1862.

The Thirty-sixth was engaged at Mark's Mills Ark., Elkins' Ford, Camden, Helena, Jenkins' Ferry and other places during the "Little Rock expedition." The regiment suffered greatly from sickness. Before it was fully organized, even, small-pox and measles attacked the men, and the command lost 100 men. Then it was obliged to encounter the malarial fluences of Yazoo river and Helena. Before they recovered their vigor fully, more of them were forced to surrender to the rebels. The regiment was mustered out at Duvali's Bluff, Ark., August 24, 1865. Of 986 officers and men, 35 were killed, 258 died, 191 were discharged, 166 were wounded, 460 were captured and 24 were transferred.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY was generally known as the "Gray-beard Regiment." It was composed of men over 45 years of age, and hence not subject to military service, but their patriotism induced them to enlist, and the services of the regiment were accepted by the Secretary of War, for post and garrison service.

It was organized with George W. Kincaid, of Muscatine, as Colonel; Geo. R. West, of Dubuque, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and Lyman Allen, of Iowa City, as Major. The muster-in took place at Muscatine, December 15, 1862.

The regiment served at St. Louis in guard of military prisons, then on the line of the Pacific railway, then at Alton, Ill. Here they remained guarding the rebel prisoners till January, 1864, when they moved to Rock Island to perform similar duties until June 5. They served the next three months, in very hot weather, at Memphis. Thence the command moved to Indianapolis. From here five companies went to Cincinnati, three to Columbus and two to Gallipolis, Ohio. At these posts they remained till May, 1865. This "Gray-beard Regiment" was the only one of its kind in the war, and it received many favorable expressions from commanding officers under whom it served. It was mustered out May 24, 1865, the day of the grand review at Washington. The Thirty-seventh was the first Iowa three-years' regiment to come home, and was mustered out thus early by special request of General Willich, in whose brigade they were, in order that they might save their crops, most of them being farmers. Of 914 officers and men, 3 were killed, 145 died, 359 were discharged, 2 were wounded, none were missing and none captured.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY was recruited in August, 1862, and mustered into the service of the United States at Dubuque, November 4, with D. H. Hughes, of Decorah, as Colonel; J. O. Hudmitt, of Waverly, as Lieut-Colonel; and Charles

Chadwick, of West Union, as Major. The regiment participated in the siege of Vicksburg and Banks' Red River expedition, and was consolidated with the Thirty-fourth Infantry, January 1, 1865. Of all Iowa's regiments, the Thirty-eighth was most unfortunate in regard to sickness. It had not been in the service two years when more than 300 enlisted men and a number of officers had died of disease. During the same period 100 had been discharged for inability. There were long weary weeks when there were not enough well men to take care of the sick—not even enough to bury the dead. It was at last obliged to give up its own existence. Though the regiment had not had an opportunity to achieve brilliant renown in the field, it did fulfill a no less honored destiny than many whose banners were covered with the names of battles. It did all that men could do—it gave itself up for the good of the service. Of its 910 men, 1 was killed, 314 died, 120 were discharged, 2 were wounded and 14 were transferred.

THE THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY was organized with H. J. B. Cummings, of Winterset, as Colonel; James Redfield, of Redfield, Dallas county, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and J. M. Griffiths, of Des Moines, as Major.

The regiment was engaged at Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn., Corinth, Allatoona, Ga., Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, and was in Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Richmond. The regiment was one of the most distinguished in the field, and met with a royal welcome from the warm hearted people

of Iowa, on its return home. It had previously taken part in the grand review at Washington. It was mustered out at Washington, June 5, 1865, and was disbanded at Clinton, Iowa. Of its 933 officers and men, 41 were killed, 143 died, 123 were discharged, 113 were wounded, 206 were captured and 16 were transferred.

THE FORTIETH INFANTRY was the highest in numerical order of Iowa's three-year's regiments, but not the last to leave the State. Three or four other regimental organizations, too, were commenced, but not completed. Some 300 men were enlisted for the Forty-first, who united with the three companies of the Fourteenth, stationed at Fort Randall, Dakota Territory; another regiment, to be called the Forth-second, was attempted, with camp at Dubuque; and still another, at Ottumwa, was to be called the Forty-third. These attempts were unsuccessful in so far as the complete formation of an infantry regiment after the Fortieth was concerned. The Fortieth was organized at Iowa City, November 15, 1862, with John A. Garrett, of Newton, as Colonel; S. F. Cooper, of Grinnell, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and S. G. Smith, of Newton, as Major.

The regiment participated in the siege of Vicksburg, Steele's expedition, Bank's Red River expedition, and the battle of Jenkins' Ferry. It was called the "Copperhead Regiment," by political partisans, but it bore its share of the fatigues of war in a patriotic way that might have been emulated by some of their political enemies. The fact is, moreover, the regiment always gave a small Republican majority,

though the contrary was believed for a time. The Fortieth was mustered out at Port Gibson, August 2, 1865. Of 900 officers and men, 5 were killed, 196 died, 134 were discharged, 43 were wounded, 3 were captured, and 26 were transferred.

THE FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY was never completed as an infantry regiment. It contained three companies. Its infantry organization was under the command of John Pattee, of Iowa City. Under authority from the War Department, these three companies became K, L and M of the Seventh Cavalry.

THE FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY was raised in the summer of 1864. Generals Grant and Sherman being actively engaged with large armies against the enemy, the Governors of the Northwestern States proposed to the authorities of the War Department to send into the field a considerable number of troops for a short term of service, who might relieve others on guard and garrison duty at the rear, and thus be the means of adding largely to the force of drilled and disciplined men at the front. This proposition was, after a time, accepted, and the term of service was established at 100 days. Gov. Stone accordingly issued his proclamation calling for such troops, and the citizens responded with four regiments and one battalion. Because commissions had been issued to persons designated as officers of the Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-third Regiments, which were never organized, however, although considerable was done in the way of their formation, the number of the regiments of 100 days' men commenced

with Forty-four. This regiment was under the command of Colonel Stephen H. Henderson, and was mustered in at Davenport, June 1, 1864.

The regiment did garrison duty at Memphis and La Grange, Tenn., and was mustered out at Davenport, September 15, 1864. Of 867 officers and men in the Forty-fourth, 1 was killed and 18 died. There were no other casualties.

THE FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY was mustered in at Keokuk, May 25, 1864, with A. J. Bereman, of Mt. Pleasant, as Colonel; S. A. Moore, of Bloomfield, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and J. B. Hope, of Washington, as Major. This was the first of the regiments of 100 days' men organized; it even preceded the Forty-fourth. It performed garrison duty in Tennessee, and was mustered out at Keokuk, September 16, 1864. Of 912 officers and men, 2 were killed, 19 died, 1 wounded, and 2 were transferred.

THE FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY was organized with D. B. Henderson, of Clermont, as Colonel; L. D. Durbin, of Tipton, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and G. L. Tarbet as Major. It was mustered in at Dubuque, June 10, 1864.

The Forty-sixth performed garrison duty in Tennessee, and was mustered out at Davenport, September 23, 1864. Of its 892 officers and men, 2 were killed, 24 died, 1 was wounded, and 3 were captured.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY was mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport, June 1, 1864, with James P. Sanford, of Oskaloosa, as Colo-

nel; John Williams, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and G. J. Wright, of Des Moines, as Major.

This regiment was stationed at the sickly place of Helena, Arkansas, where many succumbed to disease. Of 884 officers and men, 1 was killed, 46 died, and 1 was transferred.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY (BATTALION) was mustered into the United States service at Davenport, July 13, 1864, with O. H. P. Scott, of Farmington, as Lieutenant-Colonel. The battalion served its time guarding rebel prisoners on Rock Island, in the Mississippi river, opposite Davenport. It was mustered out at Rock Island barracks, October 21, 1864. Of 346 officers and men, 4 died and 4 were transferred. The services of these 100-days' men were of great value to the national cause. They were acknowledged by the President of the United States, in a special executive order, returning his hearty thanks to officers and men.

THE FIRST CAVALRY was organized in the spring of 1861, with Fritz Henry Warren, of Burlington, as Colonel; Charles E. Moss, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant-Colonel; E. W. Chamberlain, of Burlington, James O. Gower, of Iowa City, and W. M. G. Torrence, of Keokuk, as Majors.

The regiment was engaged at Pleasant Hill, Mo., Rolla, New Lexington, Elkin's Ford, Little Rock, Bayou Metoe, Warrensburg, Big Creek Bluffs, Antwineville, and Clear Creek. The regiment veteranized in the spring of 1864. It did not take the usual 30 days' furlough until May, for their services were needed in the field, and they

gallantly volunteered to remain. After the war was closed the First served in Texas, with Gen. Custer, until its muster-out, February 15, 1866. Of 1,478 officers and men, 43 were killed, 215 died, 207 were discharged, 88 were wounded, 2 were missing, 22 were captured, and 39 were transferred.

THE SECOND CAVALRY was organized with W. L. Elliott, a Captain in the third cavalry of the regular army, as Colonel; Edward Hatch, of Muscatine, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and N. P. Hepburn, of Marshalltown, D. E. Coon, of Mason City, and H. W. Love, of Iowa City, as Majors. The regiment was mustered in at Davenport, September 1, 1861.

The Second participated in the siege of Corinth, the battles of Farmington, Booneville, Rienzi, Iuka, Corinth, Coffeeville, Palo Alto, Birmingham, Jackson, Grenada, Collierville, Moscow, Pontotoc, Tupelo, Old Town, Oxford and Nashville. The regiment performed active and arduous service all through the war, and so often distinguished itself as to become well known throughout the nation. It was mustered out at Selma, Ala., September 19, 1865. Of its 1,394 officers and men, 41 were killed, 224 died, 147 were discharged, 173 were wounded, 10 were missing, 74 were captured and 42 were transferred.

THE THIRD CAVALRY was mustered in at Keokuk, August and September, 1861, with Cyrus Bussey, of Bloomfield, as Colonel; H. H. Trimble, of Bloomfield, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and C. H. Perry, H. C. Caldwell and W. C. Drake, of Cory-

don, as Majors. The Third was engaged at Pea Ridge, La Grange, Sycamore, near Little Rock, Columbus, Pope's Farm, Big Blue, Ripley, Coldwater, Osage, Tallahatchie, Moore's Mill, near Montevallo, near Independence, Pine Bluff, Bott's Farm, Gun Town, White's Station, Tupelo and Village Creek. The regiment was raised by Hon. Cyrus Bussey, who, in his call for volunteers, requested each man to bring with him a good cavalry horse to sell to the Government. In two weeks he had a thousand men well mounted, in the rendezvous at Keokuk. In order to still further hasten matters, Colonel Bussey personally contracted in Chicago for equipments. In this way the delay experienced by other regiments in preparing for the field was entirely avoided. The regiment took an active part in many battles and raids, and always behaved with distinguished gallantry. Was mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., August 9, 1865. Of 1,360 officers and men, 65 were killed, 251 died, 311 were discharged, 166 were wounded 1 was missing, 146 were captured and 34 were transferred.

THE FOURTH CAVALRY was organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Mt. Pleasant, November 21, 1861, with Asbury B. Porter, of Mt. Pleasant, as Colonel; Thomas Drummond, of Vinton, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and S. D. Swan, of Mt. Pleasant, J. E. Jewett, of Des Moines, and G. A. Stone, of Mt. Pleasant, as Majors. The Fourth fought bravely, and lost men at every one of the following engagements: Gun Town, Miss., Helena, Bear Creek, Memphis, Town Creek, Columbus, Mechanicsburg, Little

Blue river, Brownsville, Ripley, Black River Bridge, Grenada, Tupelo, Yazoo River, White River, Osage, Lock Creek, Okalona, and St. Francis River. The Fourth was one of the bravest and most successful regiments in the field, and its services were of the utmost value to the Union arms. It was mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., August 10, 1865. Of 1,227 officers and men, 44 were killed, 207 died, 241 were discharged, 119 were wounded, 3 were missing, 94 were captured, and 35 were transferred.

THE FIFTH CAVALRY was but in part an Iowa regiment. The States of Minnesota and Missouri and the Territory of Nebraska were largely represented; but as Iowa had the most, it was designated as an Iowa regiment. It was organized and mustered into the service at Omaha, with Wm. W. Lowe, of the regular army, as Colonel; M. T. Patrick, of Omaha, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Carl Schaeffer de Bernstein, a German baron, Wm. Kelsay and Alfred B. Brackett as Majors. This regiment was engaged at the second battle of Fort Donelson, Wartrace, Duck River Bridge, Sugar Creek, Newman, Camp Creek, Cumberland works, Tenn., Jonesboro, Ebenezer Church, Lockbridge's Mills, Pulaski and Cheraw. The gallant Fifth was in many situations requiring the greatest coolness and courage, and always acquitted itself with high honor. At one time the regiment was surrounded by rebels, and the Colonel in charge of the brigade had escaped with two other regiments to the Union lines, reporting the Fifth all killed or captured. But the result was far from that. At the critical time the brave Major

Young, afterward the Colonel of the regiment, thundered out in the still night air, "The Fifth Iowa is going straight through; let the brave follow!" Then came the single word of command, "Forward!" and when they reached the rebel lines, "Charge!" Fifteen hundred troopers dashed at full speed over the bodies of the surprised rebels, and escaped to the Union lines with the loss of but 15 men. The regiment was finally mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., August 11, 1865. Of its 1,245 officers and men, 47 were killed, 141 died, 224 were discharged, 56 were wounded, 217 were captured and 17 were transferred.

THE SIXTH CAVALRY was organized and mustered in at Davenport, January 31, 1863, with D. S. Wilson, of Dubuque, as Colonel; S. M. Pollock, of Dubuque, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and T. H. Shepherd, of Iowa City, E. P. TenBroeck, of Clinton, and A. E. House, of Delhi, as Majors.

This regiment was employed on the frontier against the Indians, and did excellent service. Their principal engagement was the battle of White Stone Hill, in which they severely punished a band of hostiles. The Sixth was mustered out at Sioux City, October 17, 1865. Of 1,125 officers and men, 19 were killed, 72 died, 89 were discharged, 19 were wounded and 7 were transferred.

THE SEVENTH CAVALRY was organized and mustered into the service at Davenport, April 27, 1863, with S. W. Summers, of Ottumwa, as Colonel; John Pattee, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and H. H. Heath and G. M. O'Brien, of Dubuque, and John S. Wood, of Ottumwa, as Majors

This regiment also served against the Indians in the West. It fought bravely in many battles, and won the lasting gratitude of the people of the West. It was mustered out at Leavenworth, Kan., May 17, 1866, except Companies K, L and M, which were mustered out at Sioux City, June 22, 1866. Of its 562 officers and men, 47 were killed, 101 died, 252 were discharged, 8 were wounded and 9 were transferred.

THE EIGHTH CAVALRY was recruited by Lieutenant Dorr, of the Twelfth Infantry. As the result of his energy, 2,000 were soon enlisted for the Eighth. Some 300 were rejected, 450 were turned over to the Ninth Cavalry and about 75 to the Fourth Battery. The Eighth was organized with Joseph B. Dorr, of Dubuque, as Colonel; H. G. Barner, of Sidney, as Lieutenant-Colonel; John J. Bowen, of Hopkinton; J. D. Thompson, of Eldora, and A. J. Price, of Guttenberg, as Majors; and was mustered into the United States service, at Davenport, September 30, 1863.

This regiment served gallantly in guarding Sherman's communications, and at the battles of Lost Mountain, Lovejoy's Station, Newman and Nashville. It participated in Stoneman's cavalry raid round Atlanta, and Wilson's raid through Alabama. After the close of hostilities and before the muster-out, Col. Dorr died of disease. He was much beloved by his command, and highly respected at home, where he had been an able editor. The Eighth was mustered out at Macon, Ga., August 13, 1865. Of its 1,234 officers and men, 30 were killed, 106 died, 67 were dis-

charged, 87 were wounded, 2 were missing, 259 were captured and 22 were transferred.

THE NINTH CAVALRY was the last three years' regiment recruited in Iowa. It was organized and mustered into the service of the United States, at Davenport, November 30, 1863, with M. M. Trumbull, of Cedar Falls, as Colonel; J. P. Knight, of Mitchell, as Lieutenant-Colonel; E. T. Ensign, of Des Moines, Willis Drummond, of McGregor, and William Haddock, of Waterloo, as Majors.

The regiment performed heavy scouting, guard and garrison duties in Arkansas, for the small part of the war after it was organized. It was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., February 28, 1866. Of its 1,178 officers and men, 6 were killed, 178 died, 64 were discharged, 15 were wounded, 1 was captured and 11 were transferred.

THE FIRST BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY was enrolled in the counties of Wapello, Des Moines, Dubuque, Jefferson, Black Hawk and others, and was mustered into the service at Burlington, August 17, 1861, with C. H. Fletcher, of Burlington, as Captain; was engaged at Pea Ridge, Port Gibson, in the Atlanta campaign, at Chickasaw Bayou, Lookout Mountain, etc.; was mustered out at Davenport, July 5, 1865. Of 149 members, 7 were killed, 55 died, 35 were discharged, 31 were wounded and 3 transferred.

THE SECOND BATTERY was enrolled in the counties of Dallas, Polk, Harrison, Fremont and Pottawatomie, and mustered in at Council Bluffs, and at St. Louis, Aug-

ust 8 and 31, 1861, with Nelson I. Spoor, of Council Bluffs, as Captain. The battery was engaged at Farmington, Corinth, and other places. Was mustered out at Davenport, August 7, 1865. Of a total of 123 officers and men, 1 was killed, 30 died, 16 were discharged, 15 were wounded, 1 was captured, and 6 were transferred.

THE THIRD BATTERY was enrolled in the counties of Dubuque, Black Hawk, Butler and Floyd, and was mustered into the service at Dubuque, in September, 1861, with M. M. Hayden, of Dubuque, as Captain. The battery was engaged at Pea Ridge and other important battles. Was mustered out at Davenport, October 23, 1865. Of 142 officers and men, 3 were killed, 34 died, 28 were discharged, and 18 were wounded.

THE FOURTH BATTERY was enrolled in Mahaska, Henry, Mills and Fremont counties, and was mustered in at Davenport, November 23, 1863. This battery was on duty most of the time in Louisiana, but did not serve in any important battles. Was mustered out at Davenport, July 14, 1865. Of 152 officers and men, 6 died, 11 were discharged, and 1 was transferred.

THE IOWA REGIMENT OF COLORED TROOPS was organized and mustered into the service of the United States, October 23, 1863. John G. Hudson, Captain Company B, Thirty-third Missouri, was Colonel; M. F. Collins, of Keokuk, was Lieut.-Colonel; and J. L. Murphy, of Keokuk, was Major. This regiment was afterward the Sixtieth Regiment of United States Colored Troops. It was not called upon to fight, but it per-

formed valuable guard and garrison duties at St. Louis and elsewhere South.

THE NORTHERN BORDER BRIGADE was organized by the State of Iowa to protect the Northwestern frontier. James A. Sawyer, of Sioux City, was elected Colonel. It consisted of five companies, all enlisted from the northwestern counties.

THE SOUTHERN BORDER BRIGADE was organized by the State for the purpose of protecting the southern border of the State, and was organized in the counties on the border of Missouri. It consisted of seven companies in three battalions.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions were made by the United States Government from Iowa regiments :

MAJOR-GENERALS.

Samuel R. Curtis, Brigadier-General, from March 21, 1862.

Frederick Steele, Brigadier-General, from November 29, 1862.

Frank J. Herron, Brigadier-General, from November 29, 1862.

Grenville M. Dodge, Brigadier-General, from June 7, 1864.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Samuel R. Curtis, Colonel 2d Infantry, from May 17, 1861.

Frederick Steele, Colonel 8th Infantry, from February 6, 1862.

Jacob G. Lanman, Colonel 7th Infantry, from March 21, 1862.

Grenville M. Dodge, Colonel 4th Infantry, from March 31, 1862.

James M. Tuttle, Colonel 2d Infantry, from June 9, 1862.

Washington L. Elliot, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from June 11, 1862.

Fitz Henry Warren, Colonel 1st Cavalry, from July 6, 1862.

Frank J. Herron, Lieut.-Colonel 9th Infantry, from July 30, 1862.

Charles L. Matthies, Colonel 5th Infantry, from November 29, 1862.

William Vandever, Colonel 9th Infantry, from November 29, 1862.

Marcellus M. Crocker, Colonel 13th Infantry, from November 29, 1862.

Hugh T. Reid, Colonel 15th Infantry, from March 13, 1863.

Samuel A. Rice, Colonel 33d Infantry, from August 4, 1863.

John M. Corse, Colonel 6th Infantry, from August 11, 1863.

Cyrus Bussey, Colonel 3d Cavalry, from January 5, 1864.

Edward Hatch, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from April 27, 1864.

Elliott W. Rice, Colonel 7th Infantry, from June 20, 1864.

Wm. W. Belknap, Colonel 5th Infantry, from July 30, 1864.

John Edwards, Colonel 18th Infantry, from September 26, 1864.

James A. Williamson, Colonel 4th Infantry, from January 13, 1864.

James I. Gilbert, Colonel 27th Infantry, from February 9, 1865.

Thomas J. McKean, from November 21, 1861.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERALS.

John M. Corse, Brigadier-General, from October 5, 1864.

Edward Hatch, Brigadier-General, from December 15, 1864.

William W. Belknap, Brigadier-General, from March 13, 1865.

W. L. Elliott, Brigadier General, from March 13, 1865.

Wm. Vandever, Brigadier-General, from June 7, 1865.

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Wm. T. Clark, A.A.G., late of 13th Infantry, from July 22, 1864.

Edward F. Winslow, Colonel 4th Cavalry, from December 12, 1864.

S. G. Hill, Colonel 35th Infantry, from December 15, 1864.

Thos. H. Benton, Colonel 29th Infantry, from December 15, 1864.

Samuel S. Glasgow, Colonel 23d Infantry, from December 19, 1864.

Clark R. Weaver, Colonel 17th Infantry, from February 9, 1865.

Geo. A. Stone, Colonel 25th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.

Francis M. Drake, Lieut.-Colonel 36th Infantry, from February 22, 1865.

Datus E. Coon, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from March 8, 1865.

George W. Clark, Colonel 34th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.

Herman H. Heath, Colonel 7th Cavalry, from March 13, 1865.

J. M. Hedrick, Colonel 15th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.

W. W. Lowe, Colonel 5th Cavalry, from March 3, 1865.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATIONAL—STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The people of Iowa have ever taken a deep interest in education, and in this direction no State in the Union can show a better record. The system of free public schools was planted by the early settlers, and it has expanded and improved until now it is one of the most complete, comprehensive and liberal in the country. In the lead-mining regions of the State, the first to be settled by the whites, the hardy pioneers provided the means for the education of their children even before they had comfortable dwellings for themselves. School teachers were among the first immigrants to Iowa. Wherever a little settlement was made, the school house was the first thing undertaken by the settlers in a body, and the rude, primitive structures of the early time only disappeared when the communities increased in population and wealth, and were able to replace them with more commodious and comfortable buildings. Perhaps in no single instance has the magnificent progress of the State of Iowa been more marked and rapid than in her common school system and in her school houses. To day the school houses which everywhere dot the broad and fertile prairies of Iowa are unsurpassed by those of any other State in this great Union. More especially is this true in all her cities and

villages, where liberal and lavish appropriations have been voted by a generous people for the erection of large, commodious and elegant buildings, furnished with all the modern improvements, and costing from \$10,000 to \$60,000 each. The people of the State have expended more than \$10,000,000 for the erection of public school buildings.

The first school house within the limits of Iowa was a log cabin at Dubuque, built by J. L. Langworthy, and a few other miners, in the autumn of 1833. When it was completed, George Cabbage was employed as teacher during the winter of 1833-4, and thirty-five pupils attended his school. Barrett Whittemore taught the school term, with twenty-five pupils in attendance. Mrs. Caroline Dexter commenced teaching in Dubuque in March, 1836. She was the first female teacher there, and probably the first in Iowa. In 1839, Thomas H. Benton, Jr., afterward for ten years Superintendent of Public Instruction, opened an English and classical school in Dubuque. The first tax for the support of schools at Dubuque was levied in 1840.

At Burlington, a commodious log school house, built in 1834, was among the first buildings erected. A Mr. Johnson taught the first school in the winter of 1834-5.

In Scott county, in the winter of 1835-6, Simon Crazin taught a four-months term of school in the house of J. B. Chamberlin.

In Muscatine county, the first school was taught by George Bumgardner, in the spring of 1837. In 1839 a log school house was erected in Muscatine, which served for a long time as school house, church and public hall.

The first school in Davenport was taught in 1838. In Fairfield, Miss Clarissa Sawyer, James F. Chambers and Mrs. Reed taught school in 1839.

Johnson county was an entire wilderness when Iowa City was located as the capital of the Territory of Iowa, in May, 1839. The first sale of lots took place August 18, 1839, and before January 1, 1840, about twenty families had settled within the limits of the town. During the same year Mr. Jesse Berry opened a school in a small frame building he had erected on what is now College street.

In Monroe county, the first settlement was made in 1843, by Mr. John R. Gray, about two miles from the present site of Eddyville; and in the summer of 1844 a log school house was built by Gray, Wm. V. Beedle, C. Renfro, Joseph McMullen and Willoughby Randolph, and the first school was opened by Miss Urania Adams. The building was occupied for school purposes for nearly ten years.

About a year after the first cabin was built at Oskaloosa, a log school house was built, in which school was opened by Samuel W. Caldwell, in 1844.

At Fort Des Moines, now the capital of the State, the first school was taught by Lewis Whitten, Clerk of the District Court, in the winter of 1846-'7, in one of

the rooms on "Coon Row," built for barracks.

The first school in Pottawattamie county was opened by George Green, a Mormon, at Council Point, prior to 1849; and until about 1854 nearly all the teachers in that vicinity were Mormons.

The first school in Decorah was taught in 1855, by Cyrus C. Carpenter, since Governor of the State. In Crawford county the first school house was built in Mason's Grove, in 1856, and Morris McHenry first occupied it as teacher.

During the first twenty years of the history of Iowa, the log school house prevailed, and in 1861 there were 893 of these primitive structures in use for school purposes in the State. Since that time they have been gradually disappearing. In 1865 there were 796; in 1870, 336; and in 1875, 121.

January 1, 1839, the Territorial Legislature passed an act providing that "there shall be established a common school, or schools, in each of the counties in this Territory; which shall be open and free for every class of white citizens between the ages of five and twenty-one years." The second section of the act provided that "the County Board shall, from time to time, form school districts in their respective counties, whenever a petition may be presented for the purpose by a majority of the voters resident within such contemplated district." These districts were governed by boards of trustees, usually of three persons; each district was required to maintain school at least three months in every year; and later, laws were enacted providing for county school taxes for the payment of teachers, and that whatever

additional sum might be required should be assessed upon the parents sending, in proportion to the length of time sent.

In 1846, the year of Iowa's admission as a State, there were 20,000 scholars, out of 100,000 inhabitants. About 400 school districts had been organized. In 1850 there was 1,200, and in 1857 the number had increased to 3,265.

In March, 1858, upon the recommendation of Hon. M. L. Fisher, then Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Seventh General Assembly enacted that "each civil township is declared a school district," and provided that these should be divided into sub-districts. This law went into force March 20, 1858, and reduced the number of school districts from about 3,500 to less than 900. This change of school organization resulted in a very material reduction of the expenditures for the compensation of district secretaries and treasurers. An effort was made for several years, from 1867 to 1872, to abolish the sub-district system. Mr. Kissell, Superintendent, recommended this in his report of January 1, 1872, and Governor Merrill forcibly endorsed his views in his annual message. But the Legislature of that year provided for the formation of independent districts from the sub-districts of district townships.

The system of graded schools was inaugurated in 1849, and new schools, in which more than one teacher is employed, are universally graded.

Teachers' institutes were organized early in the history of the State. The first official mention of them occurs in the annual report of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., made December 2, 1850, who said: "An

institution of this character was organized a few years ago, composed of the teachers of the mineral regions of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. An association of teachers has also been formed in the county of Henry, and an effort was made in October last to organize a regular institute in the county of Jones." At that time, although the beneficial influence of these institutes was admitted, it was urged that the expenses of attending them was greater than teachers with limited compensation were able to bear. To obviate this objection, Mr. Benton recommended that "the sum of \$150 should be appropriated annually for three years, to be drawn in installments of \$50 by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and expended for these institutions." He proposed that three institutes should be held annually at points to be designated by the superintendent.

The expense of this would be trifling, and all recognized the benefits to be derived; and yet no legislation was had until March, 1858, when an act was passed authorizing the holding of teachers' institutes for periods not less than six working days, whenever not less than 30 teachers should desire. The superintendent was authorized to expend not exceeding \$100 for any one institute, to be paid out by the county superintendent, as the institute might direct, for teachers and lecturers, and \$1,000 was appropriated to defray the expenses of these institutes.

Mr. Fisher at once pushed the matter of holding institutes, and December 6, 1858, he reported to the Board of Education that institutes had been appointed in 20 counties within the preceding six months, and more would have been held but the

appropriation had been exhausted. At the first session of the Board of Education, commencing December 6, 1858, a code of school laws was enacted, which retained the existing provisions for teachers' institutes.

In March, 1860, the General Assembly amended the act of the Board by appropriating "a sum not exceeding \$50 annually for one such institute, held as provided by law in each county." In 1865, the superintendent, Mr. Faville, reported that "the provision made by the State for the benefit of teachers' institutes had never been so fully appreciated, both by the people and the teachers, as during the last two years."

By an act approved March 19, 1874, normal institutes were established in each county, to be held annually by the county superintendents. This was regarded a very decided step in advance by Mr. Abernethy, and in 1876 the General Assembly established the first permanent State Normal School, at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk county, appropriating the building and property of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place for that purpose. This school is now "in the full tide of successful experiment."

The present public school system is admirably organized, and if the various officers who are entrusted with educational interests of the commonwealth continue faithful and competent, should and will constantly improve.

Funds for the support of public schools are derived in several ways. The 16th section of every congressional township was set apart by the General Government for school purposes, being one-thirty-sixth part of all the lands in the State. The minimum price of these lands was fixed at

one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Congress also made an additional donation to the State of 500,000 acres, and an appropriation of five per cent. on all the sales of public lands to the school fund. The State gives to this fund the proceeds of the sales of all lands which escheat to it; the proceeds of all fines for the violation of the liquor and criminal laws. The money derived from these sources constitutes the permanent school fund of the State, which cannot be diverted to any other purpose. The penalties collected by the courts for fines and forfeitures go to the school fund in the counties where collected. The proceeds of the sale of these lands and the five per cent. fund go into the State treasury, and the State distributes these proceeds to the several counties according to their request, and the counties loan the money to individuals, for long terms, at eight per cent. interest, on security of land valued at three times the amount of the loan, exclusive of all buildings and improvements thereon. The interest on these loans is paid into the State treasury, and becomes the available school fund of the State. The counties are responsible to the State for all money so loaned, and the State is likewise responsible to the school fund for all moneys transferred to the counties. The interest on these loans is apportioned by the State Auditor semi-annually to the several counties of the State, in proportion to the number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years. The counties also levy an annual tax for school purposes, which is apportioned to the several district townships in the same way. A district tax is also levied for the same purpose. The money

arising from these several sources constitutes the support of the public schools, and is sufficient to enable every sub-district in the State to afford from six to nine months' school each year.

The burden of direct taxation is thus lightened, and the efficiency of the schools increased. The taxes levied for the support of the schools are self-imposed. Under the admirable school laws of the State, no taxes can be legally assessed or collected for the erection of school houses until they have been ordered by the election of a district at a school meeting legally called. The school houses of Iowa are the pride of the State and an honor to the people. If they have been built sometimes at a prodigal expense, the tax-payers have no one to blame but themselves. The teachers' and contingent funds are determined by the Board of Directors, under certain legal instructions. These Boards are elected annually, except in the independent districts, in which the Board may be entirely changed every three years. The only exception to this mode of levying taxes for support of schools is the county school tax, which is determined by the County Board of Supervisors. The tax is from one to three mills on the dollar; usually, however, but one.

In 1881 there were in the State 4,339 school districts, containing 11,244 schools, and employing 21,776 teachers. The average monthly pay of male teachers was \$32.50, and of female teachers \$27.25. There were 594,730 persons of school age, of whom 431,513 were enrolled in the public schools. The average cost of tuition for each pupil per month was \$1.62. The expenditures for all school purposes was

\$5,129,819.49. The permanent school fund is now \$3,547,123.82, on which the income for 1881 was \$234,622.40. In each county a teachers' institute is held annually, under the direction of the county superintendent, the State contributing annually \$50 to each of these institutes.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

By act of Congress, approved July 20, 1840, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to "set apart and reserve from sale out of any of the public lands within the Territory of Iowa not otherwise claimed or appropriated, a quantity of land not exceeding two entire townships, for the use and support of a University within said Territory when it becomes a State." The first General Assembly, therefore, by act approved February 25, 1847, established the "State University of Iowa," at Iowa City, then the Capital of the State. The public buildings and other property at Iowa City, were appropriated to the University, but the legislative sessions and State offices were to be held in them until a permanent location for a Capital was made.

The control and management of the University were committed to a board of fifteen trustees, to be appointed by the Legislature, and five were to be chosen every two years. The Superintendent of Public Instruction was made President of this Board. The organic act provided that the University should never be under the control of any religious denomination whatever; and that as soon as the revenue from the grant and donations should amount to \$2,000 a year, the University should commence and continue the instruction, free of charge, of fifty students annu-

ally. Of course the organization of the University at Iowa City was impracticable, so long as the seat of government was retained there.

In January, 1849, two branches of the University and three normal schools were established. The branches were located at Fairfield and Dubuque, and were placed upon an equal footing, in respect to funds and all other matters, with the University at Iowa City. At Fairfield, the Board of Directors organized and erected a building at a cost of \$2,500. This was nearly destroyed by a hurricane the following year, but was rebuilt more substantially by the citizens of Fairfield. This branch never received any aid from the State, and, January 24, 1853, at the request of the Board, the General Assembly terminated its relation to the State. The branch at Dubuque had only a nominal existence.

The normal schools were located at Andrew, Oskaloosa and Mt. Pleasant. Each was to be governed by a Board of seven Trustees, to be appointed by the Trustees of the University. Each was to receive \$500 annually from the income of the University fund, upon condition that they should educate eight common-school teachers, free of charge for tuition, and that the citizens should contribute an equal sum for the erection of the requisite buildings. The school at Andrew was organized November 21, 1849, with Samuel Ray as Principal. A building was commenced, and over \$1,000 expended on it, but it was never completed. The school at Oskaloosa was started in the court house, September 13, 1852, under the charge of Prof. G. M. Drake and wife. A two-story brick building was completed in 1853, costing \$2,473

The school at Mt. Pleasant was never organized. Neither of these schools received any aid from the University fund, but in 1857 the Legislature appropriated \$1,000 for each of the two schools, and repealed the laws authorizing the payment to them of money from the University fund. From that time they made no further effort to continue in operation.

From 1847 to 1855, the Board of Trustees was kept full by regular elections by the Legislature, and the trustees held frequent meetings, but there was no actual organization of the University. In March, 1855, it was partially opened for a term of 16 weeks. July 16, 1855, Amos Dean, of Albany, N. Y., was elected President, but he never entered fully upon its duties. The University was again opened in September, 1855, and continued in operation until June, 1856, under Professors Johnson, Welton, Van Valkenburg and Griffin.

The faculty was then re-organized, with some changes, and the University was again opened on the third Wednesday of September, 1856. There were 124 students (83 males and 41 females) in attendance during the years 1856-7, and the first regular catalogue was published.

At a special meeting of the Board, September 22, 1857, the honorary degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on D. Franklin Wells. This was the first degree conferred by the University.

The new constitution, adopted in 1857, definitely fixed the Capital at Des Moines, the State University at Iowa City, and provided that it should have no branches. In December of that year, the old capitol building was turned over to the Trustees of the University. In 1858, \$10,000 were

appropriated for the erection of a boarding hall. The Board closed the University April 27, 1858, on account of insufficient funds, and dismissed all the faculty except Chancellor Dean. At the same time a resolution was passed excluding females. This was soon after reversed by the General Assembly.

The University was re-opened September 19, 1860, and from this date the real existence of the University dates. Mr. Dean had resigned before this, and Silas Totten, D.D., LL D., was elected President, at a salary of \$2,000. August 19, 1862, he resigned, and was succeeded by Prof. Oliver M. Spencer. President Spencer was granted leave of absence for fifteen months to visit Europe. Prof. Nathan R. Leonard was elected President *pro tem*. President Spencer resigning, James Black, D D., Vice-President of Washington and Jefferson College, Penn., was elected President. He entered upon his duties in September, 1868.

The Law Department was established in June, 1868, and, soon after, the Iowa Law School, at Des Moines, which had been in successful operation for three years, was transferred to Iowa City and merged in the department.

The Medical Department was established in 1869. Since April 11, 1870, the government of the University has been in the hands of a Board of Regents.

Dr. Black resigned in 1870, to take effect December 1; and March 1, 1871, Rev. George Thatcher was elected President.

In June, 1874, the chair of military instruction was established, and Lieutenant A. D. Schenk, Second Artillery, U. S.

A., was detailed by the President of the United States as Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

In June, 1877, Dr. Thatcher's connection with the University was terminated, and C. W. S'agle was elected President. He was succeeded in 1878 by J. L. Pickard, LL D., who is the present incumbent.

The University has gained a reputation as one of the leading institutions of the West, and this position will doubtless be maintained. The present educational corps consists of the following, besides President Pickard: in the Collegiate Department, nine professors and six instructors, including the Professor of Military Science; in the Law Department, a chancellor, two professors and four lecturers; in the Medical Department, eight professors and ten assistant professors and lecturers.

No preparatory work is done in the University, but different high schools in the State, with approved courses of study, are admitted as preparatory departments of the University, whose graduates are admitted without examination. Common schools, high schools and university are thus made one connected system.

The present number of students in the Collegiate Department is: males, 163; females, 69; total, 232; in Law Department, 140; in Medical Department, 195.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

This is located at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk county, and was opened in 1876. The institution trains teachers for our schools, and is doing excellent, though limited, work. What is wanted is more

room and increased facilities of every kind. Other institutions of a similar kind should also be established throughout the State.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The State Agricultural College and Farm were established by act of the General Assembly, approved March 23, 1858. The farm was located in Story county, at Ames. In 1862 Congress granted to Iowa 240,000 acres of land for the endowment of schools of agriculture and the mechanical arts. In 1864 the Assembly voted \$20,000 for the erection of the college building. In 1866 \$91,000 more were appropriated for the same purpose. The building was completed in 1868, and the institution was opened in the following year. The college is modeled to some extent after Michigan Agricultural College.

Tuition is free to pupils from the State over sixteen years of age. Students are required to work on the model farm two and a half hours each day. The faculty is of a very high character, and the institution one of the best of its kind. Sale of spirits, wine and beer as a beverage is forbidden by law within three miles of the college. The current expenses of this institution are paid by the income from the permanent endowment. A. S. Welch, LL. D., is President, and is assisted by twelve professors and eight instructors. Whole number of students admitted, 2,600; present number, 240. The college farm consists of 860 acres, of which 400 are under cultivation.

Besides the State University, State Agricultural College and State Normal

School, ample provision for higher education has been made by the different religious denominations, assisted by local and individual munificence. There are, exclusive of State institutions, 23 universities and colleges, 111 academies and other private schools. All these are in active operation, and most of them stand high. A list of the universities and colleges, and a brief notice of each, is herewith given:

Amity College is located at College Springs, Page county. S. C. Marshall is President. There are 6 instructors and 225 students.

Burlington University is located at Burlington, Des Moines county. E. F. Stearns is President of the faculty. There are 5 instructors and 63 students.

Callanan College is located at Des Moines, Polk county. There are 14 in the faculty, of which C. R. Pomeroy is President, and 183 students are enrolled.

Central University is located at Pella, Marian county. It is an institution of the Baptist denomination. Rev. G. W. Gardner is President of the faculty, which numbers 7. There are 196 students.

Coe College is located at Cedar Rapids, Linn county. S. Phelps is President. There are 10 in the faculty and 100 students.

Cornell College is located at Mt. Vernon, Linn county, and is under the control of the M. E. Church. W. F. King is President. There are 20 instructors and 400

students. This college is one of the highest in character, and has a large attendance.

Drake University is located at Des Moines, Polk county. G. T. Carpenter is President, and is ably assisted by 25 instructors. There are 125 students.

Griswold College is located at Davenport, Scott County, and is under the control of the Episcopal Church. W. S. Perry is President. There are 7 instructors and 80 students.

Iowa College is located at Grinnell, Poweshiek county. G. F. Magoun is President. There are 14 instructors and 359 students. The institution is one of the leading colleges in Iowa, and is permanently endowed.

Iowa Wesleyan University is located at Mt. Pleasant, Henry county. W. J. Spaulding is President. There are 6 in the faculty, and over 160 students in attendance. The University is under the auspices of the M. E. Church, and enjoys a high degree of prosperity.

Luther College is situated in Decorah, Winneshiek county. L. Larson is President of the faculty, which numbers 10. There are 165 students in attendance.

Clin College is located at Olin, Jones county. C. L. Porter is President.

Oskaloosa College is situated in Oskaloosa, Mahaska county. G. H. McLaughlin is President. The faculty numbers 5,

and the students 190. The college stands very high.

Penn College is situated in Oskaloosa, Mahaska county. B. Trueblood is President of the faculty, which numbers 5. There are 175 students in attendance.

Simpson Centenary College is located at Indianola, Warren county. E. L. Parks is President. There are 9 instructors and 150 students.

Tabor College is located at Tabor, Fremont county. Wm. M. Brooks is President. The college was modeled after Oberlin college, in Ohio. The faculty consists of 6, and there are 109 students.

Upper Iowa University is located at Fayette, Fayette county, and is under the control of the M. E. Church. Rev. J. W. Bissell is President. There are 11 instructors and 350 students. This University stands very high among the educational institutions of the State.

University of Des Moines, at Des Moines, has 5 instructors and 80 students.

Whittier College was established at Salem, Henry county, by the Friends. J. W. Coltrane is President. There are 4 instructors and 105 students.

Riverside Institute.—This school is located at Lyons, on a beautiful elevation overlooking the Mississippi river. Rev. W. T. Currie is the Principal of this Academy.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.

By an act of the Legislature of Iowa, approved January 24, 1855, the Iowa Institute for the Deaf and Dumb was established at Iowa City.

In 1866 a great effort was made to remove the Institute to Des Moines; but it was finally permanently located at Council Bluffs, and the school opened in a rented building. In 1868 Commissioners were to locate a site, and superintend the erection of new building, for which the Legislature appropriated \$125,000. The Commissioners selected 90 acres of land two miles south of the city.

In October, 1870, the main building and one wing were completed and occupied. In February, 1877, fire destroyed the main building and east wing, and during the summer following a tornado blew off the roof of the new west wing and the walls were partially demolished. About 150 pupils were in attendance at the time of the fire. After that, half of the class were dismissed, and the number of pupils reduced to 70.

The present officers are: B. F. Clayton, President, Macedonia, term expires in 1886; A. Rogers, Secretary, term expires 1884; John H. Stubenranch, term expires in 1884. The county superintendent of schools annually reports all persons of school age that are deaf and dumb; also those too deaf to acquire learning in the common schools. The cost per pupil is \$28 per quarter, and is paid by the parents or guardian; but when unable to do so, the expense is borne by the respective county. The regular appropriation is \$11,000 per annum, drawn quarterly. Parents and

guardians are allowed to clothe their children.

The whole number admitted to the Institution is 621. Present number, 221. Last biennial appropriation, \$27,839.

COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.

The first person to agitate the subject of an Institute for the Blind was Prof. Samuel Bacon, himself blind, who, in 1852, established a school of instruction at Keokuk. The next year the Institute was adopted by the State, and moved to Iowa City, by act of the Legislature, approved January 18, 1853, and opened for the reception of pupils, April 4, 1853. During the first term 23 pupils were admitted. Prof. Bacon, the Principal, made his first report in 1854, and suggested that the name be changed from "Asylum for the Blind" (which was the name first adopted) to that of "Institution for the Instruction of the Blind." This change was made in 1855, and the Legislature made an annual appropriation of \$55 per quarter for each pupil; afterward this appropriation was changed to \$3,000 per annum.

Prof. Bacon was a fine scholar, an economical manager, and in every way adapted to his position. During his administration the institution was, in a great measure, self-supporting by the sale of articles manufactured by the blind pupils. There was also a charge of \$25 as an admission fee for each pupil. Prof. Bacon founded the Blind Asylum at Jacksonville, Illinois.

In 1858 the citizens of Vinton, Benton county, donated a quarter section of land and \$5,000 for the establishment of the asylum at that place. On the 8th of May,

that same year, the trustees met at Vinton and made arrangements for securing the donation, and adopted a plan for the erection of a suitable building. In 1860 the contract for enclosing was let to Messrs Finkbine and Lovelace, for \$10,420. In August, 1862, the goods and furniture were removed from Iowa City to Vinton, and in the fall of the same year the school was opened with 24 pupils.

The institution has been built at a vast expenditure of money, much greater than it seemed to require for the number of occupants. The Legislative Committee, who visited the college in 1878, expressed their astonishment at this utter disregard of the fitness of things. They could not understand why \$282,000 should have been expended for a massive building for the accommodation of only 120 people, costing the State over \$5,000 a year to heat it, and about \$500 a year for each pupil.

The present officers are: Robert Carothers, Superintendent; T. F. McCune, Assistant Superintendent; Trustees: Jacob Springer, President; M. H. Westbrook, J. F. White, C. O. Harrington, W. H. Leavitt, S. H. Watson. Whole number of occupants, 436. Present number, males, 36; females, 50. Salary of superintendent, \$1,200; assistant, \$700; trustees, \$4.00 per day and mileage. Annual appropriation, \$8,000, and \$128 per year allowed for each pupil. Annual meeting of trustees in June. Biennial appropriation in 1880, \$3,000.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

The Iowa Hospital for the Insane was established by an act of the Legislature, approved January 24, 1855. Gov. Grimes,

Edward Johnson, of Lee county, and Chas. S. Blake, of Henry county, were appointed to locate the institution and superintend the erection of the building; \$4,425 were appropriated by the Legislature for the site, and \$500,000 for the building. The commissioners located the institution at Mount Pleasant, Henry county, and a plan of the building was drawn by Dr. Bell, of Massachusetts. The building was designed to accommodate 300 patients, and in October work commenced, superintended by Henry Winslow. The Legislature had appropriated \$258,555.67 before it was completed. One hundred patients were admitted within three months. In April, 1876, a portion of the building was destroyed by fire. From the opening of the Hospital to the close of October, 1877, there were admitted 3,684 patients. Of these, 1,141 recovered, 505 were improved, 589 were discharged unimproved, and 1 died. During this period 1,384 of the patients were females.

The trustees are elected by the Legislature, and all officers are chosen by the trustees. Superintendents are chosen for six years. Dr. Ranney was first chosen in 1865; salary, \$2,000 annual. Whole number of patients admitted, 4,598; present number males, 298; present number females, 235. Trustees paid \$5 per day and mileage, not to exceed 30 days each year. Annual meeting, first Wednesday in October; quarterly, January, April and September.

Present officers are: Mark Ranney, M. D., Superintendent; H. M. Bassett, M. D., J. P. Brubaker, M. D., and Max Witte, M. D., assistant physicians.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, AT INDEPENDENCE.

The Legislature of 1867-8 adopted measures providing for an additional hospital for the insane, and an appropriation of \$125,000 was made for that purpose. Maturin L. Fisher, of Clayton county, E. G. Morgan, of Webster county, and Albert Clark, of Buchanan county, were appointed commissioners to locate and superintend the erection of a building. These commissioners commenced their labors June 8, 1868, at Independence. They were authorized to select the most desirable location, of not less than 320 acres, within two miles of the city of Independence, that might be offered by the citizens free of charge. They finally selected a site on the west side of the Wapsipinicon river, about a mile from its banks, and about the same distance from Independence. The contract for building was awarded to David Armstrong, of Dubuque, for \$88,114. It was signed November 7, 1868, and work was immediately commenced. George Josselyn was appointed superintendent of the work. The first meeting of the trustees was called in July, 1872. At the September meeting, Albert Reynolds, M. D., was elected Superintendent of the Hospital; George Josselyn, Steward, and Mrs. Anna B. Josselyn, Matron.

The Hospital opened May 1, 1873. Whole number of patients admitted, 2,000; present number (1882), 533; males, 290; females, 243. Biennial appropriation (1880), \$35,300.

The present officers are: G. H. Hill, Superintendent; term expires in 1882; salary, \$1,600. H. G. Brainard, M. D.,

Assistant Superintendent; salary, \$1,000. Noyes Appleman, Steward; salary, \$900. Mrs. Lucy M. Gray, Matron; salary, \$600.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

This institution is located at Davenport, Scott county, and was originated by Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, during the late rebellion. This noble woman called a convention at Muscatine, September 7, 1863, for the purpose of devising means for the education and support of the orphan children of Iowa, whose fathers lost their lives in defending their country's honor. The public interest in the movement was so great that all parts of the State were largely represented, and an association was organized, called the Iowa State Orphan Asylum. The first meeting of the trustees was held February 14, 1864, at Des Moines, when Gov. Kirkwood suggested that a home for disabled soldiers should be connected with the Asylum, and arrangements were made for raising funds. At the next meeting, in Davenport, the following month, a committee was appointed, of which Mr. Howell, of Keokuk, was chairman, to lease a suitable building, solicit donations, and procure suitable furniture. This committee secured a large brick building in Lawrence, Van Buren county, and engaged Mr. Fuller, of Mount Pleasant, as Steward. The work of preparation was conducted so vigorously that July 13, following, the executive committee announced that they were ready to receive children. Within three weeks 21 were admitted, and in a little more than six months the soldiers' orphans admitted numbered 70.

Miss M. Elliott, of Washington, was appointed the first Matron, but she resigned the following February, and was succeeded by Mrs. E. G. Platt, of Fremont county.

The Home was sustained by voluntary contributions, until 1866, when it was taken charge of by the State. The Legislature appropriated \$10 per month for each orphan actually supported, and provided for the establishment of three homes. The one in Cedar Falls was organized in 1865; an old hotel building was fitted up for it, and by the following January there were 96 inmates. In October, 1869, the Home was removed to a large brick building about two miles west of Cedar Falls, and was very prosperous for several years; but in 1876 the Legislature devoted this building to the State Normal School. The same year the Legislature also devoted the buildings and grounds of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Glenwood, Mills county, to an Institution for the Support of Feeble-Minded Children. It also provided for the removal of the soldiers' orphans at Glenwood and Cedar Falls Homes to the institution located at Davenport.

The present officers are: S. W. Pierce, Superintendent; Mrs. F. W. Pierce, Matron. Whole number admitted, 1,525; present number, males, 79; females, 90. The 18th Grand Army Corps appropriated \$2,000 to build eight cottages, school house and other buildings; these have been completed, and the home will, when finished, accommodate 200 children. Superintendent's salary, \$1,200 per annum. Trustees are elected for two years.

ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

An act of the General Assembly, approved March 17, 1878, provided for the establishment of an asylum for feeble-minded children at Glenwood, Mills county; and the buildings and grounds of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place were taken for this purpose. The asylum was placed under the management of three trustees, one of whom should be a resident of Mills County.

The grounds to be used were found to be in a very dilapidated condition, and thorough changes were deemed necessary. The institution was opened September 1, 1876, and the first pupil admitted September 4. By November, 1877, the number of pupils had increased to 87. The whole number admitted has been 257. Present inmates number 200.

PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

The first penal institution was established by an act of the Territorial Legislature, approved January 25, 1839. This act authorized the Governor to draw the sum of \$20,000, appropriated by an act of Congress in 1838, for public buildings in the Territory of Iowa. It provided for a Board of Directors, consisting of three persons, to be elected by the Legislature, who should superintend the building of a penitentiary to be located within a mile of the public square, in the town of Fort Madison, county of Lee, provided that the latter deeded a suitable tract of land for the purpose, also a spring or stream of water for the use of the penitentiary.

The first directors were John S. David and John Claypole. They were given the power of appointing the warden, the latter

to appoint his own assistants. The citizens of Fort Madison executed a deed of 10 acres of land for the building, and Amos Ladd was appointed superintendent June 5, 1839. The work was soon entered upon, and the main building and warden's house were completed in the fall of 1841. It continued to meet with additions and improvements until the arrangements were all completed according to the design of the directors. The estimated cost of the building was \$55,933.90, and was designed of sufficient capacity to accommodate 138 convicts.

Iowa has adopted the enlightened policy of humane treatment of prisoners, and utilizes their labor for their own support. Their labor is let out to contractors, who pay the State a stipulated sum therefor, the latter furnishing shops, tools, machinery, etc., and the supervision of the convicts.

The present officers of the prison are: E. C. McMillen, Warden, elected 1878 and 1880; Hiel Hale, Deputy Warden; W. C. Gunn, Chaplain; A. W. Hoffmeister, Physician; M. T. Butterfield, Clerk.

The whole number of convicts admitted up to the present time (1882) is 3,387. Number of males in 1881, 350; females, 3; number of guards, 33. The Warden is chosen biennially by the Legislature, and receives a salary of \$2,000 per annum.

ANAMOSA PENITENTIARY.

In 1872 the first steps toward the erection of a prison at Anamosa, Jones county, were taken, and by an act of the General Assembly, approved April 23, this year, William Ure, Foster L. Downing and Martin Heisey were appointed commissioners

to construct and control prison buildings. They met on the 4th of June, following, and selected a site donated by the citizens of Anamosa. The plan, drawings and specifications were furnished by L. W. Foster & Co., of Des Moines, and work on the building was commenced September 28, 1872. In 1873, 20 convicts were transferred from the Fort Madison prison to Anamosa.

The officers of the Anamosa prison are: A. E. Martin, Warden; L. B. Peet, Deputy Warden; Mrs. A. C. Merrill, Chaplain; L. J. Adair, Physician; T. P. Parsons, Clerk. The whole number admitted since it was opened is 816. Number of males in 1882, 133; females, 2. Salaries of officers the same as those of the Fort Madison penitentiary.

BOYS' REFORM SCHOOL.

By act approved March 31, 1868, the General Assembly established a reform school at Salem, Henry county, and provided for a Board of Trustees, to consist of one person from each Congressional District. The trustees immediately leased the property of the Iowa Manual Labor Institute, and October 7 following, the school received its first inmate. The law at first provided for the admission of children of both sexes under 18 years of age. The trustees were directed to organize a separate school for girls.

In 1872 the school was permanently located at Eldora, Hardin county, and \$45,000 were appropriated for the necessary buildings.

In 1876 the law was so amended that only children over 7 and under 16 years of age were admitted.

The children are taught the elements of education, in particular the useful branches, and are also trained in some regular course of labor, as is best suited to their age, disposition and capacity. They are kept until they arrive at majority, unless bound out to some responsible party, which relieves the State of their care. Occasionally they are discharged before the age of 21, for good conduct.

The institution is managed by five trustees, elected by the Legislature. Whole number of boys admitted, 818. There are 204 inmates at present, and also 63 in the girls' department, at Michellville. The biennial appropriation for 1880 was \$16,900.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

By act of the General Assembly approved January 28, 1857, a State Historical Society was provided for in connection with the University. At the commencement, an appropriation of \$250 was made, to be expended in collecting and preserving a library of books, pamphlets, papers, paintings and other materials illustrative of the history of Iowa. There was appropriated the sum of \$500 per annum to maintain this Society. The management consists of a board of 18 curators, nine appointed by the Governor and nine elected by vote of the Society.

The State Historical Society has published a series of very valuable collections, including history, biography, sketches, reminiscences, etc., with quite a large number of finely engraved portraits of prominent and early settlers, under the title of "Annals of Iowa."

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This Society is conducted under the auspices of the State, and is one of the greatest promoters of the welfare of the people under the management of the State government. It should receive more pecuniary assistance than it does. The Society holds an annual fair, which has occurred at Des Moines since 1878. At its meetings subjects are discussed of the highest interest and value, and these proceedings are published at the expense of the State.

The officers are a President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer and five Directors. The last hold office for two years, and the other officers one year.

FISH HATCHING-HOUSE.

This was established in 1874, and has for its object the supplying of rivers and lakes with valuable fish. The General Assembly first appropriated the sum of \$3,000. Three fish commissioners were appointed, and the State is divided into three districts, one for each commissioner. The Hatching-House was erected near Anamosa, Jones county, and is conducted in the same manner as similar houses in other States. Since 1876 there has been but one commissioner, B. F. Shaw. Mr. Shaw is enthusiastic in his work, and has distributed hundreds of thousands of small fish of various kinds in the rivers and lakes of Iowa. The 16th General Assembly passed an act in 1878 prohibiting the catching of any kind of fish except brook trout from March until June of each year.

CHAPTER X.

POLITICAL.

The Territory of Iowa was organized in 1838, and the following Territorial officers were appointed by President Van Buren: Governor, Robert Lucas, of Ohio; Secretary of the Territory, William B. Conway; Chief Justice, Charles Mason, of Burlington; Associate Justices, Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, and Joseph Williams, of Pennsylvania; Attorney-General, M. Van Allen, of New York; Marshal, Francis Gehon, of Dubuque.

The first election was for members of the Territorial Legislature and a delegate to Congress. The Democracy controlled the Legislature by a large majority. The vote on Delegate was as follows :

Wm. W. Chapman, Dem	1,490
Peter H. Engle, Dem.....	1,454
B. F. Wallace, Whig.....	913
David Rorer, Dem.....	605
Mr. Talliafero.....	30

The election of 1839 was for members of the Second Territorial Legislature, and created little interest.

In 1840, the year of the "hard cider campaign," the interest was awakened, and both parties put in nomination candidates for Delegate to Congress. There was also an election for Constitutional Convention, which was defeated. The vote on Delegate was as follows:

A. C. Dodge, Dem.....	4,009—515
Alfred Rich, Whig.....	3,494
Mr. Churchman.....	92

The Whigs held a convention in 1841, at Davenport, on the 5th day of May, and adopted the following platform :

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Governor of the Universe, by one of those inscrutable acts the righteousness of which no man may question, to take from the American people their beloved Chief Magistrate, William Henry Harrison, and transfer him from this to another, and, we trust, to a better world; therefore,

Resolved, That we sincerely mourn over and deplore the loss of one whose services in every department of society have been so pre-eminently useful. As a citizen, he was beloved for his rectitude and benevolence; as a soldier, distinguished for his bravery and success; as a statesman, his ability, purity and patriotism were remarkable; as a Christian, he was humble and pious. In short, his whole character was made up of traits seldom to be found in men occupying the place in society he filled, and is worthy of imitation by all those who love their country.

Resolved, As a token of our sorrow on this providential bereavement, we will wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days; and that we concur with President Tyler on recommending to the people of the United States that the 14th of May be observed as a day of fasting and prayer.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the ability and current political sentiments of John

Tyler, who, by the voice of the people and the Providence of God, now fills the Executive Chair of the United States.

Resolved, That we recognize in John Chambers, the gentleman lately appointed to the Executive Chair of Iowa, a sterling Democratic Whig; one whose early life is honorably identified with the history of our late war with Great Britain; and whose uniform devotion to the best interests of our country affords us a sure guaranty of his usefulness in this Territory.

Alfred Rich was again nominated for Delegate to Congress.

The Democrats held their convention June 7, at Iowa City, and passed the following resolutions :

WHEREAS, The Federalists, or self-styled Whigs of Iowa, flushed with their recent victory in the Presidential contest, and secure in the enjoyment of power, are laboring zealously and perseveringly to effect a revolution in the political character of the Territory, to accomplish which all their united energies will be brought into action at the next general election; and,

WHEREAS, The Democracy here, as well as elsewhere, believing the principles of their party to be based upon the immutable and eternal doctrines of right and justice, feel it to be their duty to maintain and assert them upon all proper occasions—in the hour of defeat as when triumphant; and,

WHEREAS, By union and harmony, exertion and activity, we can administer a rebuke to the arrogant spirit of Federalism, at our next general election, which, while it will exhibit Iowa to the Democracy of the Union in the most enviable light, will also demonstrate to the enemies of our principles the futility and hopelessness of their efforts to obtain the ascendancy; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of every Democrat of Iowa, no matter what may be his station in life, to be watchful, vigilant and active in maintaining the ascendancy of his party in the Territory; and it is earnestly urged upon all that

they lay aside local questions and sectional feelings, and unite heart and hand in exterminating their common enemy, Federalism, from the Territory.

Resolved, That Iowa, in defiance of the efforts of the National administration to throw around her the shackles of Federalism, is, and will continue to be, Democratic to the core; and she spurns, with a proper indignation, the attempt of those in power to enslave her, by sending her rulers from abroad, whose chief recommendation is, that they have not only been noisy, but brawling, clamorous politicians.

Resolved, That in the appointment of David Webster to be Secretary of the State, we see the destinies of our beloved country committed to the hands of a man who, during the late war with Great Britain, pursued a course to which the epithet of "moral treason" was justly applied at the time. In the gloomiest period of the war, Mr. Webster was found acting, upon all occasions, in opposition to every war measure brought forward by the friends of the country; and the journals of Congress and speeches of Mr. Webster clearly established the fact that, though not a member, he connived at and leagued in with the traitorous Hartford Convention.

Resolved, That the recent astounding and extraordinary disclosures made by the stockholders of the United States Bank, with regard to the mismanagement, fraud and corruption of that wholesale swindling institution, prove the correctness of the course of the Democracy of the Nation in refusing to grant it a new charter, and redounds greatly to the sagacity, honesty and Roman firmness of our late venerable and iron-nerved President, Andrew Jackson.

Resolved, That the distribution of the public lands is a measure not only fraught with evil, on the grounds of its illegality, but that, were it carried into effect, would greatly prejudice the rights and interests of the new States and Territories.

Resolved, That a permanent prospective pre-emption law is the only effectual means of securing to the hardy pioneer his home,—the

result of his enterprise and toil, which alone has brought our lovely and cultivated plains from the rude hand of nature to their present high state of cultivation.

Resolved, That in Thomas H. Benton, the bold and fearless leader of the Democracy of our country, on this as well as all the matters of western policy, we behold the poor man's true and firmest friend, in whom, as the advocate of their interests and rights, they have the highest confidence, and on whom they can rely for support and protection in the enjoyment of rights and privileges which it has ever been the policy of the Federalists to divest them of.

Resolved, That Democracy is based upon the principles of equal rights and justice to all men; that to deprive man of the privileges bestowed upon him by the laws of nature and his country, without yielding him a just equivalent, is to take from him all that renders life worthy his possession—independence of action; such we believe to be the effect of the recent order of the present Chief Magistrate.

Resolved, That we respect all, of whatever station, who boldly and fearlessly advocate our rights and secure us in the free enjoyment of the same, while we heartily despise and condemn those, come from whence they may, who are leagued with our enemies in their efforts to wrest from us our homes and sacred altars.

Resolved, That it is the characteristic doctrine of Democracy to secure to all the enjoyment of rights and privileges inalienable to freemen, and that the proscription of foreigners by the Federalists is a contracted effort to secure to themselves the inestimable privileges of freedom and free government, and thus cut off a large portion of the human family from rights which the charter of our liberties declare are granted to all.

Gen. A. C. Dodge was placed in nomination, and elected by the following vote:
A. C. Dodge, Dem4,828—513
Alfred Rich, Whig4,315

No platforms were adopted by the parties in 1842; neither was there in 1843.

William H. Wallace was nominated by the Whigs and A. C. Dodge by the Democrats for Delegate to Congress. The vote stood:

A. C. Dodge, Dem6,084—1,272
William Wallace, Whig.....4,812

On the 9th day of January, 1844, the Whigs met in convention, at Iowa City, and without making nominations adopted the following platform:

Resolved, That public meetings for the free interchange of feelings and opinions on the part of the American people, in regard to important measures, are interwoven with our political institutions, and necessary to the perpetuity of our national liberty.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all patriots to keep a watchful eye upon their rulers, and to resist at the threshold every inroad to corruption; that we deprecate the prostitution of the patronage of the President and of the different officers of the Government to the services of a party and the practice of offering the offices of honor and profit as a reward for political treachery; that we believe this exercise of power to be eminently dangerous to the political integrity and patriotism of the country, and that a limitation to one Presidential term would, in a great degree, arrest the progress of corruption and political profligacy.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the States, in the formation of the constitution, surrendered to the General Government exclusive control of all the sources of incidental revenue and reserved to themselves the right of taxation alone as a source of revenue to meet their individual wants; justice, reason, and common honesty require that the General Government should provide an incidental revenue equal to all the wants of the Government, without resorting to the proceeds of the public lands or the odious and oppressive measure of direct taxation as contended for by the so-called Democratic party.

Resolved, That we regard the proceeds of the sales of public lands as the legitimate property of the States, and as only a trust fund in the hands of the General Government, and that the trust should be executed without further delay by a distribution of the same among the States and Territories; that this measure is especially a debt of justice at this time, when many of the States are groaning with taxation and almost driven to bankruptcy by an accumulation of debts, which have resulted in a great measure from the ruinous policy of the so-called Democratic party.

Resolved, That we deprecate experiments in legislation where the result is uncertain and unascertainable, and that while we should avoid the errors of the past, we should cling with unflinching tenacity to those institutions which have successfully stood the test of experiment, and have received the sanction and support of the framers of the constitution.

Resolved, That we deem the establishment of a national currency of certain value and everywhere received, as indispensably necessary to the greatest degree of national prosperity; that the international commerce of this widely extended country is greatly retarded and heavily burdened with taxation by the want of a common medium of exchange, and that it is the constitutional duty of the General Government to remove all impediments to its successful prosecution, and to foster and encourage the internal commerce and enterprise, the interchange of commodities among the States, not only by a reasonable system of internal improvements of a general character, but also by furnishing to the nation a currency of equal value in all parts of its wide-spread domain, and that the experience of the past fully proves that this end has been accomplished by a national bank, can be again accomplished by a national bank, and in no way so safely and so certainly as by the agency of a well regulated national bank.

Resolved, That a tariff which will afford a revenue adequate to all the wants of the General Government, and at the same time protect the agricultural and mechanical industry of the American people, is a measure necessary to secure the prosperity of the country, and

warmly advocated by the Whig party of this Territory.

Resolved, That although we have no right to vote at the approaching Presidential election, yet we look forward to the exertions of our friends of the States for the elevation of Henry Clay to the Chief Magistracy of the Union with intense interest and assurance of our most ardent wishes for their success.

Resolved, That governments should be administered so as to produce the greatest good to the greatest number, and that this is true *Democracy*; that the self-styled Democratic party, by the policy they have pursued for the last ten years in their efforts to destroy the prosperity of our farmers and mechanics by rejecting a tariff for revenue and protection, by destroying the best currency ever possessed in any nation, by seeking to deprive us of all currency except gold and silver, in refusing to the indebted States relief by paying to them their proportion of the proceeds of the public lands, in their continued uniform and violent opposition to all measures calculated to advance the national and individual prosperity, by means of the encouragement of commerce and internal improvements, by a narrow and selfish policy in converting the executive power into an engine of party, by their federal and aristocratic exertions to maintain the veto power, and consolidate all the powers of Government in one leader, thereby rendering the administration of the Government a mere machine of party, in their repeated efforts to undermine and destroy the constitution and laws of Congress, by openly disregarding the rights secured by those laws, in their demoralizing efforts to induce the States to disregard their honor and repudiate their debts, in their open violation of private rights, by repealing charters and violating the obligation of contract; in short, by their whole policy and principles which, in a time of peace, and abundant crops, and with the smiles of heaven, have reduced this wealthy, proud and prosperous nation to actual bankruptcy, national and individual, they have forfeited the name of Democrats, and as a party are no longer to be trusted with the reins of power.

The Democrats adopted no platform in 1844.

The Legislature on the 12th of February, 1844, passed another act submitting the question of a constitutional convention to the people, which was carried. A constitution was framed by this convention, and Congress passed an act providing for the admission of Iowa as a State; but curtailing the northern and western boundaries. At an election held in April, 1845, the people rejected the constitution. The August election, 1845, was for Delegate to Congress. Ralph P. Lowe secured the Whig nomination, while A. C. Dodge was nominated for re-election by the Democrats. The vote stood:

A. C. Dodge, Dem.....	7,512—831
R. P. Lowe, Whig.....	6,681

In April, 1876, delegates were chosen to a second constitutional convention, which met at Iowa City, May 4, 1846. The constitution framed by this body was accepted by the people in August, Congress having repealed the obnoxious features respecting boundaries, giving Iowa the territory to which it was justly entitled.

After the adoption of this constitution, the Whigs met in convention at Iowa City, September 25, and nominated the following State ticket: Governor, Thos. McKnight; Secretary of State, James H. Cowles; Auditor of State, Eastin Morris; Treasurer of State, Egbert T. Smith. The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That, considering it our duty, as Whigs, to effect a thorough organization of our party, and, by use of all honorable means, faithfully and diligently strive to ensure the success of our political principles in the State of Iowa.

Resolved, That we, as Whigs, do proudly and unhesitatingly proclaim to the world the following distinctive and leading principles, that we, as a party, avow and advocate, and which, if carried out, we honestly believe will restore our beloved country to its prosperity, and its institutions to their pristine purity:

1. A sound national currency, regulated by the will and authority of the people.
2. A tariff that shall afford sufficient revenue to the national treasury and just protection to American labor.
3. More perfect restraints upon executive power, especially upon the exercise of the veto.
4. An equitable distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among all the States.
5. One Presidential term.
6. Expenditure of the surplus revenue in national improvements that will embrace the great rivers, lakes, and main arteries of communication throughout our country, thus securing the most efficient means of defense in war and commercial intercourse in peace.

Resolved, That the re-enactment of the thrice condemned sub-treasury, which will have the effect of drawing all coin from circulation and locking it up in the vaults and safes of the General Government, the passage of McKay's British tariff bill discriminating in favor of foreign and against American labor, and striking a blow, intended to be fatal, to home market for American agricultural productions, and the executive veto of the river and harbor bill which paralyzes the western farmer's hope of just facilities for transporting his surplus products to a market, and cripples the energies of commerce in every division of the Union, should consign the present administration to a condemnation so deep that the hand of political resurrection could never reach it.

Resolved, That we hold these truths to be self-evident, that the forty-ninth degree of north latitude is not fifty-four degrees, forty minutes; that James K. Polk's late letter was a deception and falsehood of a character so base as none but the most dishonorable mind would have resorted to; that McKay's tariff is not a judicious revenue

tariff affording incidental protect to American industry; that the annexation of Texas is not a peaceful acquisition; that lamp-black and rags, though called treasury notes and drawn on a bankrupt treasury, are not the constitutional currency, and that locofocoism is not Democracy.

Resolved, That we believe the American system of Henry Clay, as exemplified in the tariff of 1842, is essential to the independence and happiness of the producing classes of the United States; that in its protection of home productions it nerves the arm of the farmer and makes glad the hearts of the mechanic and manufacturer by ensuring them a constant and satisfactory remuneration for their toils, and that it is found by the test of experience to be the only permanent check on the excessive importations of former years, which have been the principal cause of hard times, repudiation, bankruptcy, and dishonor.

Resolved, That we regard the adoption of the constitution at the recent election, by reason of the highly illiberal character of some of its provisions, as an event not calculated to promote the future welfare and prosperity of the State of Iowa, and that it is our imperative duty to procure its speedy amendment.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to use our utmost exertions to keep up a thorough organization of the Whig party in Iowa; and although our opponents claim erroneously, as we believe, to possess an advantage in numbers and depend upon ignorance, prejudice and credulity for success, yet, having a superiority in the principles we profess, we have implicit confidence in the dawning of a brighter day, when the clouds and darkness of locofocoism will be dispelled by the cheering rays and invigorating influence of truth and knowledge.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That we recommend to the support of the people of Iowa, at the coming election, the ticket nominated by this convention; that we believe the candidates to be good men, and that the members of this convention, in behalf of those for whom they act, pledge to them a cordial and zealous support.

The Democratic Convention was held September 24, which nominated the following ticket: Governor, Ansel Briggs; Secretary of State, E. Cutler, Jr.; Auditor of State, J. T. Fales; Treasurer, Morgan Reno.

The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That the conduct of James K. Polk, since he has been President of the United States, and particularly during the last session of Congress, has been that of an unwavering and unflinching Democrat; that Young Hickory has proved himself to be a true scion of Old Hickory; and we tender to him and his coadjutors in the executive department the gratitude of the people of the State of Iowa.

Resolved, That the recent session of Congress has been one of the greatest importance to the people of these United States, since the time of Mr. Jefferson, and we confidently regard the acts passed by it, particularly the passage of the Independent Treasury Bill, the settlement of the Oregon question (though the people of Iowa would have preferred 54, 40), and the repeal of the odious tariff act of 1842, as destined to advance the welfare, promote the interest, and add to the peace and harmony not only of our people, but of the civilized world.

Resolved, That the repeal of the unjust, unequal and fraudulent tariff act of 1842, at the recent session of Congress, deserves the highest praise from the people of Iowa, and entitles those members of Congress who voted for it to the lasting gratitude of all good citizens; that by its minimum and specific duties—by its unequal and unjust protection of the capitalists and moneyed institutions, and by its casting the burden of taxation upon the laboring masses, and exempting the nper ten thousand, it was absolutely a federal tariff, based on the doctrines of the great God-like Belshazzar of Massachusetts, viz: "Let the Government take care of the rich, and the rich take care of the poor"; that the conduct of the Vice-President of the United States, upon that great question of the age, entitles him to the highest place in the confidence of the Democracy of the United States.

Resolved, That all modes of raising revenue for the support of Government are taxes upon the capital, labor and industry of the country; and that it is the duty of a good government to impose its taxes in such a manner as to bear equally on all classes of society; and that any government which, in levying duties for raising revenue, impresses burdens on any one class of society, to build up others, though republican in form, is tyrannical in deed, ceases to be a just government, and is unworthy of the confidence or support of a free people.

Resolved, That the separation of the public moneys from the banking institutions of the country, in the passage of the Independent Treasury Bill, meets the approbation of this Convention, and the recent vote of the people of this State, adopting the Constitution, is a decisive indication of public sentiment against all banking institutions of whatever name, nature or description.

Resolved, That the repeated unjust aggression of the Mexican people and Mexican Government have long since called for redress, and the spirit which has discouraged, opposed and denounced the war which our Government is now carrying on against Mexico, is the same spirit which opposed the formation of a Republican Government, opposed Jefferson and denounced the last war with Great Britain, and now, as they did then, from a federal fountain.

Resolved, That General Taylor and our little army have won for themselves the everlasting gratitude of the country, for which they will never, like Scott, be exposed to a shot in their rear from Washington or any other part of the country.

Resolved, That we repudiate the idea of party without principles; that Democracy has certain fixed and unalterable principles, among which are equal rights and equal protection to all, unlimited rights of suffrage to every freeman, no property qualifications or religious tests, sovereignty of the people, subjection of the Legislature to the will of the people, obedience to the instructions of constituents, or resignation, and restriction of all exclusive privileges to corporations to a level with individual rights.

Resolved, That henceforth, as a political party, we are determined to know nothing but Democracy, and that we will support men only for their principles. Our motto will be: Less legislation, few laws, strict obedience, short sessions, light taxes, and no State debt.

The vote on Governor was as follows:

Ansel Briggs, Dem.....	7,626—247
Thomas McKnight, Whig.....	7,379

The office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction having been vacated, it was provided in the act that an election should be held the first Monday in April, 1847, for the purpose of filling the office. The Whigs placed James Harlan in nomination, and the Democrats, Charles Mason. Harlan was elected by a majority of 413 out of a total vote of 15,663.

By act approved February 24, 1847, the Legislature created a Board of Public Works for the improvement of Des Moines river, and provided for the election of a President, Secretary and Treasurer of such on the first Monday in August. The Democrats in State convention at Iowa City, June 11, placed the following ticket in the field: President of Board, H. W. Sample; Secretary, Charles Corkery; Treasurer, Paul Bratton. The following platform was adopted:

WHEREAS, Our country is at present engaged in an expensive and sanguinary war, forced upon her against her will, and carried on to repel aggravated and repeated instances of insult and injustice; and,

WHEREAS, There are those among us, native-born Americans, who maintain that Mexico is in the right and the United States in the wrong in this war; and,

WHEREAS, The public mind is, at the present time, agitated by other great questions of national policy, in relation to which it is proper that the Democracy of Iowa should speak out

through their representatives here assembled; therefore,

Resolved, That we indignantly repel the charge made by the Whig press and the Whig leaders, that the war is one of aggression and conquest. The United States, we fearlessly assert, have for years submitted to treatment at the hands of Mexico which, by any European government, would have been regarded as a good cause of war, and which our own government would have made cause of quarrel with any transatlantic power.

Resolved, That we triumphantly point to the repeated efforts made by our government, since the commencement of the war, to re-open negotiations with Mexico with a view of putting an end to hostilities as evidence of the pacific motives by which it is actuated, and we rely upon this testimony for the justification of our government in the eyes of the civilized world. We also point, with the highest satisfaction, to the humane and Christian-like manner in which the war has been conducted on our part, showing, as it does, that the United States have throughout acted upon principle in every respect worthy of the enlightened and civilized age in which we live.

Resolved, That we have the most unlimited confidence in the ability and statesman-like qualities of President Polk; that the measures of his administration, standing, as they have done, the test of time, have our most cordial approbation; that in the prosecution of the war with Mexico, he and the several members of his cabinet have evinced the most signal energy and capacity; that the brilliant success of our arms at every point, and the fact that in the short space of one year more than one-half of Mexico has been overcome by our troops, and is now in our possession, furnishes a refutation of the assertion sometimes heard from the Whigs, that the war has been inefficiently conducted, and that the country has the amplest cause to congratulate itself that, great and important as the crisis is, it has men at the head of affairs fully equal to the emergency.

Resolved, That the thanks of the American people are due to Major-Generals Scott and

Taylor, their officers and men, for their courage, bravery and endurance; that in the victories they have achieved, they have shed imperishable honor upon their country's flag at the same time that they have won for themselves, one and all, chaplets of imperishable renown.

Resolved, That in the demand which now exists in the countries of the old world for American provisions, we have an illustration of the incalculable benefits which are sure to result to the United States, and particularly to the great West, from reciprocal interchange of commodities; that the agriculturists of Iowa have sensibly partaken of the benefits resulting from this liberal system of policy, and in the name of the Democratic party of Iowa, we tender to President Polk and the Democratic members of Congress our thanks for the enactment of a tariff, which is likely to have the effect of causing foreign countries to still further abolish their restrictions upon American grain and American provisions.

Resolved, That the evidence to be found in the fact that, within the last three months, the enormous sum of fifty-five millions of dollars has been offered to be loaned to the Government at a premium, is a proud vindication of the financial ability of the Government, at the same time that it rebukes with merited severity the croaking of those who, at the commencement of the war, predicted that the treasury would be beggared in less than a year, with no means of replenishing it.

Resolved, That we approve of the conduct of the Democratic members of our first State Legislature. Under the peculiar circumstances by which they were surrounded, their conduct was such as became them, and is sustained by the entire Democracy of the State.

Resolved, That the Democratic party have ever regarded education as the only means of preserving and perpetuating our republican institutions; that it is now and ever has been solicitous for its extension throughout the whole length and breadth of our land; and that it is one of the chief objects of the Democratic party of this State to establish such a system of free schools as will enable every child within its borders to

qualify himself to perform all the duties devolving upon a citizen of this favored country.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves collectively to support the nominees of this convention; that in our respective counties we will spare no efforts to promote their success; that we will permit no selfish consideration, no sectional feelings, to influence us, but, rallying under the banner of the good old cause, the cause of Democracy, we will march on to victory, triumphant victory!

The Whigs nominated for President of the Board, Geo. Wilson; Secretary, Madison Dagger; Treasurer, Pierre B Fagan. Sample was elected over Wilson by 510 majority, out of a total vote of 16,250.

The Whigs of Iowa were first in the field in 1848, meeting in convention May 11th, at Iowa City. They nominated for Secretary of State J.M. Coleman; Auditor, M. Morley; Treasurer, Robert Holmes. The following platform was adopted:

The Government of the United States is based upon and exists only by the consent of the people; and,

WHEREAS, It is the duty as well as the rights of the citizens of the United States to meet in their primary capacity, whenever their judgment may dictate, to examine into the affairs of the Government; and,

WHEREAS, This right carries with it the power to approve the conduct of their public servants, whenever approval is merited by faithfulness and integrity, so it equally confers the duty of exposing imbecility, selfishness and corruption, when they exist in the administration of the Republic, and of denouncing those who, disregarding the example and admonitions of the Fathers of the Republic, are abandoning the true principles on which our civil institutions are founded, and proclaiming and carrying out measures that cannot but prove detrimental to the harmony and best interests of the Union, and may eventuate in the overthrow of our present Republican form of government; therefore,

Resolved, By the Whigs of Iowa, through their Representatives in State Convention assembled, that the Government of the United States is a limited Government, divided into three departments, each having its appropriate sphere, and separate and well-defined duties to perform; that it is necessary to the stability and perpetuity of our institutions, that the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments should be kept distinct, and confined to their legitimate duties; and that any encroachment, by one department, upon either of the others, is a violation of the spirit and letter of the constitution, and should call down the severest reprehension of the American people.

Resolved, That the admonition of a late President of the United States, "Keep your eye upon the President," should especially recommend itself to all the people in times like the present; that the Government can only be kept pure by the constant watchfulness of the people and the expression of their loudest censure, when speculation and corruption is detected.

Resolved, That entertaining these opinions, we have no hesitation in declaring that the elevation of James K. Polk to the Presidential office was a sad mishap to the American Government; and that his administration, by its total abandonment of the principles of true Republicanism, as taught by Washington, Jefferson and Madison; by its encroachments on the national constitution, and its entire disregard of the will of the people, as expressed through their Representatives in Congress; by its denunciations of its own constituents, its futile attempt to misrepresent facts and conceal the truth, its endeavors to prostrate the industrial energies of the people and discriminate in favor of the manufactures and machinery of Europe, its violation of its own much lauded system of finance, the sub-treasury, thereby furnishing the people with promise to pay its officers with gold and silver; by its war, commenced without the assent of the war-making power, against a weak and distracted sister Republic, while at the same time, it ignobly and cowardly crouched before the lion of England, and took back its own assertions; its public debt of one hundred millions

and its sacrifice of human life; its veto of measures that met the approval of every former President; and, worse than all, by its infamous attempt to rob of their well-earned laurels, won on the tented field, in the heart of the enemy's country, those who commanded the armies of the Republic, and bring them into unmerited disgrace before the American people,—by this aggregation of misdeeds, has signalized itself as the worst, most selfish and corrupt administration the United States ever had.

Resolved, That, while we concede that it is the duty of every citizen to support his country when engaged in a conflict with a foreign power, yet we equally insist that it is the duty of the people to hold their public servants to a strict accountability, and honestly to condemn whatever their judgment cannot approve; that we indignantly hurl back the imputation of James K. Polk and his parasites, that the Whig party of the Union are wanting in love of country, and deficient in its defense, and in evidence of the patriotism of the Whig party, we proudly point to the commanding generals, the distinguished officers and the brave soldiers who, in our army in Mexico, have shed luster upon themselves and renown upon the flag of their country.

Resolved, That, believing the war terminated, our convictions require us to declare that the war with Mexico was a war brought on by the Executive, without the approbation of the war-making power, that had the same prudence which governed the administration in its intercourse with Great Britain, relative to the settlement of the Oregon question, exercised toward Mexico, a nation whose internal dissensions and weakness demanded our forbearance, the war would have been averted, and the boundaries between the two nations amicably and satisfactorily settled.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the application of the principle contained in the Wilmot proviso (so-called), to all territory to be incorporated into this Union, and are utterly opposed to the further extension of slave territory.

Resolved, That our opposition to the sub-treasury and the tariff of 1845 has not been dimin-

ished by the evidence furnished us of their operations; that they are twin measures, calculated and designed to depress the free labor of the country, for the benefit of a minority of the people—the one operating to lessen the price of labor, and bring down the wages of freemen, and the other throwing open our ports for the introduction of the productions of the pauper labor of Europe, thereby crippling our own manufacturers and compelling them either to sacrifice their laborers or close their business; that the one has failed as a disturbing system of the Government, the administration having been compelled to resort to banks and paper in making their payments, and the other, as a revenue measure, has proved entirely inadequate to the support of the ordinary expenses of the Government; that the one, by withdrawing from circulation, and shutting up in its vaults a large amount of specie, and the other, by overstocking the market with foreign goods, have largely contributed towards, if they have not entirely produced, the present financial difficulties; and that we cannot but foresee that the country will soon be visited, if these measures are continued, with a commercial revulsion as great and disastrous as that of 1837.

Resolved, That the profession of the administration of James K. Polk, that it is in favor of, and devoted to, an exclusively metallic currency, while it is issuing millions upon millions of paper money, in shape of treasury notes, irredeemable in specie, is an insult to the American people, and deserves the unqualified denunciation of every lover of truth and honesty.

Resolved, That the great West, whose population and commerce are rapidly increasing, bearing, as it does, its full proportion of the public burdens, is entitled to some consideration at the hands of the General Government, and to some participation in the Union; that the Mississippi river is to the whole Mississippi Valley what the Atlantic is to the Eastern and the lakes are to the Northern States; that if it is constitutional to clear and improve any harbors in the latter, it is equally constitutional to do the same in the former; that the River and Harbor Bill of the last session of Congress contained only appro-

priations for work that had met the approval of Jackson and VanBuren; that the veto of that measure by the Executive was a high-handed usurpation upon the rights of the people and their representatives, uncalled for and unnecessary, and that, by that act, James K. Polk proved himself false to the principles of his predecessors, and hostile to the future growth and best interests of the West.

Resolved, That in view of the misrule, venality and infractions of the Constitution which have characterized the present administration, we deem the approaching Presidential election one of the most important that has occurred since the organization of the Government; that it is necessary to the preservation of the institutions bequeathed to us by our fathers, that there should be a change of rulers as well as a change of measures; that, animated by a sincere desire to promote the welfare and honor of our country, we have determined to buckle on our armor and enlist for the war; and, in the language of one who never faltered in his devotion to his country, we call upon every Whig in Iowa to "Arise! Awake! Shake off the dew-drops that glitter on your garments!" and, in company with your brethren throughout the Union, "Once more march forth to battle and to victory!"

Resolved, That, although the Whig party of Iowa has expressed a preference for General Taylor as the Whig candidate for President, yet they deem it due to themselves to declare that they commit the whole subject into the hands of the Whig National Convention, and whoever may be the nominee of that body for President, the Whigs of Iowa will give him a cordial support.

Resolved, That locofocoism in Iowa has proved itself a faction, "held together by the coercive power of public plunder," and devoid alike of generosity and principle; that, under cover of an assumed love of law and order, it has undertaken and cast from office a citizen chosen by a large majority of the popular voice, while, at the same time, it is represented in Congress by men elected without the shadow of law; that in foisting into the halls of Legislature, men who had no right there, for the purpose of carrying out

their own selfish designs, they were guilty of a clear violation of constitutional law, and of usurpation upon the rights of the people; and that the Whig members of the Legislature, by refusing to go into the election of Senators and Supreme Judges, while those individuals exercised the functions of Representatives, truly reflected the will of their constituents, and deserve the thanks of every friend of good government.

Resolved, That we most cordially commend to the support of the people of Iowa the ticket placed in nomination by this convention, of State officers and electors of President and Vice President; that they are citizens distinguished for their ability, integrity, patriotism and correct moral deportment; and that we pledge to this ticket a full, hearty and zealous co-operation in the ensuing canvass, with the confident assurance that if every Whig does his "duty, his whole duty, and nothing short of his duty," at the ballot-box, they will receive from the people of Iowa a majority of their suffrages.

Resolved, That we are watching with deep interest the recent movements in Europe, indicating as they do, the spread of popular liberty, and the determination on the part of the masses to throw off the fetters of despotism and kingly rule; that we joyfully admit into the brotherhood of republicanism the new republic of France, trusting that an all-wise Providence will guide and watch over the destinies of the new government and establish it on a permanent basis; and that to the masses of the other nations of Europe, who are now struggling to be free, we tender our warmest sympathies, and bid them a heartfelt God-speed in their efforts to obtain a recognition of their rights and liberties.

The Democrats placed the following ticket in nomination at a State convention held June 1st, at Iowa City: Secretary of State, Josiah H. Bonney; Auditor, Joseph T. Fales; Treasurer, Morgan Reno. The official vote showed Bonney to be elected Secretary of State by 1,212 majority, out of a total of 23,522.

The campaign of 1849 was opened by the Democrats, who met in convention at Iowa City, and nominated William Patterson, President of Board of Public Works; for Secretary, Jesse Williams; Treasurer, George Gillaspie. The platform adopted by the convention was as follows:

Resolved, That, in view of the large interest at stake in the judicious and vigorous prosecution of the public works on the Des Moines river, and in view also of the efforts on foot by the Whig party to obtain the control and direction of the same, by means of a Whig Board of Public Works, it is important that the Democracy of the State should take immediate and energetic steps toward a thorough and complete organization of the party, and be ready on the day of the election to secure to themselves, by a triumphant majority, the choice of the officers; and that, while we cordially and unreservedly recommend the nominees of this convention to the confidence and support of the people, we should also take occasion to admonish our friends, that in union there is strength, and in vigilance, success.

Resolved, That this convention has received, with feelings of profound grief, the intelligence of the death of that pure patriot and able statesman, James K. Polk, late President of the United States; and that for his eminent and distinguished services to his country, for his faithfulness to principle, and for his purity of private life, his memory will ever live in the cherished recollections of the Democracy of the nation, by none more honored than the people of this State.

Resolved, That we recur with pride to the triumphant success, the splendid achievements, and the imperishable renown of the late administration; and that, while we point to these as the glorious results of past labors, we should remember that, as they were gained by a strict adherence to honest principles and the adoption of an honest policy, they can be sullied or impaired only by a base abandonment of them upon the altar of expediency, or by a disgraceful surrender in the form of coward silence.

Resolved, That we still adhere as firmly as ever to the principles and measures which dictated and governed the course of the late administration; and that we derive a high pleasure from the fact that a Democratic Senate is vouchsafed to us as an impassable barrier between the federal high tariff, bank and paper policy, hopes and designs of the present dynasty, and the gold and silver currency, and low tariff and independent treasury policy of the people.

Resolved, That the administration of Gen. Taylor, as far as it has proceeded upon its mission, has unblushingly falsified every promise and grossly violated every pledge given before the election by its nominal chief; that a party which can go before the country upon one set of issues, and immediately after its installation into power enter upon the practice of another set, is more than ever deserving of the reprobation of the world, and of the continued and uncompromising hostility of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That General Taylor, for the part which he has played, or has been made to play in this disgraceful game of deception, has displayed a want of honest principle or weakness of mind and character, which equally disqualifies him for the place he holds, and fully justifies the worst predictions ever made against his fitness for the Presidency; and that, although we may once have admired the soldier in the tented field, we are now reluctantly brought to condemn and to repudiate the cipher in the cabinet of the country.

Resolved, That the removals in this State have been made without cause and in direct violation of the professions of General Taylor, before the election; and that the appointments which have followed have been made in equal violation of the same professions.

Resolved, That the appointment of a bureau officer from this State, in the person of Fitz Henry Warren, is an act deserving the censure and undistinguished condemnation which it is receiving from a large majority of the Whigs of Iowa; and that his retention in office, in the face of these open and emphatic expressions of

public disgust, is well calculated to prepare the mind of every one to be surprised at nothing, in the way of moral turpitude, which may mark the future character of General Taylor's administration.

Resolved, That the Democrats who have been removed from office in this State by the federal and proscriptive administration now in power, retire from their respective posts without reproach from government, and with the unimpaired confidence and respect of the Democracy of the State.

Resolved, That we deprecate any separate and sectional organizations, in any portion of the country, having for their object the advocacy of an isolated point involving feeling, and not fact—pride, and not principle, as destructive to the peace and happiness of the people and dangerous to the stability of the Union.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the Territories of New Mexico and California come to us free, and are free now by law, it is our desire that they should remain forever free; but that until it is proposed to repeal the laws making the country free, and to erect others in their stead for the extension of slavery, we deem it inexpedient and improper to add to the further distraction of the public mind by demanding, in the name of the Wilmot Proviso, what is already amply secured by the laws of the land.

The Whigs met in convention June 30, at Iowa City, where they nominated the following ticket: President of Board, Thomas J. McKean; Secretary, William M. Allison; Treasurer, Henry G. Stewart. The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That this convention has unlimited confidence in the integrity, ability and patriotism of the people's President, General Zachary Taylor. The illustrious services he has rendered his country in forty years' devotion to her interests and her glory in the field, and the abundant evidence he has given since his inauguration as Chief Magistrate of the Republic, of the possession of eminent administrative talents, afford a sure guaranty that his administration

will be devoted to the highest and best interests of the country, the whole country, and nothing but the country. With such a leader, one who has successfully encountered every danger, whether in front, rear or rank, we may look with confidence to the speedy restoration of the country to her true Republican destiny.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the recent demonstration of public sentiment inscribes on the list of executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of reform, and the correction of those abuses which have brought the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the freedom of election; and that as vacancies by death are few, by resignation none, the task of reform and the correction of those abuses can be accomplished only by removal; and we regard the wailings of the locofoco press at the salutary and essential changes which the administration has seen proper to make, as involving a disregard of the important truth here referred to, and a contempt of the first principles of Democracy.

Resolved, That the welfare and interests of the people of Iowa imperatively require an amendment to the State Constitution, by which the incubus, imposed in some of its provisions upon their resources and prosperity, shall be removed.

Resolved, That the people have a right to demand that this question shall be submitted to them for their action, and in the judgment of this convention they will be recreant to their interests if they do not visit their condemnation upon a party that, with professions of Democracy perpetually upon its lips, has shown itself in practice to be destitute of the true principles of Democracy.

Resolved, That the course of the dominant party of this State, in the late General Assembly, in its daring assaults upon the most sacred provision of the constitution; in the outrage which it committed against the great principles of civil and religious liberty, in depriving one of the counties of the State, as a punishment for the free exercise by its voters of the elective franchise of the rights of representation, in excluding it from all the judicial districts of the

State, and in its flagitious attempt to destroy its organization altogether, and to excommunicate its inhabitants, indiscriminately, from the protection of civil society; in its contemptuous refusal to allow the people of the State the privilege of expressing their opinion on the subject of a convention to amend the State constitution; in its refusal to instruct the Senators in Congress from this State to favor the policy of the Wilmot Proviso, by excluding the institution of slavery from our newly acquired Territory; in its attempt to create new offices, not demanded by the public interest, as a sort of pension to partisan favorites—offices which would have imposed new burdens in the shape of increased taxation without any corresponding benefit,—and in its reckless prodigality of the public money, should consign it to the perpetual condemnation of a free people.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the extension of slavery into territory now free, and that we believe it to be the duty of the Federal Government to relieve itself of the responsibility of that institution, wherever it has the constitutional authority so to do; and that the legislation necessary to effect those objects should be adopted.

Resolved, That for the compliment paid to our State, in the appointment of one of our fellow-citizens to the important office of Assistant Postmaster, the President is entitled to our thanks.

Resolved, That we commend the ticket presented by this convention to the people of this State for their cordial support.

Patterson was elected President over McKean by a majority of 712 out of a total vote of 22,632.

The Whigs met in convention May 15, 1850, at Iowa City, and made the following nominations: Governor, James L. Thompson; Secretary of State, Isaac Cook; Auditor of State, William H. Seevers; Treasurer of State, Evan Jay; Treasurer of Board of Public Works, James Nosler.

The resolutions adopted were as follows:

Resolved, That every day's experience vindicates the sentiment proclaimed by the Whig State Convention last year, that the welfare and interests of the people of Iowa imperatively require an amendment to the State constitution, by which the incubus imported in some of its provisions upon their resources and prosperity shall be removed.

Resolved, That the people have a right to demand that this question shall be submitted to them for their action, and in the judgment of this convention they will be recreant to their interests if they do not so determine by their votes at the approaching election.

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the integrity, ability and patriotism of the people's President, General Z. Taylor, and in the wisdom of the policy by him recommended to Congress.

Resolved, That the Whigs of the country owe it to themselves and the great principles they profess to cherish, to give the President a Congress disposed to co-operate with him in his patriotic purposes to serve the country, instead of pursuing a factious opposition to the bitter end.

Resolved, That we cherish an ardent attachment to the union of the States, and a firm determination to adhere to it at all hazards and to the last extremity.

Resolved, That we hail with the highest gratification the rising of a new State upon the borders of the Pacific, and that we are in favor of its immediate admission into the family of States upon no other conditions than those imposed by the constitution of the United States, and untrammelled by any question of Territorial legislation.

Resolved, That while we hold it to be the duty of all to be ready and willing to stand to and abide by the provisions of the constitution of the United States, we are nevertheless free to reaffirm, as we now do, the opinion heretofore expressed by the Whig party in Iowa, that we are in favor of free men, free territory, and free States.

Resolved, That the Surveyor General's office of Wisconsin and Iowa, under the control of the Democratic party, has been, and is, an engine of vast political power, and that its extensive patronage has been used to subserve the interest of that party. We, therefore, respectfully and earnestly request of the President of the United States the immediate removal of C. H. Booth, Esq., the present incumbent, and the appointment of one who will not use the patronage of this office for political ends.

Resolved, That we cordially recommend the candidates nominated by this convention, for the various State offices to be filled at the next August election, to the confidence and support of the people of Iowa.

The Democrats met at Iowa City June 12, 1850, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, Stephen Hempstead; Secretary of State, G. W. McCleary; Auditor, Wm. Pattee; Treasurer, Israel Keister; Treasurer Board Public Works, George Gillaspie. The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That the events of the past year, having served to demonstrate the soundness and wisdom of the resolutions adopted by the last Democratic State Convention, we re-assert and re-adopt them, as follows:

Resolved, That we recur with pride to the triumphant success, the splendid achievements and the imperishable renown of the late administration; and that, while we point to these as the glorious results of past labors, we should remember that, as they were gained by a strict adherence to honest principles, and the adoption of an honest policy, they can be sullied or impaired only by a base abandonment of them upon the altar of expediency, or by a disgraceful surrender in the form of a cowardly silence.

Resolved, That we still adhere, as firmly as ever, to the principles and measures which dictated and governed the course of the late administration; and that we derive a high pleasure from the fact that a Democratic Senate is vouchsafed to us as an impassable barrier between the

Federal high-tariff, bank and paper policy, hopes and designs of the present dynasty, and the gold and silver currency, low tariff and independent treasury policy of the people.

Resolved, That the administration of General Taylor, as far as it has proceeded upon its mission, has unblushingly falsified every promise and grossly violated every pledge given before the election by its nominal chief; and that a party which can go before the country upon one set of issues, and immediately after its installation into power enter upon the practice of another set, is more than ever deserving of the reprobation of the world, and of the continued and uncompromising hostility of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That General Taylor, for the part which he has played, or has been made to play, in this disgraceful game of deception, has displayed a want of honest principle, or a weakness of mind and character, which equally disqualifies him for the place he holds, and fully justifies the worst predictions ever made against his fitness for the Presidency; and that, although we may have once admired the soldier in the tented field, we are now reluctantly brought to condemn and to repudiate the cipher in the Cabinet of the country.

Resolved, That the removals in this State have been made without cause and in direct violation of the professions of General Taylor before the election; and that the appointments which have followed have been made in equal violation of the same professions.

Resolved, That it is as gratifying to the pride as it is creditable to the patriotism of the Democrats of Iowa, that prominent statesmen of all parties, in seeking for a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulties which unfortunately exist between the slave and non-slaveholding States, are found uniting, in main, on the policy of non-intervention; and while they arrogate to themselves no right to question the course of other States on this subject, they point to the fact, with feelings of unmingled satisfaction, and they, in co-operating with those who are striving to preserve the Union, are required to "tread no steps backward."

Resolved, That, regarding the preservation of our happy form of government, as paramount to all other considerations, and believing that the threatened danger may be averted, we approve of the bill recently introduced into the United States Senate by the Committee of Thirteen, generally known as the "Compromise Bill."

Resolved, That, as this bill authorizes the immediate admission of California, organizes the Territories of New Mexico and Utah, provides for the settlement of the Texan boundary question, enforces the provisions of the constitution with regard to the reclamation of persons escaping from service, and abolishes the slave trade in the District of Columbia, we believe its adoption, as a whole, would be hailed as a peace-offering by an overwhelming majority of the people; nor is our confidence in the wisdom of the measure diminished by the fact that the ultraists of both extremes are found united in opposition to it, but rather increased.

Resolved, That the late decision of Secretary Ewing, by which the State of Iowa has been robbed of nearly a million of acres of valuable land, and the improvement of her principal interior river, retarded, if not wholly destroyed, is an act which finds no justification in the precedent or usages of the government; that it is a derogation of both the letter and spirit of the act of Congress making the donation, and that, in the name of the people of Iowa, we feel called upon to denounce it as illegal and unjust.

Resolved, That this decision, taking away from the State, by a Whig administration, the greater portion of a valuable grant, made to it under a Democratic rule, the people of Iowa have suffered a wrong which, while they have no alternative but submission, they cannot but feel most deeply and sensibly that the administration at Washington is not less responsible for the decision than those who defend it; and that it is the duty of the Democracy to arraign them at the bar of public opinion at the approaching election for aiding and abetting in crippling the energies of our young and expanding commonwealth.

Resolved, that President Taylor's Cabinet have, in the recent Galphin swindle and other speculations of the same kind, proven to the world that

their promises of retrenchments and reform in the administration of the government were made to deceive the people, and not with the intention of being kept.

Resolved, That the present Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor and Treasurer, whose terms of office are about to expire, each and all of them, by the honest, efficient and impartial discharge of their duties, deserve the cordial approbation of the people of the State of Iowa.

Resolved, That we confidently present the nominees of the convention to the voters of the State of Iowa for their support; and that we, ourselves, will individually use all honorable means to secure their election.

The official vote on Governor was as follows:

Stephen Hempstead, Dem.....	13,486 -2,083
James L. Thompson, Whig	11,403
William Penn Clark.....	575

In 1851, for Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Democrats nominated Thomas H. Benton, while the Whigs supported William G. Woodward, an Independent candidate. Benton was elected by a majority of 1,351.

In 1852 the Whigs were early in the field, meeting in convention at Iowa City, February 26, and placing in nomination the following ticket: Secretary of State, J. W. Jenkins; Auditor of State, Asbury Porter; Treasurer of State, Hosea B. Horn. The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That we most cordially approve of the administration of President Fillmore, and have the fullest confidence in the executive officers of our government, and that the administration of our foreign and domestic affairs deserves our highest admiration and firmest support; and we have the assurance that under such an administration our republic will always be safe.

Resolved, That our warmest gratitude is due to those of whatsoever political party, who have, for the last two years, battled for the union of these States, and that we now regard the question out of which our apprehension of disunion arose as settled *now and forever*.

Resolved, That we rejoice to see our Democratic fellow-citizens in the Western States occupying a part of our political platform, especially that relating to currency, to the improvement of rivers and harbors by appropriations from the national treasury, and a revision of the tariff of 1846.

Resolved, That, as by alone following the advice of the illustrious Father of our Country for three-quarters of a century, our nation is prosperous and happy, we are still for adhering to that which teaches us to be at peace with all nations, and to form entangling alliances with none.

Resolved, That the delegates to the National Convention be left free to act according to their own judgment, when they meet their brethren in the National Convention, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, according to the lights that there may be presented, and so to act as to harmonize conflicting claims and interests, and to maintain the integrity of the Whig party and the ascendancy of Whig principles.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this convention that a convention to revise the constitution of the States should be called at as early a day as is practicable; and, with a view to the advancement of this object, it is hereby recommended to State and local candidates in every part of the State to make this issue distinctly and strongly before the people.

Resolved, That this convention request the executive committee of the State, and of each county and of each district composed of several counties, to effect a complete and efficient organization of the Whig party in their respective counties and districts.

The Democratic convention met May 28th, at Iowa city, and nominated the fol-

lowing ticket: Secretary of State, Geo. W. McCleary; Auditor, William Pattee; Treasurer, M. L. Morris. The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That paramount to all questions of a party or sectional nature, we are in favor of "The Union now and forever."

Resolved, That to carefully regard the rights of States, is the only possible way to strengthen and perpetuate our glorious confederacy.

Resolved, That a strict construction of the Constitution of the United States is the only safeguard for the rights of the States, and that we fully recognize the doctrine of the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798 and 1799 and the Baltimore platform of 1844.

Resolved, That we are opposed to a national bank, a high protective tariff and all measures and monopolies of a like nature, and are in favor of the independent treasury and tariff of 1836.

Resolved, That we are opposed to a wasteful, extravagant and corrupt system of internal improvements; but hold that improvements of a national character may properly be made with the nation's money, and that, in justice, the general government, as a great landholder in the States, should contribute of her large domain to those public enterprises by which her interests are secured and promoted and the value of that domain enhanced.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the "compromise" as a final settlement of the question which has so long agitated the country upon the subject of domestic slavery.

Resolved, That we are opposed to "nullification" of every kind, whether in the legislature of Vermont, or in the latitude of South Carolina, and are in favor of a faithful execution of laws of Congress until they are repealed, or declared inoperative by the proper tribunals of the country.

Resolved, That our adopted citizens well deserve the political blessings which are now extended to them by the existing naturaliza-

tion laws passed by our Democratic forefathers, and we are opposed to any alteration of them sought for by native "Americanism."

Resolved, That we are opposed to the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency upon the naked idea of availability, but are in favor of a candidate whose principles are known to be national and in conformity to the time-honored tenets of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the nominee of the Baltimore convention, as our candidate for the Presidency, and to such nominee we pledge our hearty and individual support.

In regard to State policy—

Resolved, That we heartily concur in the great principles of judicial and financial reform which are agitating the civilized world, and which have to some extent been recognized by the adoption of our revised code; but at the same time reprobate many of the provisions as destructive of the great ends sought after, and earnestly recommend a thorough revision of all obnoxious features.

The official vote for Secretary of State was as follows:

George G. McCleary, Dem.....16,884—1,857
J. W. Kenkins, Whig.....15,027

In 1853 the Democrats inaugurated the campaign by nominating David C. Cloud for Attorney General, and adopting the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the delegates this day in convention assembled, congratulate the Democracy of the Union, upon the emphatic verdict of the people in favor of Democratic principles, as expressed in the election of Franklin Pierce and Wm. R. King, to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of this Republic.

Resolved, That we recognize as principles cardinal in the Democratic faith: "The election of all officers by the people." "The limits of State indebtedness." "Equal taxation"—compelling the property of the rich, invested in stock, to bear its proportion of the public burthen of con-

tribution to the taxes of the State. The restraint of the legislative power—confining it to the legitimate subject of general legislation, and the crowning glory of repeal, which secures the people sovereign from ever becoming slaves to any law or charter passed by their servants.

Resolved, That a wise political economy demands a more liberal system of disposing of the public lands, and that the prosperity of the country, and the happiness of individuals would be eminently promoted by the passage of a law giving the public domain in limited quantities to actual settlers at a price covering the cost of survey and other necessary expenses.

Resolved, That no species of industry should be fostered to the injury of another, that no class of men should be taxed directly or indirectly for the benefit of another; that every description of industry should stand or fall on its own merits, and that commerce should be unfettered, and, like the air, free.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Iowa adhere to the known and long-established doctrines of the party relative to the currency.

Resolved, That to the Democratic, Republican, State and federal institutions, resting on universal suffrage and universal eligibility to office, do these United States owe their unexampled prosperity among nations, and that it is our duty to sympathize with every people struggling against tyrants for freedom.

Mr. Walker introduced the following resolutions, which, on motion, were adopted:

Resolved, That the present Commissioner of the Des Moines Improvement, General V. P. Van Antwerp, by the fidelity, energy and ability with which he has discharged the duties of his responsible position, is entitled to the highest esteem and gratitude of the people of this State.

Resolved, That to his faithful and judicious efforts we are indebted to the final grant by the general government of the fund for the Des Moines River Improvement, sufficient and ample to ensure a completion of the work, and develop the resources of the Des Moines Valley.

Resolved, That in prosecuting the negotiations for the State, he has displayed unsurpassed perseverance, industry and discretion against the most trying discouragements and embarrassments, and that he has not only faithfully improved every opportunity to advance the interests of his trust, but has signalized his term of service by measures which will identify his name with the successful completion of the public works.

Resolved, Therefore, that in his voluntary retirement from the office which he has so ably filled, we hereby tender to him, in convention of the Democracy of the State, the endorsement, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

The Whigs made no nomination, but supported Samuel A. Rice for the office of Attorney-General. Cloud was elected over Rice by 7,564.

In 1854 the Democrats convened on the 9th of January, at Iowa City, placed the following ticket in the field, and adopted a platform: Governor, Curtis Bates; Secretary of State, Geo. W. McCleary; Auditor of State, Joseph L. Sharp; Treasurer of State, Martin L. Morris; Attorney-General, David C. Cloud; Supt. of Public Instruction, Jas. D. Eads. The following is the platform :

Resolved, That we, the delegates of the various counties of Iowa, in State Democratic Convention assembled, do hereby re-affirm and pledge ourselves to the principles of the Baltimore National Convention of 1852, and that we hold and consider them as constituting the true platform of the Democratic platform, and as fundamental and essential with all true Democrats.

Resolved, That we look upon ourselves as members of the real National Democratic party, a party radically identical in all parts of the Union; and that we have no sectional views to gratify, no selfish designs to accomplish, but are wholly devoted to the Union, harmony and success of the cause; we therefore repudiate all disaffection on sectional or personal grounds, and denounce all bickering among ourselves

and most earnestly recommend "union, harmony, concession and compromise," as a nucleus for universal observance.

Resolved, That we have increased confidence in the talents, and in the integrity and patriotism of Franklin Pierce, that his administration of the government have been distinguished by wisdom, firmness and unwavering adherence to its sound Democratic principles; that he has fully redeemed the pledges given to the American people, previous to his election.

Resolved, That we regard the right of instruction as the sheet anchor, the main pillar of our freedom; and that we are determined never to surrender it, but to the last stand by and defend it, convinced, as we thoroughly are, that it is only by frequent and rigid exercise of this invaluable privilege that the Democratic character of this government can be preserved, and we believe the agent who disobeys to be unworthy the confidence of his constituents, and that he ought to resign his seat.

Resolved, That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith, and every attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute books.

Resolved, That in the recent development of the grand political truth of the sovereignty of the people, and their capacity and power of self-government, we feel that a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country as the party of the *people*, to sustain and advance among us constitutional "liberty, equality and fraternity," by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, and by vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises and strong to uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the

Union as it should be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

Resolved, That we look upon the speedy organization of Nebraska Territory as a highly important object, and that its northern boundary should coincide, or nearly so, with the latitude of the northern boundary of Iowa.

Resolved, That we hereby pledge ourselves to abide the decision of this convention, and to use all honorable means to secure the election of the nominees.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be published in all the Democratic papers in the State, and copies be sent to the President, heads of departments, and to our Representatives in Congress.

The Whigs met at Iowa City, February 22, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, James W. Grimes; Secretary of State, Simeon Winters; Auditor of State, Andrew Jackson Stephens; Treasurer, Eliphalet Price; Attorney-General, James W. Sennett. The following is the platform:

Resolved, That an experience of seven years under our present constitution has demonstrated that that instrument is not suited to the political, the agricultural and commercial wants of the State or the Spirit of the age; that the wants of the people demand a constitution making liberal provisions for the promotion of works of internal improvement, and providing, also, for a well regulated system of banking, which will relieve the people of this State from the onerous and oppressive burden they now suffer in the shape of indirect taxation paid to the banks of others States, whose money is in circulation among us.

Resolved, That, in common with the Whig party throughout the Union, we recognize the binding force and obligation of the act of Congress of 1820, known as the Missouri Compromise, and we view the same as a compact between the North and South, mutually binding

and obligatory, and as a *final* settlement of the question of slavery within the geographical limits to which it applies.

Resolved, That we most unqualifiedly and emphatically disapprove of the efforts now being made in Congress to legislate slavery into the free Territory of Nebraska, and we do most heartily recommend to our Senators and Representatives in Congress to oppose by all honorable means the passage of the Nebraska Bill, as reported by Senator Douglas, of Illinois; and that we cannot otherwise look upon the *pretense* by Mr. Douglas and his aiders and abettors, that "the 8th section of the Missouri Compromise is suppressed by the acts of 1850," than as a proposition totally unreasonable and absurd on its face, conceived it bad faith and prompted by an ignoble and most unworthy ambition for party and personal political preferment; and that we do, as citizens of the West and the free State of Iowa, most earnestly desire to see an immediate organization of Nebraska Territory, without any infringement of the solemn compact of 1820, commonly called the Missouri Compromise.

Resolved, That, as Whigs and citizens of the great valley of the Mississippi, we are heartily in favor of that well regulated Whig policy of liberal appropriations by the general government, for works of internal improvement of a national character, and that we view all navigable waters in the country, whether rivers or inland seas, as eminently national in their character, and recommend to our Senators and Representatives in Congress to endeavor, by all honorable means, to procure appropriations for such purposes, and especially for the removal of obstructions to navigation in the Mississippi river.

Resolved, That we view the proposition of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, to effect an improvement by the levying of tonnage duties on the internal commerce of the country, as entirely inadequate to the accomplishment of such a purpose, and only calculated to impose heavy and unjust burdens on the people of the West, in the shape of indirect taxation, without

securing to them any of the proposed advantages.

Resolved, That we unreservedly and cordially approve of the course and conduct of the Hon. John P. Cook, our Representative in Congress from the Second Congressional District, and we hereby pledge ourselves to sustain him in his able and independent course.

WHEREAS, The object of our educational system was to place the means of a common school education within the reach of all; and

WHEREAS, Under its present management more than one-third of the proceeds of the fund set apart to cherish and maintain that system is annually absorbed by its constitutional guardians, subjecting it to a loss, in the year 1851, of \$10,751.40 to pay the salaries and expenses of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and Commissioners of the School Fund, and leaving only the sum of \$20,600.11 to be distributed among the public schools; and

WHEREAS, The duties of said officers may all be discharged by other State and county officers, without any or with but a trifling expense to said fund; therefore,

Resolved, That sound policy and enlightened philanthropy demand such legislation and amendment to our constitution as will preserve this fund inviolate to the purposes originally intended as an inheritance to our children and their posterity.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a donation, by Congress, of public lands, in limited quantities, to actual settlers.

Resolved, That we believe the people of this State are prepared for, and their interests require, the passage of a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits within the State as a beverage.

The official vote on Governor was as follows:

James W. Grimes, Whig.....	23,025 - 1,823
Curtis Bates, Dem	21,202

The election of 1855 was for minor officers. The Democrats met in convention,

January 24, at the Capitol, and nominated the following ticket: Commissioner Des Moines River Improvement, O. D. Tisdale; Register Des Moines River Improvement, Wm. Dewey; Register Land Office, Stark H. Samuels. The following is the platform adopted:

WHEREAS, It is in accordance with the Democratic party, to declare, from time to time, its views upon the various political principles that occupy the attention of the country; therefore,

Resolved, That there has been a period in the history of our country, when we could with more confidence proclaim to the world our entire adherence to and approval of the old landmarks of the Democratic party.

2. That the temporary success of our foes being a result of an abandonment of principles on their part, and of the aggression of discordant elements, brought together for mercenary ends, affords no grounds for alarm; but confident of the correctness of our principles, and of the integrity of the masses, we appeal to the sober, second thought of the people with no fears as to the verdict they may render.

3. That we declare our firm determination to sustain the principles recognized as correct, in reference to slavery agitation, to support the constitution faithfully, to carry out its provisions, and discountenance all incendiary movements that tend to the overthrow of our government, from whatever source they may originate.

4. That the efforts being made to colonize free negroes in their native land, is a measure that commends itself to every philanthropist as being the only favorable plan for the ultimate accomplishment of the first wish of every friend of freedom.

5. That we endorse, to the fullest extent, the compromise measure of 1850, believing those measures to be constitutional, just, and proper.

6. That in changing his domicile from one portion of a republican government to another, man does not divest himself of his political, moral or natural rights, nor can he be deprived

of them otherwise than as he has consented to constitutionally.

7. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson, in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith, and every attempt to abridge the right of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us ought to be resisted with the same spirit that swept the alien and sedition laws from the statute books.

8. That we adhere to the doctrine of an unrestrained religious liberty, as established by the constitution of the United States, and sustained by all Democratic administrations.

The Whigs held their last State convention at Iowa City, January 25, 1855, and, without resolutions, made the following nominations: Commissioner on Des Moines River Improvement, Wm. McKay; Register Des Moines River Improvement, J. C. Lockwood; Register Land Office, Anson Hart.

The official vote for Commissioners was as follows:

William McKay, Whig.....	24,743—4,737
O. D. Tisdale, Dem....	20,006

A vote was taken this year on the prohibition liquor law, with the following result:

For the law.....	25,555—2,910
Against the law.....	22,645

While the Whig party in this State apparently was in a well organized condition, throughout the Union it was undergoing a process of disintegration. In the South it was being absorbed by the American or Know Nothing party, and in the North by the newly organized Republican party, born out of the issues growing out of the slavery question. Representatives of the Republican party met in convention at

Iowa City, February 22, 1856, and selected the following ticket: Secretary of State, Elijah Sells; Auditor, John Patten; Treasurer, M. L. Morris; Attorney-General, S. A. Rice. The following platform was adopted at the same time and place.

United in a common resolve to maintain right against wrong, and believing in the determination of a virtuous and intelligent people to sustain justice, we declare—

1. That governments are instituted among men to secure the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

2. That the mission of the Republican party is to maintain the liberty of the press, the sovereignty of the State, and the perpetuity of the Union.

3. That under the constitution, and by right, freedom is alone national.

4. That the federal government, being one of limited powers, derived wholly from the constitution, its agents should construe these powers strictly, and never exercise a doubtful authority—always inexpedient and dangerous.

5. If the plan is Jeffersonian, and the early policy of the government is carried out, the federal government would relieve itself of all responsibility for the existence of slavery, which Republicanism insists it should and means it shall do, and that regarding slavery in the State as a local institution, beyond our reach and above our authority, but recognizing it as of vital concern to every citizen in its relation to the nation, we well oppose its spread, and demand that all national territory *shall be free*.

6. That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the refusal of the slave power to abide by the principles on which that repeal was professedly based, make the national domain the battle ground between freedom and slavery; and while Republicans stand on a national basis, and will ever manifest and maintain a national spirit, they will shrink from no conflict and shirk no responsibility on this issue.

7. That the slave power, the present national administration and its adherents, having violated

this policy, and the principles on which it is based, by a disregard of the law and its own profession, by encroachments upon the State and personal rights, and by breaking solemn covenants of the country, make the issue whether freedom shall be limited to the free States, or slavery to the slave States, and make that issue absorbing and paramount.

Resolved, That the firm, consistent, and patriotic course pursued by the Republican members of the present Congress, during the arduous protracted struggle for the speakership, meets with our cordial approval, and we recognize in Hon. N. P. Banks a statesman of mature abilities, a Republican of reliable character; and we hail his election as a proud triumph of those great principles of human liberty upon which the American government was founded.

The Democratic convention met at Iowa City, June 26, 1856, and adopted a platform and made the following nominations: Secretary of State, Geo. Snyder; Auditor, Jas. Pollard; Treasurer, George Paul; Attorney-General, James Baker. The following is the platform:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Iowa receive with joy, and ratify with confidence, the nominations of James Buchanan and John G. Breckenridge.

2. That the platform of Democratic principles laid down by the Cincinnati convention meets our hearty concurrence, and that it is such a one as is worthy of the only National party in existence.

On motion of Col. Martin, of Scott, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That freedom and equal rights are the basis of Democracy, and that no measure or principle not embracing or recognizing these is any part or parcel of the Democratic creed; that Democracy is *equality* against *privilege*, *freedom* against *aristocracy*, *liberty* against *licentiousness*, *strict construction* against *latitudinarian interpretations of the constitution, law and order*

against *anarchy and violence*, and the peace, harmony, prosperity and perpetuity of our glorious Union to the end of time.

The entire Republican ticket was elected. Sells, for Secretary of State, received 40,687 votes and Snyder 32,920.

There were three elections in 1857—the first in April, for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Register of Land Office and Des Moines River Commissioner; the second in August, for the purpose of a vote on the new constitution; the third in October, for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The Democrats nominated the following ticket: Superintendent Public Instruction, Maturin L. Fisher; Register, Theodore S. Parvin; Des Moines River Commissioner, Gideon Bailey; Governor, Benj. M. Samuels; Lieutenant-Governor, Geo. Gillaspie.

The Republicans nominated the following ticket: Superintendent Public Instruction, L. A. Bugbee; Register, W. H. Holmes; Des Moines River Commissioner, H. F. Manning; Governor, Ralph P. Lowe; Lieutenant-Governor, Oran Faville.

The following Republican platform was adopted:

United in a common resolve to maintain right against wrong, and believing in the determination of a virtuous and intelligent people to sustain justice, we declare:

1. That governments are instituted among men to secure the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

2. That the mission of the Republican party is to maintain the liberties of the people, the sovereignty of the States and the perpetuity of the Union.

3. That under the constitution, and by right, freedom alone is national.

4. That the Federal Government being one of limited powers, derived wholly from the con-

stitution, its agents should construe those powers strictly, and never exercise a doubtful authority, always inexpedient and dangerous.

5. That if this Jeffersonism and early policy were carried out, the Federal Government would relieve itself of all responsibility for the existence of slavery, which Republicanism insists it should, and means it shall do, and that regarding slavery in the States as a local institution, beyond our reach, and above our authority, but recognizing it as of vital concern to the nation, we still oppose its spread, and demand that all national territory *shall be free*.

6. That the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and the refusal of the slave power to abide by the principle on which that repeal was professedly based, made the national domain the battle ground between freedom and slavery, and while Republicans stand on a national basis, and maintain a national spirit, they will shirk no responsibility on this issue.

7. That the slave power—the present national administration and its adherents having violated this policy, and the principles on which it is based, by a disregard of law and its own professions, by an invasion of the State and personal rights, and by breaking solemn covenants, has forced upon the country the issue whether freedom shall be limited to the free States or slavery to the slave States, and makes that issue absorbing and paramount.

Resolved, That the recent opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Dred Scott case, is the most alarming of those bold innovations upon the rights of the free States which have marked the administration of the government for years past, as sectional and disloyal to the spirit of our free institutions. We regard it as virtually revolutionizing the judicial action of the government, if tolerated; by giving to slavery a national instead of a local character; opening free States and free Territories for its diffusion; reducing to the condition of chattels those who are recognized by the constitution as men, belying the sentiments of the Declaration of Independence, and casting reproach upon the action of those who, amid

toil and peril, laid deep the formation of the Union.

2. That the National Administration has brought disgrace upon the country by so long tolerating the demoralizing and heaven-defying practices of Brigham Young and his followers in Utah. The embarrassment experienced by the present administration in reaching and correcting the evil, is mainly attributed to the doctrine embodied in the Kansas Nebraska Bill, and the retention of the U. S. soldiery in Kansas to overawe unoffending men, instead of sending them to Utah, where the authority of the general government is brazenly defied, is humiliating evidence of perversion of the powers of the national government.

3. That we invite the affiliation and co-operation of freemen of all parties, however differing from us in other respects, in support of the principles herein declared, and believing that the spirit of our institutions as well as the constitution of our country, guarantee liberty of conscience and equality of rights among citizens, we oppose all legislation impairing their security.

4. That we congratulate the people of Iowa upon the new constitution, for many reasons, but most of all in view of the fact that it enables them to provide for themselves a sound currency, and places the annual election in October instead of August, thus consulting the convenience of an agricultural population.

5. That it is a deliberate conviction of this convention, that the next Legislature should provide a system of banking that will secure to the State a circulating medium, redeemable at all times, within its limits, in gold and silver; and we will support for State officers and the Legislature such, and such only, as are avowedly qualified favorable to this result.

6. That the administration of Governor Grimes deserves and receives our warmest endorsement, and that the thanks of all who love the character and prosperity of the State, are due to him, as well as to the Legislature, for their efforts to bring to justice a dishonorable public servant, defeat speculation, and prevent

the squandering of the fund consecrated to the education of the children of the State.

7. That in the nominees for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor we recognize men capable and honest, and every way worthy the support of the Republican party of this State.

The Democrats adopted the following platform :

As to national policy—

1. That we have undiminished confidence in the present administration. That the policy adopted is eminently wise and proper, and should command the support and approval of every rational man.

2. That the opposition to President Buchanan is now composed of the fire-eaters of the South and the Black Republicans of the North, who are vying with each other in abusing the administration and Democratic party. We therefore place them in the same category, and brand them as a united opposition, and will treat them alike as factionists, disunionists and enemies of the Democracy and the country.

3. That we will maintain and preserve the Constitution of the United States, with all its checks and balances, and that treaties made by the President and Senate, laws passed by Congress under the Constitution, and decisions made by the Supreme Court of the United States, are equally binding on the people, and must be maintained in order to preserve the country from anarchy, and that it is the duty of every citizen to sustain these departments of government against the assaults of bigots, fanatics and traitors.

As to State policy—

1. That we will preserve and maintain the institutions of this State in a just relation and harmony toward the general government, and we repudiate and condemn any effort that has been made, or may be made, which asserts the right or remotely tends to bring our State into collision or conflict with the general government.

2. That the conflict of the Black Republican party, acting through their Representatives in passing a law authorizing the Negroes and In-

dians to become witnesses against the citizens of this State, was an unjustifiable innovation upon the laws of the State, passed without necessity, and the first step towards a system to equalize the black and white races.

3. The late Constitutional Convention, composed of a large majority of Black Republican members, openly advocated the equality of the black and white people, and unanimously recommended, through an appendage to the constitution, that the word "white" be stricken from that instrument; we, therefore, feel free to charge upon that party the design and purpose of abolitionizing the people of this State, and placing the negro upon an equality with the white man.

4. That the National Democracy of Iowa regard the new constitution just adopted by the people, in many of its features, as essentially anti-Democratic, unjust, and containing principles that tend to subvert the distinction between the black and white races, and looking to equality between them.

We, therefore, now proclaim open and undisguised hostility to each and every action and part of said instrument which contains these obnoxious provisions, and we here raise the standard of opposition and reform, and call upon every true patriot in the State to carry these questions to the ballot-box, and to elect officers for government of the State who will take every honorable measure to reform and amend said constitution.

5. That the laws of the last Legislature apportioning the State into Representative districts and the adoption of that law by the late Black Republican Constitutional Convention, by which the majority of the members of the General Assembly are given to a minority of the people, and many thousands of our citizens are virtually disfranchised, was a tyrannical and flagitious outrage,—a violation of every principle of a Republican Government,—and demands the severest rebuke from the people; that we recognize in these proceedings a manifest conspiracy against the rights of the majority, and a wanton violation of the principles of our Republican form of Government.

6. That the refusal of the late Constitutional Convention to allow the constitution to become the supreme law of the land, when sanctioned and adopted by a majority of the people, and postponing the taking effect of portions of the same for more than two years after its adoption, which was avowedly done to withhold political power from the people, and retain it in the hands of already condemned officers, is an insult and an outrage upon the people, and deserving our condemnation.

7. That the Democracy of the State of Iowa take this method of expressing their gratitude and confidence in the Hon. George W. Jones, our Democratic Senator, and the Hon. A. Hall, late Democratic Representative, for their faithful adherence to Democratic principles, and their untiring vigilance for the welfare of our young and promising State.

Fisher was elected Superintendent over Buzbee by 505 majority; Manning over Baily, for Commissioner, by 315; Lowe over Samuels, for Governor, by 2,149.

The campaign of 1858 was opened by the Republicans, meeting in convention at Iowa City, June 17, and adopting the following platform:

WHEREAS, We, the representatives of the Republicans of Iowa, being again permitted to assemble in State Convention, deem this a fitting occasion to briefly express our views of national and State policy, and to affirm our adhesion to the principles of constitutional liberty, for which we have been long and earnestly contending. We believe this Republic specially ordained by the blood and treasure of our forefathers for the free homes of the mechanic, the operative and the farmer, and we, their descendants, are determined it shall be preserved and administered for our common welfare; and that the great problem of the ability of the people to govern themselves shall be clearly solved in the onward progress and prosperity of our Republican constitution; manifesting to the nations of this earth that the free spirit of this nation is unconquered and unconquerable; therefore,

Resolved, That the principles laid down in the Philadelphia platform, adopted on June 17, 1856, are founded upon the Constitution of the United States, are consonant with the teachings of Christianity, and are most heartily endorsed by the convention.

2. That in the contest now waging between freedom and slavery, our sympathies are wholly and strongly with the former—that we have no truce to offer, no mercy to ask, that with us the watchword is victory or death.

3. That the effort made to extend the area of slave territory on this continent, by the Democratic party, is contrary to the spirit of the age and the genius of our institutions.

4. That by the passage of the English swindle for the admission of Kansas into the Union under the infamous Lecompton Constitution, whereby an unjust discrimination is made in favor of slave and against free States in the amount of population required to form a State government, the so-called national Democracy have proven devotion to slavery extension, their opposition to the interests of free labor, and their total disregard of the popular will.

5. That the new doctrine of the so-called Democratic party originated by Chief Justice Taney, in the Dred Scott decision, and carry slavery into our national territory, has no foundation in the Federal Constitution, is at war with the verities of our history, civil and judicial, and this is calculated to tolerate the enslaving of our race in all the States.

6. That we view with satisfaction the course of those who, without respect to party feeling, and uninfluenced by the threats and in scorn of the bribes and corrupting influences of the Buchanan administration, boldly, and as freemen fighting for freemen's rights, opposed with all their might the passage of the Lecompton Constitution and the English swindle through Congress, and we trust that among the people there will continue the same strong opposition to the encroachments of the slave power, which they have so gallantly manifested before the nation.

7. That we look forward hopefully to that good time, not far distant, when it shall be deemed legitimate, proper and constitutional for this government to extend its protecting care over free labor, the commerce and industrial interests of all the country, instead of bending its whole energies and treasure for the aggrandizement of a slaveholding aristocracy in one section of the Union.

8. That the corruption which stalks abroad at noonday, pervading every department of the National Government, the gross and shameless use of Presidential power and patronage to influence the action of Congress, the astounding increase in national expenditures in a time of peace and universal financial embarrassment (involving, as it does, a debt of forty-five millions of dollars, and an expenditure of nearly one hundred millions of dollars during a single financial year), bringing upon the government the burning disgrace of bankruptcy and threatening the onerous burthens of direct taxation, demand a solemn, earnest protest from us in behalf of the people of Iowa.

9. That the mismanagement and reckless squandering of the school fund of the State by the late Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the manner in which this sacred fund has been dealt with in many counties in the State, as developed by the investigation already instituted, under a Republican State administration, demonstrates the wisdom of that thorough accountability and scrutiny provided for by the State Legislature.

10. That we, as Republicans, pledge ourselves to use all honorable efforts to promote the administration of the State and general government with strict economy and a just regard to the growing interests of our State and Union.

11. That our State should have that consideration from the general government to which her resources, power and future prospects entitle her, and that we will demand from the general government five per cent. of the proceeds of those lands hitherto entered with land warrants within the State; the improvement of the navigation of our great inland seas, and such addi-

tional grants of lands to aid the building of railroads through unoccupied portions of Iowa as will upbuild the population and wealth of our State and the general welfare of our common country.

12. That the members of this convention heartily endorse the candidates nominated today for the various offices, and promise their united and zealous support in the ensuing campaign, and, if their labors can achieve it, a triumphant election.

13. That the entire Republican delegation in Congress are entitled to the gratitude of the nation for their able and zealous advocacy of true Republican principles; and that our immediate Representatives, Messrs. Harlan, Curtis and Davis, have the unqualified approbation of their constituents for the talented and efficient manner in which they have represented the State of Iowa, and especially for the earnest and uncompromising opposition waged by them against the Lecompton English Bill bribe and other tyrannical abuses of the present administration.

The following ticket was then nominated: Secretary of State, Elijah Sells; Auditor of State, J. W. Cattell; State Treasurer, John W. Jones; Attorney-General, S. A. Rice; Register of State Land Office, A. B. Miller; Com. of Des Moines River Improvement, Wm. C. Drake.

The Democrats met June 23 at Des Moines, nominated the following ticket and adopted a platform: Secretary of State, Samuel Douglas; Auditor of State, Theodore S. Parvin; Treasurer of State, Samuel H. Lorah; Attorney-General, Jas. S. Elwood; Commissioner Des Moines River Improvement, Charles Baldwin; Register of Land Office, James M. Reid. The following is the platform:

The Democrats of Iowa, through representatives in State Convention assembled, proclaim their unalterable devotion and adhesion to the principles embodied in the resolutions following:

Resolved, That we adopt, abide by, and will cherish and defend the platform of principles promulgated by the representatives of the Democracy of the nation, when assembled in national convention, at Cincinnati, in June, 1856, believing, as we do, that the platform there laid down is broad and strong enough to uphold and sustain every true patriot, and with such only do we desire companionship.

2. That all attempts to engender sectional prejudice and animosities are pregnant with mischief, tend to hinder the progress and development of our country, and must, if persisted in, lead to the dismemberment of the union of the States and the destruction of the only free government of the world.

3. That the rights of the people should be maintained alike against the encroachment of federal power, the zeal of blind partisanship and wiles of unscrupulous and demagogue politicians, and that the office of the Democratic party is to see these cardinal principals maintained in their party.

4. That the agitation of the slavery question tends to weaken the bonds of our union by destroying that confidence which should exist between the different States, and begetting sectional animosities, and that it is the duty of all true patriots to frown upon such attempts, and secure, by all honorable means, the discredit alike of the extremists of the South and North.

5. That the decision of the judicial tribunals of the State and Federal Government should be respected, must be submitted to, obeyed and carried into effect; and that any attempt to set them at defiance is a step toward anarchy and confusion, tends to impair respect for the government, and merits the unmeasured condemnation of all law-abiding and peaceably disposed citizens.

6. That the outrages recently committed on our shipping by officers of the British Government demands an immediate and unequivocal denial and apology; that now is an appropriate time to settle finally the question of the rights to visit and search vessels on the seas, and in the event an apology is refused, the arrogant pre-

tensions of European powers should try the "last resort" of nations, the cannon's mouth, and the world taught the lesson that our flag cannot be degraded, nor our nation insulted with impunity.

7. That the administration of State affairs in Iowa for the last four years, under Republican rule, is of a character to warrant the most rigid investigation by the people, and that the exposure thus far of their speculations, fraud and extravagance calls for the denunciation of all honest men.

8. That an empty treasury, extravagant expenditures, and the stifling of investigation into corruption, by Republican officials of Iowa, should be sufficient to arouse tax-payers to the enormous outrages perpetrated upon the people's treasury, and absolutely demand a change in the administration, that the guilty may be brought to punishment, and our State preserved from utter bankruptcy.

9. That the Democracy of Iowa pledge to the people their earnest, persistent and unalterable purpose to reform the State government, and to bring to condign punishment whoever may be found guilty of criminal default in any of its departments.

The Republicans carried the State by an average majority of 3,000.

The Republicans were again first in the field for the State campaign of 1859. They met in convention, June 22, at Des Moines, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, S. J. Kirkwood; Lieutenant-Governor, Nicholas J. Rusch; Supreme Judges, Ralph P. Lowe, L. J. Stockton, Caleb Baldwin. The platform adopted was as follows:

Possessing an abiding confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of the American people, an unwavering faith in their devotion to the eternal principles of liberty, as they came from the hand and heart of the fathers of the Republic, and invoking the blessing of heaven upon our efforts to maintain them in their purity, we

commend them most cordially to the sympathy and support of the Republicans of Iowa and of the Nation.

Resolved, That we entertain an abiding confidence in the cardinal doctrines contained in the Republican National platform of 1856, and re-affirming the same, we commend them anew to the discriminating consideration of the people.

2. That the sum of nearly one hundred million dollars, supposed to be necessary to support the government under rule of the Africanized Democracy, is incompatible with just ideas of a simple, economical Republican government, and the issue of National shinplasters to meet such demand shows the hopeless financial degradation of the present administration.

3. That we condemn the principles advocated by the Democratic party—no prohibition of slavery in the Territories—and proclaim as our principles, no interference with liberty by the President, by Congress or by the federal court.

4. We claim for citizens, native and naturalized, liberty and conscience, equality of rights and the free exercise of the right of suffrage. We favor whatever legislation and administrative reform that may be necessary to protect these rights, and guard against their infringement or abuse, and oppose any abridgment whatever of the rights of naturalization now secured to emigrants, and all discrimination between naturalized citizens whatever, by the amendment of the State constitution or otherwise. And we cordially approve of the action taken by the Republican State Central Committee in regard to the amendment proposed by the Massachusetts Legislature to its constitution.

5. That the Republican party will forever oppose the demand of the Southern Democracy for the enactment of a slave code for the Territories.

6. That we look with horror upon the revival of the slave trade, and view with alarm the apathy and abortive attempts of administration and judiciary in arresting and bringing to trial and justice those who have recently been guilty of open infractions of those laws of our country which declare it piracy, and in sending such as

have been arrested to places of trial where indictment was doubtful and acquittal certain; and while we will oppose, by every just means, the repeal of those laws, we will also insist upon their being hereafter faithfully executed and enforced, even though it involve the exercise of the full power of the federal government.

7. That we are in favor of granting to actual settlers suitable portions of the public lands free of charge; and we do most unqualifiedly condemn the course of the present slavery Democracy in Congress, in opposing and defeating, in the United States Senate, the Homestead bill, which was designed to secure free homes for free people, whether of native or of foreign birth.

8. That the rights of citizens are equal, and they are equally entitled to protection at home and abroad, without regard to nativity or duration of domicile; and that the late refusal by the federal government, as expressed in the late official communication of Lewis Cass, Secretary of State, to guarantee against arrest and detention, abroad, of naturalized citizens, on the ground of their allegiance to foreign power, is a cowardly abandonment of the true and noble position hitherto occupied by our government.

9. That we re-assert, as cardinal principles of Republicanism, the maintenance of a strict economy in public expenditures, and the prompt and faithful discharge by public officers of their public duties; and we congratulate the people of Iowa that the present State officers are honest and enjoy their confidence in the execution of their official duties.

10. That while our State tax has been largely reduced, being less in 1858 than the preceding year, and less the present year than in 1858, the increasing county taxation is becoming so burdensome as to call imperatively for reform in the system of county administration.

The Democrats met at Des Moines, June 23, adopted a platform, and placed the following ticket in the field: Governor, A. C. Dodge; Lieutenant-Governor, L. W. Bar-bitt; Supreme Judges, Charles Mason, T.

S. Wilson, C. C. Cole. The following is the platform, as to National policy:

WHEREAS, In view of the double relation in which we stand toward the federal government on the one hand, and our own State on the other, we deem it expedient and proper, before entering upon a contest which may, in no small degree, influence the character and destinies of both governments, to adopt and promulgate the following declaration of principles for the government of our conduct:

Resolved, That we affirm the principles of the national Democratic platform of 1856, and reassert the doctrines of non-intervention therein contained, as the ground upon which a national party can be maintained in these confederate States.

2. That the organized Territories of the United States are only held in their Territorial condition until they attain a sufficient number of inhabitants to authorize their admission into the Union as States, and are justly entitled to self-government and the undisturbed regulation of their own domestic or local affairs, subject only to the constitution of the United States.

3. That, inasmuch as the legislative power of the Territories extends undeniably to all rightful subjects of legislation, no power can prevent them from passing such laws upon the subject of slavery as to them may seem proper, and whether such laws, when passed, be constitutional or not, can be finally determined, not by Congress, but by the Supreme Court on appeal, from the decisions of the Territorial courts.

4. That the Supreme Court of the United States, being under the constitution, and an independent co-ordinate branch of the government, with a tenure of office which cannot be changed by the action of parties, through the instrumentality of Congress, we hold the Democracy entirely irresponsible for its doctrines, and in no case conclusively bound by the same, except so far as to inculcate obedience to its decisions while they continue in force.

5. That without courts of justice, both State and national, respected by the people, and sustained in their proper functions by popular sen-

timent, anarchy and violence become inevitable, and all rights of both person and property become insecure and worthless.

6. That the action of the public authorities in some of the States, in attempting to set at defiance by State authority, decisions of the Supreme Court and acts of Congress passed in accordance with the constitution, is the very essence of nullification.

7. That a tariff for revenue alone is the true policy of this country, but an incidental protection is one of its legitimate consequences. The amount of duties levied should be limited to the necessary wants of the government, and they should be so apportioned as to fall as lightly as possible upon the people, by whom they are eventually to be paid.

8. That it is a doctrine of the Democratic party that all naturalized citizens are entitled to the same protection, both at home and abroad, that is extended to the native-born citizens, and that even a voluntary return of such citizens to the land of their birth, for a temporary purpose, does not place them beyond the range of that protection, but that our government is bound to shield them from injury and insult while there, at every hazard.

9. That the expansion of our national domain is desirable whenever it shall be necessary for the safety, happiness and prosperity of the Republic, and we will hail with pleasure the acquisition of the island of Cuba, whenever it can be effected with justice and in accordance with the wishes of the people thereof, and as a nation we can never assent to its appropriation by any of the powers of Europe, and will incur all the hazards of war to avert such a result.

10. That the building of a railroad connecting our Atlantic and Pacific coasts, by grants of the public lands along the line thereof, or by any other constitutional means, will meet with the hearty approval of the Democracy of Iowa.

11. That we are in favor of granting a homestead of 160 acres of land by Congress to actual settlers, subject only to such restrictions as will exclude speculators from the benefits of such acts.

12. That we are in favor of an economical administration of the federal government, and will lend our best efforts to those who advocate reform and retrenchment in our national expenditures.

13. That we are unconditionally opposed to the re-opening of the African slave trade; that its revival would not only renew those cruelties which once provoked the indignation of the civilized world, but would entail a foul blot on our country's fair escutcheon.

14. That we cordially tender to the Democracy of the Union an invitation to unite with us in maintaining our organization on principles indicated in the foregoing resolutions, and that we earnestly appeal to them to drop past differences, and assemble again as a band of brothers, under the canopy of the constitution and Union.

As to State policy—

Resolved, That the burdens of taxation have increased and are increasing under the present administration of State affairs, and that a complete and thorough reform of existing abuses and expenditures is demanded by the highest interests of the people.

2. That the Democracy cordially and sincerely invite emigrants to settle in the State, promising them all the protection and right they have enjoyed under the laws of Congress since the days of Jefferson; and that we earnestly deplore the acts of the Republican party in Massachusetts, and their attempts in New York, Connecticut and New Jersey, to confer upon the uncouth, semi-barbarian negro from the South the right of suffrage and office in one year, and requiring for the same purpose of the naturalized citizens a residence of two years after naturalization, equivalent to an extension of the period for naturalization to seven years, thus degrading the foreign white man below the negro and mulatto.

3. That we are opposed to the policy inaugurated in this State by the Republican party, by which the immigration to this State of the African race is encouraged and promoted, thus bringing cheap negro labor into direct competition with the labor of the white man, and filling our State with a class of population that can

never become citizens thereof; and we are in favor of a change which shall discourage and prevent the settlement of that race among us.

4. That, since the border States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois exclude the free negroes of the South from their limits by stringent laws, Iowa will become the great receptacle of the worthless population of the slave-holding States, to the exclusion of an equal number of free white laborers, if the present Republican policy be persisted in.

5. That such a policy leads necessarily to the intermixing of black and white children in the common schools, or the necessity of dividing the common school fund to maintain separate and independent schools in every locality where free negroes reside.

6. That the Democracy demand a total repeal of the provisions of our State constitution, and the law made in pursuance thereof, requiring negro children to be admitted into our common schools, or separate schools, to be supported out of the common school fund for their education.

7. That the Maine liquor law is inconsistent with the spirit of a free people, and unjust and burdensome in its operations; it has vexed and harassed the citizen, burdened the counties with expense and litigation, and proven wholly useless in the suppression of intemperance.

8. That we favor a total change in the present common school system, so as to give the people the full benefits of a common school education without the cumbersome machinery and enormous expense which the present system requires.

The vote for Governor was as follows:

L. J. Kirkwood, Rep.....	56,506—2,964
A. C. Dodge, Dem.....	53,542

The campaign of 1860 was the most exciting one in the history of the State, and, next to that of 1840, the most exciting campaign in the history of the Government. Abraham Lincoln had been nominated by the Republicans for the Presidency; Stephen A. Douglas by the Northern wing of the Democracy; John C.

Breckenridge by the Southern wing, and John Bell by the Union party. The Republicans of Iowa met in convention at Iowa City, May 23d, and selected the following named candidates: Secretary of State, Elijah Sells; Auditor of State, J. W. Cattell; State Treasurer, Charles C. Nourse; Register of State Land Office, A. B. Miller. The platform adopted was short, and as follows:

Resolved, That this convention approve and endorse the platform of principles laid down by the late Republican convention at Chicago, as the true and sound exposition of Republican doctrine, which we are prepared to advocate and defend.

2. That, in reference to State policy, the Republican party of the State of Iowa are in favor of a rigid economy in the expenditures of the public money, and the holding of all public officers to a strict accountability.

3. That the Republicans of the State of Iowa in convention assembled, do hereby endorse the nominations made at the Chicago convention, of Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, for President, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, for Vice-President, and pledge to them the undivided support of the party of the State.

4. That this convention have full confidence in the nominations made by it to-day, both for State and national officers, and we recommend them with entire unanimity to the support and confidence of the people of Iowa.

The Democrats held their convention July 12, at Des Moines. Their ticket was as follows: Secretary of State, James M. Corse; Auditor of State, Geo. W. Maxfield; Treasurer of State, John W. Ellis; Attorney-General, Wm. McClintock; Register of Land Office, Patrick Robb. Their platform was as follows:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Iowa, by their delegates in the State convention assembled, do hereby most cordially endorse and

approve of the Democratic National Convention, which convened at Charleston on the 23d day of April, and which concluded its labors at its adjourned session, in the city of Baltimore, on the 23d day of June, by the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency.

2. That this convention heartily endorses and approves the platform enumerated by said convention; and that we will give that platform and the nominees of the national Democracy for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, Douglas and Johnson, our most zealous and energetic support.

3. That retaining unabated confidence in the intelligence, integrity and patriotism of the people, the Democracy of Iowa firmly adhere to the doctrine of non-intervention and popular sovereignty, laid down in the said platform, as presenting the only just and practicable solution of the question of domestic slavery.

4. That the Iowa delegates to the National Democratic Convention are entitled to the thanks of their constituency for the able and faithful manner in which they discharged the duty entrusted to them, and that this convention heartily approves of their action in said body.

5. That in view of the fact that efforts are being made in some of the States to form so-called union electoral tickets, pledged to vote for this or that candidate for the Presidency, as circumstances may subsequently determine, the Democracy of Iowa totally disapprove of all attempts to compromise the integrity of the Democratic party organization, by putting Democratic candidates for electors upon the same ticket with candidates who are not pledged to vote, if elected, for Douglas and Johnson, and for no other persons whomsoever.

6. That we approve of a homestead law, giving to every citizen of the United States a home for himself and family; and that this convention recommend to our Representatives in Congress to use their best efforts to procure the passage of a law for that purpose.

7. That we cordially invite all conservative national men to fall into the Democratic ranks and help to crush the hydra-headed monster, Congressional Intervention.

8. That the dominant party, called Republican, during the brief period it has been in power, inflicted upon the people of Iowa a constitution and laws, the result of which has been the constant perplexity of the people, the creation of an enormous, unconstitutional debt, and the imposition of taxes too grievous to be borne, thereby exhausting and using up the hard earnings of the industrious and the prudent—all of which call loudly for reform at the hands of the people.

9. That it is high time there should be a change of men in power and policy in government; that the Legislature should pass more wholesome and stringent laws, by which men in official station occupying a judicial capacity, either as directors and officers of banks or railroad companies, shall be made personally liable for an improper use of the moneys of the people entrusted to their care and custody.

10. That the Democratic party of the State of Iowa is committed to and pledges itself to carry out, so soon as it obtains the administration of the affairs of the State, the following measures of State policy:

1. A reduction of the enormous and unnecessary expenses of the government, which have grown up under the administration, and through the corrupt partisan management of the so-called Republican party.

2. A reduction of the appropriations of money for extraordinary purposes.

3. A reduction of appropriations for charitable institutions and purposes, to the necessary requests of those classes of the unfortunate, for which it is the duty of the State to fully and liberally provide.

4. To reduce the excessive taxation which now burdens the people and consumes the hard earnings of the industrious and frugal.

5. The construction of buildings for the use of our charitable institutions upon plans commensurate with the wants of those institutions and the ability of the State, without attempting to imitate the grandeur or magnificence of the public buildings erected for similar purposes in old and wealthy States or Governments.

6. The early revision of the State constitution, so as to free it from those features which render it justly obnoxious to the people.

7. The amendment of our banking laws so as to throw reasonable restrictions upon the operations of the banks, and to secure the people against the frauds and swindling which, under existing laws, enacted by Republican legislators, in the interests of the banks, may be practiced by bank officers, of which the system has already furnished its fruits in two important cases.

8. That we are in favor of removing the stocks or other securities, pledged for the prompt redemption of the issues of the banks, from the custody and control of the State Bank to the custody of the Treasurer of the State.

9. The increase of these securities to such an extent as will furnish ample protection to the people in using the issue of the banks, which is imperatively demanded as the officers of the State Bank themselves admit that at the present time there is no real security for the redemption of the notes of the banks.

10. The entire separation of the finances of the State from the banks, and a repeal of all laws authorizing either State or county officers to deposit public money with the branches of the State Bank, save at their own risk.

Resolved, further, That the Democratic party is opposed to any and all attempts to create an enormous State debt, in violation of the constitution, for the purpose of promoting the schemes of plunder, of railroads or other speculators.

2. That the system inaugurated by the Republican party of erecting unnecessary and useless offices for the purpose of providing for the politically lame, halt or blind, and that we hold the revenues of the Government should be applied strictly and economically to the legitimate wants of the Government.

3. That while we are in favor of fostering popular education, until the means of liberal education be placed within the reach of every child in the State; that while we are in favor of providing liberally and justly for all the benevolent institutions of the State, and for all classes

of the unfortunate, which humanity demands shall be protected and cared for,—we are opposed to enormous appropriations of public money for uncalled-for purposes, or placing large sums of money in the hands of men, politicians or unscrupulous persons, to be wasted in promoting private and political interests, instead of applying the same to the purpose for which the appropriations were made.

For Secretary of State the official vote was as follows :

Elijah Sells, Rep.....70,706—13,670
J. M. Corse, Dem.....57,036

When the campaign of 1861 was inaugurated the war for the Union was in progress. The Republicans met in convention, and placed in nomination Samuel J. Kirkwood for Governor; John R. Needham, for Lieutenant-Governor; Ralph P. Lowe, for Supreme Judge. The following platform was adopted:

1. Renewing our declarations of unalterable devotion to the constitution and Union of the States, to the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence, and to the law of submission to the will of the majority, constitutionally expressed, we again commend each and all of these corner-stones of our government to the unchanging affection of the people of Iowa.

2. That this convention, in behalf of its own immediate constituency, of all patriotic citizens, acknowledges, with profound gratitude, the prompt dedication of life and fortune by our gallant volunteers, in response to the appeal made to a loyal people by a patriotic President, and in this action, creditable alike to the administration and to the people, we witness a return of the noble spirit of the revolution.

3. That the new doctrine of secession is a wicked abomination, as abhorrent to patriotism, as it is alien to the constitution, demoralizing in its principle, and destructive in its action, a disguise to treason, and an apology for traitors, the ruin of commerce, and the dissolution of political society, the mother of all political crimes and the

sum of all villainies, and as such we utterly reject and hold it in absolute detestation.

4. That government always means coercion when its lawful authority is resisted, and those who oppose "coercion," necessarily oppose government itself, and deny to it the only power by which it can be maintained. Anti-coercion, therefore, is only another of their disguises of treason, by which they hope so to weaken the government at present as to overthrow it in the future, and we brand it as hypocrisy and repudiate it.

5. Having, by our first war of 1776, won our independence and established our glorious constitution and Union, and having, by our second war of 1812, maintained our national integrity against the most formidable of foreign foes, it now remains for us to establish that integrity for all years to come against internal foes, and in this third and last great trial of our country's history, in its struggle to maintain that system of government which has been the admiration of the world, whoever hesitates or falters should receive the execration of mankind, as he surely will the reproaches of posterity.

6. The value of the constitution and the Union cannot be measured by dollars and cents, nor by the span of a human life, and there should be no limit to appropriations of men and money for their preservation, except the amount requisite for certain success. We therefore cordially approve both the action of the President in calling for men and money, and the action of Congress in placing at his disposal more of both than he demanded, thus giving assurance to the world of the unalterable determination of this government to perpetuate its existence as established by our fathers, to crush out the foulest rebellion known to history, and liberate the loyal people of the rebellious States from the odious despotism and terrorism which have wrenched from them the blessings of peace and prosperity in the Union of the States, and we demand the prosecution of the war until the insults to our national flag and authority are avenged by the restoration everywhere of law and order, and the supremacy acknowledged on its own terms.

7. In the State affairs we demand all the economy consistent with the public safety, and all the liberality required for the comfort and efficiency of our volunteers, and for the protection of the State against invasion. To that end we approve the action of the General Assembly, at its special session, in making appropriations for war purposes.

8. We heartily invite co-operation with us of men of all parties, whatever their former political ties, who adhere to these sentiments, and who unite in the patriotic support of the present loyal administration of the government.

The Democrats nominated William H. Merritt for Governor; Maturia L. Fisher, for Lieut.-Governor; James L. Elwood, for Supreme Judge. Their platform was as follows:

The people of the State of Iowa who regard the constitution of the United States in its judicial relation to the States and people as interpreted by the Supreme Court, and its political principles as enunciated from time to time by the Democratic party, and as applied by several successive administrations in carrying on the government of the United States, being assembled by their delegates in convention, in the Capitol at Des Moines, on the 24th day of July, 1861, do make and proclaim to their fellow citizens of the sister States of the Union, the following declaration:

WHEREAS, In the vicissitudes which are incident to all governments, to human safety, and to civilization, the government and the people of the United States have become involved in a civil war, which threatens alike to be disastrous to the form of government which experience has proved to be the most conducive to the happiness of mankind, and to result in imposing upon the present and future generations onerous burdens, which it should be the duty of a government having any regard for the well being of the people to avoid, it becomes the incumbent duty upon the people for whose benefit alone government is instituted, and who, having the right to either alter or abolish it when it ceases

to be administered for their happiness and prosperity, have also the right to determine and direct how it shall be administered when they find it departing from the principles upon which it was founded, and to be precipitating into waste and ruin the fabric of civil society, instead of preserving the people in peace, promoting their prosperity, and securing their rights. Viewing, therefore, dispassionately, the present condition of our distracted country, and with the single purpose of making an effort to avert impending and other threatened calamities, and of restoring peace, founded upon that fraternal patriotism which gave birth to the American Union, and which preserved its integrity till the election of a President upon a principle which was hostile to the constitution of the United States and antagonistic to the vested right of the people of nearly half the States of the Union, do declare—

1. That we regard the present condition of the country, the civil war in which the people are engaged, the effort to dismember the Union and all the concomitant evils which afflict us as a nation, as the legitimate result of the successful teaching of the doctrine and policy of the "irrepressible conflict;" a doctrine and a policy which arrayed northern sentiment in antagonism to the constitutional rights of the people of the slave States, and which proclaim an "irrepressible" and unceasing hostility to the domestic institutions of our brethren of the South.

2. That, notwithstanding the provocation given to the people of the South by the manifestation of hostility toward their institutions, by a majority of the people of the North, we unequivocally condemn the course they have pursued to obtain a redress of their grievances, believing, as we do, that, aided by the conservative people of the Northern States, their grievances would have been redressed, and their rights and interests respected and secured in a constitutional manner and by constitutional means.

3. That we are heartily opposed to the doctrine of secession, a political heresy, unwarranted by the constitution, detrimental to the

best interests of the whole country, and destructive of the Union and that glorious heritage of liberty bequeathed to us by our fathers.

4. That our obligations to the government, the duty we owe to posterity and the advancement of political freedom throughout the world, alike, command of us the preservation and perpetuity of our federal Union, and we hereby pledge the whole power of the Democratic party to every just and constitutional means to maintain the same, whether its destruction be attempted by the insidious teachings of the higher law doctrine of the Abolition Republican party, or by the open attacks of men in armed rebellion against it.

5. That, as we were taught and admonished by the experience of every free people whose political existence was extinguished by the assumption of arbitrary power and the violation of fundamental principles, to resist the encroachment of executive prerogatives, we therefore emphatically and unequivocally condemn the assumption of unauthorized power by the Executive of the United States, or by any other officers of the government.

6. That our Union was formed in peace, and can never be perpetuated by force of arms, and that a republican government held together by the sword becomes a military despotism.

7. That the Democratic party are in favor of a convention of the different States of the entire Union, as soon as the same can be properly had, for such legislation as may secure equal and full rights to all sections of this Union, and a full representation of all the States, and a removal of the agitation of the question of slavery from the halls of Congress and the States of the Union.

8. That we repudiate the modern heresy that the States of this confederacy never had an independent existence distinct from the federal government, and are indebted for their present position in the Union to that government, as a gross insult to the common sense of the country, and a shameless falsification of historical facts, unworthy of the source from whence it emanated, and unless promptly met with a stern re-

buke on the part of the people, fraught with consequences fatal to the liberties of the country.

9. That we are irreconcilably opposed to all paper money banking, as being a system of legalized swindling, to be indulged in only by the designing capitalist, and are opposed to every species of paper, except commercial paper, for the transaction of business and trade, and in favor of a speedy return to a specie currency; and, if for a time we must submit to the banking system, we recommend that the bank law be so amended as to make each stockholder individually liable (to the full extent of his property not exempt from execution) for the debts of the bank, and to subject their corporations to such restraints as to make them amenable to law.

10. That we are opposed to a tariff of duties upon imports, for the purpose of protection, as creating monopolies, and that, in the present crisis of affairs, when the laborer is poorly paid and the products of agriculture are almost worthless, it is the interest of the people that the present burdens imposed upon these articles which enter into the consumption of the poorer classes of our citizens be at once removed.

The official vote for Governor was as follows:

S. J. Kirkwood, Rep 59,853 - 16,608
William H. Merritt, Dem..... 43,245

The Democratic convention was held at the Capitol in 1862, and the following ticket nominated: Secretary of State, Richard H. Sylvester; Auditor, John Browne; Treasurer, Samuel H. Lorah; Attorney-General, Benton J. Hall; Register of Land Office, Fred. Gottschalk. The following is the platform adopted:

1. That the constitution and the Union and the laws must be preserved and maintained in all their rightful supremacy, and that rebellion against them must be suppressed and put down; and that we are in favor of the employment of all constitutional means for that purpose, not merely by force of arms, but by such other

measures as common sense, reason and patriotism will readily suggest to the governing powers.

2. That the true interests of the country, as well as the dictates of humanity, require no more war or acts of war should be prosecuted or done than are necessary and proper for the prompt and complete suppression of the rebellion.

3. That the present war, as avowed by the President and Congress, and understood by the people, was commenced and prosecuted for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion, and preserving and vindicating the constitution of the Union and the laws, and for that purpose only.

4. That the doctrines of the secessionists and of the abolitionists, as the latter are now represented in Congress, are alike false to the constitution and irreconcilable with the unity and peace of the country, the first have already involved us in a cruel civil war, and the others (the abolitionists) will leave the country but little hope of the speedy restoration of Union or peace, unless the schemes of confiscation, emancipation, and other unconstitutional measures, which have been lately carried and attempted to be carried through Congress, be revoked by the people.

5. That the doctrine of State necessity is unknown to our government or laws, but the constitution and the laws are sufficient for any emergency, and that the suppression of the freedom of speech and the press, and the unlawful arrest of citizens, and the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, in violation of the constitution in States where the civil authorities are unimpeded, is most dangerous to civil liberty, and should be resisted at the ballot-box by every freeman of the land.

6. That this is a government of white men, and was established exclusively for the white race; that the negroes are not entitled to and ought not to be admitted to political or social equality with the white race, but that it is our duty to treat them with kindness and consideration, as an inferior and dependent race; that the right of the several States to determine the position and duties of the race is a sovereign

right, and the pledges of the constitution require us, as loyal citizens, not to interfere therewith. That the party fanaticism or the crime, whichever it may be called, that seeks to turn the slaves of the Southern States loose to overrun the North, and into competition with the white laboring classes, thus degrading their manhood by placing them on an equality with negroes in their occupation, is insulting to our race and meets our emphatic and unqualified condemnation.

7. That the purchase of the slaves by the government, as proposed by the President, will impose an enormous and unendurable burden upon the present generation, and entail upon posterity grievous exactions.

8. That Congress, in the enactment of the late tariff and tax bills, and the President by his avowal, have imposed unfair and unjust enactments upon the people at large, by discriminating in these acts in favor of the comparatively wealthy, and against those who are least able to bear the burdens of taxation.

9. That we recur with patriotic pride to the bravery and valor of the officers and soldiers of all the Iowa regiments exhibited in the struggle upon the many bloody fields in which they have been engaged; and that this convention, in behalf of the Democracy of this State, tenders to them a united testimony to their valor; and devotion to the constitution and the Union, and offer to the friends and families of those who have fallen upon the field, its sincere sympathy and condolence.

10. That viewing the glories of the past and contemplating the realities of the present, we believe there is no hope in the future for the perpetuity of our government, but by preserving the constitution inviolate and in respecting it by both government and people as a sacred deposit of individual and State rights; in an economical and systematic administration of the government by which corruption will be prevented, extravagance restrained, expenditures reduced, and heavy taxation rendered unnecessary; in cultivating among the people that spirit of American fraternity which once knew no North,

no South, no East, no West, except as parts of one unbroken Union; in submitting questions which might arise hereafter, effecting the legal rights of States to the judicial tribunals and not to the executive or legislative branch of the government.

And firmly believing in the efficiency of the principles herein enunciated, we implore the blessing of God upon our efforts to have them applied to the administration of the government, and we appeal to our fellow citizens who love the constitution and Union as it was before its harmony was disturbed by abolition fanaticism, and its bonds broken by rebellion.

The Republicans met at Des Moines and nominated as follows: Secretary of State, James Wright; Auditor of State, Jonathan W. Cattell; Treasurer of State, Wm. H. Holmes; Attorney-General, Charles C. Nourse; Register of the State Land Office, Josiah A. Harvey. The platform adopted read as follows:

We, the delegates of the Republican party of Iowa, assembled to declare anew our political belief, and to select candidates for important official positions, present to the people the following as our articles of faith:

1. That the constitution of the United States is the fundamental law of the land; that it was adopted by our fathers to establish justice and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity; that in accordance with the forms prescribed by that instrument, and by the laws of Congress, Abraham Lincoln was elected by the voluntary suffrages of the people as the Chief Magistrate of the United States for the term of four years; that before he had taken the oath of office or exercised any of the powers with which he had been clothed, certain States of the Union passed ordinances of secession, assuming thereby to be no longer a part of, nor subject to the laws of, the United States; that soon afterward they organized a separate confederation, proclaimed their independence of and hostility to the federal government, and from that time to the present have waged cause-

less, merciless and barbarious warfare against the republic, to which they owe perpetual gratitude and allegiance.

2. That for the maintenance of the government, in this the hour of its peril, it is the duty of every citizen to devote time, labor, property, life; that we, as the representatives of an organized association of citizens, publicly pledge all our energies and substance, should they be needed, for the governmental defense.

3. That we have undiminished confidence in the President of the United States, that he is faithful to his pledges, is honest and determined in his purposes to crush the rebellion and maintain the union of the States, and that we earnestly endorse the action of our Representatives in Congress in aiding to pass laws for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; for the perpetuation of freedom in all the Territories of the republic; for the confiscation of the property of rebels, and clothing the President with authority to use the slaves of traitors for all military purposes.

4. That we abhor all sympathizers with secession, who, to cover their treasonable sentiments, raise the cry of abolitionism; but that, on the contrary, we will honor any loyal citizen, whatever may have been his former political associations, who will sustain, with all his power, the struggle of Democratic Republicanism against traitorous aristocracy, North or South.

5. That, extending a hearty welcome to those who are present with us in this convention who have left the so-called Democratic party, we invite all loyal citizens, regardless of former political associations, and who are in favor of giving the national administration their honest support, to co-operate with us, and we commend to all of such the patriotic words of the lamented Douglas, who said: "There is only two sides to this question. Every man must be for the United States or against it. There can be no neutrality in this war—only patriots or traitors."

6. That we reiterate the demand for an economical administration of our national and State government, and for a punishment of fraudulent contractors and plunderers of the public treasury.

7. That the valor of our soldiers and sailors, and especially those of our own State, on every battlefield to which they have been called, has earned for them a lasting gratitude, and commended themselves and their families to our practical sympathy and aid.

8. That the State of Iowa will promptly furnish her quota of troops called for by the recent proclamation of the President, and any additional number which the public service may require.

9. That the voluntary enlistment of our adopted citizens in the army and navy, and their tried valor on our battle-fields, have demonstrated the warmth of their patriotism and an appreciation of liberty and good government which have earned for them the proud name of American citizens and soldiers.

10. That as citizens of a loyal State, whose patriotism, both at home and upon foreign battle-fields, has spoken for itself, we earnestly appeal to the incumbents of the legislative and executive departments of the government, to use every legitimate means in their possession to crush the rebellion, and if, as a last measure for the preservation of the republic, it shall become necessary to blot out the institution of slavery from the soil of every State, we will say Amen, letting the consequences fall upon the wicked authors of the war, and leaving the final issue with God.

The official vote on Secretary of State was as follows:

James Wright, Rep..... 66,014—15,205
Richard H. Sylvester, Dem..... 50,809

In 1863 the Democrats met in convention at Des Moines, and nominated Maturin L. Fisher for Governor. Mr. Fisher subsequently declining, Gen. James M. Tuttle was substituted; John F. Lumcombe was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, and Charles Mason for Supreme Judge. The following was the platform adopted:

In view of the circumstances that have brought us together, we hereby resolve:

1. That the will of the people is the foundation of all free government. That to give effect to this will, free thought, free speech and free press are absolutely indispensable. Without free discussion there is no certainty of sound judgment; without sound judgment there can be no wise government.

2. That it is an inherent and constitutional right of the people to discuss all measures of their government, and to approve or disapprove as to their best judgment seems right. That they have a like right to propose and advocate that policy which, in their judgment, is best, and to argue and vote against whatever policy seems to them to violate the constitution, to imperil their liberties, or to be detrimental to their welfare.

3. That these and all other rights guaranteed to them by the constitution are their rights in war as well as in times of peace, and of far more value and necessity in war than in peace: for in peace, liberty, security and property are seldom endangered; in war they are ever in peril.

4. That we now say to all whom it may concern, not by way of threat, but calmly and firmly, that we will not surrender these rights, nor submit to their forcible violation. We will obey laws ourselves, and all others must obey them.

5. That there is a manifest difference between the administration of the government and the government itself. The government consists of the civic and political institutions created by the constitution, and to the people owe allegiance. That administrations are but agents of the people, subject to their approval or condemnation, according to the merit or demerit of their acts.

6. That we are opposed to the war for the purpose of carrying out the emancipation proclamation of the President of the United States; and if the Federal administration expect a united North to attend its efforts to suppress a rebellion, it must not only come back to its object of the war, as set forth in the Crittenden resolution adopted by the House of Representatives in July, 1861, but it must, in its dealings

with the people of the States, infringe upon no one single right guaranteed to the people by either the federal or State constitutions.

7. That we declare our determined opposition to a system of emancipation by the State upon compensation to be made out of the treasury of the United States, as burdensome upon the people, unjust in its very nature, and wholly without warrant of the constitution.

8. That we declare that the power which has recently been assumed by the President, wherein, under the guise of military necessity, he has proclaimed and extended, or asserts the right to proclaim or extend, martial law over States where war does not exist, and has suspended the writ of habeas corpus, is unwarranted by the constitution, and its tendency is to subordinate the civil to the military authority, and subvert our free government.

9. That we deem it proper further to declare, that we, together with the loyal people of the State, would hail with delight any manifestation of a desire on the part of the seceded States to return to their allegiance to the government of the Union; and, in such event, we would cordially and earnestly co operate with them in the restoration of peace and the procurement of such proper guarantees as would give security to all their interests and rights.

10. That the soldiers composing our armies merit the warmest thanks of the nation. The country called, and nobly did they respond. Living, they shall know a nation's gratitude; wounded, a nation's care; and, dying, they shall live in our memory, and monuments shall be raised to teach posterity to honor the patriots and heroes who offered their lives at their country's altar. The widows and orphans shall be adopted by the nation, to be watched over and cared for as objects fully worthy of the nation's guardianship.

11. That we will adhere to the constitution and the Union as the best, it may be the last, hope of popular freedom, and for all wrongs which may exist, will seek redress under the constitution and within the Union by the peaceful but powerful agency of the suffrages of a free people.

12. That we hail with pleasure and hope, manifestations of conservative sentiment among the people of the Northern States in their elections, and regard the same as the earnest of a good purpose upon their part to co-operate with all citizens in giving security to the rights of every section, and maintaining the Union and constitution as they were ordained by the founders of the republic.

13. That we will earnestly support every constitutional measure tending to preserve the union of the States. No men have a greater interest in its preservation than we have. None desire it more; none who will make greater sacrifices or endure more than we will to accomplish that end. We are, as we have ever been, the devoted friends of the constitution and the Union, and have no sympathy with the enemies of either.

14. That the establishment of military government over loyal States where war does not exist, to supersede the civil authorities and suppress the freedom of speech and of the press, and to interfere with the elective franchise, is not only subversive of the constitution and the sovereignty of the States, but the actual inauguration of revolution.

15. That we denounce as libelers of the Democratic party and enemies of the country, the men who are engaged in representing the Democracy as wanting in sympathy with our gallant defenders.

16. That we earnestly denounce the authors of those heresies, secessionism and abolitionism, which have culminated in an armed rebellion, desolated our country and brought sorrow to the heart of every person in this broad land.

The Republicans met at Des Moines, June 17th, and adopted the following platform :

We, a convention of representatives of the loyal people of the State of Iowa, assembled under the call of the Republican organization of the State, as an expression of the views which shall govern our political action, do declare:

1. That when our fathers formed our constitution, and founded thereon a republican form

of government, they intended to and did grant to that government full power to sustain its natural existence.

2. That whenever the life of the Republic is endangered, either by invasion or rebellion, the constitution justifies the use of all necessary means known to civilized warfare in resisting invasion or suppressing rebellion.

3. That we fully and heartily endorse the policy of the administration, and we will to the utmost continue to sustain the government in suppressing the rebellion, and to effect that object we pledge our fortunes and our lives.

4. That the gratitude of a free people is due to our soldiers in the field, both native and foreign born, for that heroic valor by which they have honored us and sustained the flag of our country, and we guarantee to them continued encouragement and support.

5. That we have witnessed with pride and admiration the bravery and heroism of Iowa soldiers, and we recognize in their brilliant career a history for the State of Iowa, second to that of no other State in the Union.

6. That we approve of the action of the General Assembly of the State, in enacting a law giving to our brave soldiers in the field an opportunity to vote at our elections, and we earnestly hope that no technicality may deprive them of their right.

7. That this convention hereby tenders to Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood the cordial thanks of the loyal people of Iowa for the able, fearless, and patriotic discharge of his duties, during the two terms he held the office of Governor of the State.

8. Finally, we declare that the preservation of the constitution and the Union is above and beyond all other interests, and that all questions of party, of life, and of property, must be subordinate thereto.

At that convention the following ticket was nominated: Governor, William M. Stone; Lieutenant-Governor, Enoch W. Eastman; Judge of the Supreme Court, John F. Dillon.

The official vote on Governor was as follows:

W. M. Stone, Rep.,.....86,122—38,174
J. M. Tuttle, Dem.....47,948

The year 1864 brought with it another Presidential campaign. The Republicans placed in the field for re-election Abraham Lincoln, while the Democrats nominated General George B. McClellan. In Iowa the Democrats met in convention at Des Moines, June 16th, and placed in nomination the following named, without adopting resolutions: Secretary of State, John H. Wallace; Attorney-General, Charles A. Dunbar; Treasurer, J. B. Lash; Auditor, H. B. Hendershott; Register State Land Office, B. D. Holbrook; Supreme Judge, Thomas M. Monroe.

The Republicans held their convention July 7th, at Des Moines, when they nominated the following ticket: Supreme Judge, C. C. Cole; Secretary of State, James Wright; Auditor of State, John A. Elliott; Treasurer, Wm. H. Holmes; Attorney-General, Isaac L. Allen; Register Land Office, J. A. Harvey. The platform adopted was as follows:

Resolved, That we hereby ratify the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for President, and Andrew Johnson for Vice-President of the United States, for the next term, and we pledge for them the electoral vote of Iowa,

2. That we cordially approve and adopt the platform of resolutions presented by the National Union Convention at its recent session in Baltimore, and that we most heartily endorse the action of Congress in repealing all laws for the return of fugitive slaves and abolishing the inter-State coastwise slave trade.

3. That the brave sons of Iowa who have gone forth to defend the cause of liberty and Union on the battle-fields of the South, and

whose heroic achievements have shed imperishable glory on our State and nation, we offer our highest praises and our most fervent gratitude, and that our State government should continue to make liberal provisions for the protection and support of their families.

4. That to the women of Iowa, whose patriotic labors have contributed so much moral and material aid and comfort to our sick and wounded soldiers, we tender our heartfelt thanks.

A Peace Convention was held at Iowa City, August 24th, when the following resolutions were adopted :

WHEREAS, We believe that there is indisputable evidence existing that the Union may be restored on the basis of the federal constitution; and,

WHEREAS, We further believe that a vigorous prosecution of this abolition war means the speedy bringing about of a division of the Republic; and being ourselves in favor of a restored Union, and against the acknowledgment of a Southern Confederacy, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the war now being prosecuted by the Lincoln administration is unconstitutional and oppressive, and is the prolific source of a multitude of usurpations, tyrannies and corruptions, to which no people can long submit, without becoming permanently enslaved.

2. That we are opposed to the further prosecution of the war, believing that the Union can be preserved in its integrity by the President agreeing to an armistice, and by calling a national convention of sovereign States, to consider the terms upon which all the people may again live together in peace and harmony.

3. That believing war to be disunion, and desiring to stop the further flow of precious blood for a purpose so wicked as disunion, we respectfully urge the President to postpone the draft for 500,000 men "to be driven like bullocks to the slaughter," until the result of an armistice and national convention of States is known.

4. That in the coming election we will have a free ballot or a free fight

5. That should Abraham Lincoln owe his reelection to the electoral votes of the seceded States, under the application of the President's "one-tenth" system and military dictation, and should he attempt to execute the duties of the President by virtue of such an election, it will become the solemn mission of the people to depose the usurper, or else be worthy the slavish degradation, which submission under such circumstances, would seem to be their just desert.

6. That if the nominee of the Chicago convention is fairly elected, he must be inaugurated, let it cost what it may.

7. That, in respect to the general relations which do and ought to exist between the federal and State governments, we approve and will adhere to the principles in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of '98—to the interpretations thereof by Jefferson, Madison and Jackson—and to the resolutions passed by every Democratic convention held in this country—to all of which special reference is here made, in utter condemnation of the war, and of its incidents.

8. That in respect to the new and disturbing element of our times—negro equality—we shall maintain that the status of the inhabitants (black, white and mixed) of the States, within their respective States (now sought to be controlled by federal bayonets), is, and ought to be, an exclusively State regulation; that the African negro is not our equal in a political or social sense; and that every usurping attempt, by federal force, so to declare him, will meet with our determined resistance.

9. That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be submitted to our delegation to the Chicago convention, for their consideration.

The official vote at the November election, on Secretary of State, was as follows:
James Wright, Rep. 90,633—40,090
John H. Wallace, Dem. 49,913

The Republicans were the first to meet in convention in 1865. They met at Des Moines June 14th, and selected the following ticket: Governor, Wm. M. Stone; Lieutenant-Governor, Benjamin F. Gue;

Supt. of Public Instruction, Oran Fayville; Supreme Judge, Geo. G. Wright. The platform adopted was as follows :

Resolved, That the perpetuation of the federal Union, with all guarantees of Republican liberty which its founders contemplated, is the most sacred political duty of American citizenship.

2. That, during the four years of war, inaugurated by pro-slavery traitors, the great truth has been demonstrated, in devastation and death, that the nation cannot exist half slave and half free, and believing that political and religious freedom is the natural right of mankind everywhere, we do most fervently pray, and shall most earnestly labor, for the ratification of that amendment to the fundamental law which provides for the abolition of slavery throughout all the States and Territories of the federal Union.

3. That, to the end that the consequences of treason may be made so appalling that never again shall it be inaugurated upon the United States soil, we recommend the permanent disfranchisement of leaders of the rebellion, civil and military; and that the late President of the so-called Confederate States of America, as the deepest embodiment of criminal barbarity, be brought to the speediest trial and swiftest execution, regardless of the habiliments, under the immunities of which he sought, in the day of his calamity, to take refuge.

4. That, with proper safeguards to the purity of the ballot-box, the elective franchise should be based upon loyalty to the constitution of the Union, recognizing and affirming equality of all men before the law. "Therefore, we are in favor of amending the constitution of our State by striking out the word 'white' in the article of refuge."

5. That we extend to Andrew Johnson, in his assumption of Presidential responsibilities, our confidence and support, pledging for the patriotic masses of Iowa a continuance of the same devotion to the federal flag which was promptly extended to his predecessors.

6. That now the war is practically ended, and our brave citizen soldiery of Iowa may return to

their homes and avocations of peace, we extend to them the grateful thanks of the people, and a welcome, such as only the patriotic and the brave are entitled to receive.

7. That every man who voluntarily left his home in this State, before or during the rebellion, with a view to serve the cause of treason in the rebel army or navy, and also every man who left his State to avoid military service, due from him to the government, should be forever debarred by constitutional provision, from holding public office, and from the exercise of the rights of suffrage in this State.

8. That we approve the actions of our State executive in his hearty support of the general government, and we tender the thanks of this convention for the faithful administration of his office.

9. That we humbly return thanks to Almighty God for the deliverance of our State and nation from the further perils of war, and that we devoutly recognize His hand in the great work which has been wrought in the last four years, for our people and for humanity.

The next convention held this year was a "Soldiers' Convention," or, as the body termed itself, "The Union Anti-Negro Suffrage Party," which convened at the Capitol August 23d, and adopted a platform and selected candidates for the various offices to be filled, as follows: Governor, Gen. Thos. H. Benton; Lieut.-Governor, Col. S. G. Van Ande; Supreme Judge, H. H. Trimble; Supt of Public Instruction, Capt. J. W. Senate. The platform read as follows :

We, the delegated representatives of the soldiers and loyal citizens of Iowa, feeling profoundly grateful for the restoration of peace after four years of bloody war, have met together, as free American citizens, to adopt such measures as in our judgment will most certainly tend to perpetuate our glorious union of States, and with the blessings of free institutions and

the peace so happily restored, hereby adopt the following platform of principles, viz:

1. We are in favor of the Monroe doctrine.

2. We sustain the administration of President Johnson, and especially endorse his reconstruction policy, and we pledge him our earnest and unqualified support.

3. We are opposed to negro suffrage or to the striking of the word "white" out of the article on suffrage in our State constitution, and will support no candidate for office, either State or national, who is in favor of negro suffrage or of the equality of the white and black races.

4. We are in favor of the amendment of the constitution of the United States, abolishing slavery and the ratification of the same by our next Legislature.

5. That, inasmuch as we do not sufficiently know the sentiment of the people of the State in regard to the prohibitory liquor law, we deem it expedient to refer this matter to the different county conventions to take such action in the matter as by them is deemed proper, and to instruct their Senators and Representatives accordingly.

6. We are in favor of the brave soldiers and marines who have faithfully served their country in the army and navy of the United States, and especially of the crippled or disabled soldiers, having the preference for all offices of profit, honor or trust, either by appointment or otherwise, where they are equally competent and qualified to discharge the duties of the office or the trust reposed.

7. That we cherish with grateful remembrance the memory of our dead soldiers, and ever will be ready and willing to lend our aid, sympathy and protection to the crippled and disabled soldiers, and the widows and orphans of the war.

The Democrats also held a convention, made no nominations, but adopted the following platform:

1. That we heartily rejoice in the suppression of the great rebellion and the preservation of the Union, and give unfeigned thanks to Almighty God for the restoration of peace.

2. In order that this peace may be permanent and its effects speedily and widely felt, we believe it is the duty of every patriot to sustain cordially the present policy of President Johnson in reconstructing the States recently in rebellion.

3. That the establishment of a monarchy on the soil of this continent is in direct defiance of the Monroe doctrine—a doctrine accepted and recognized by all true Americans; and it is the duty of the Government of the United States to see that the people of Mexico are freed from the oppression of foreign bayonets, and the republic restored.

4. That we favor rigid economy in the national and State expenditures, and will insist on the reduction of the numberless horde of useless office-holders who feed like locusts on the hard earnings of the people.

5. That we earnestly condemn the trial of American citizens for civil offenses by courts-martial and military courts, in States and districts where civil law is unimpeded in its operations and in full force.

6. That we are radically opposed to negro equality in all its phases, and accept the issue tendered by the late Republican convention of the 14th of June in making that doctrine the chief plank in its platform by proposing to strike the word "white" out of the article on suffrage in the constitution of Iowa.

7. That the attacks on General Sherman, originating in the War Department at Washington, and servilely copied and endorsed by many of the leading Republican papers of the State, are the offspring of envy and fanaticism, and will recoil with crushing force on the heads of his calumniators.

8. That we feel a just pride in the progress of our army and navy, and especially of the soldiers of Iowa, who, under Grant and Sherman, have made a lasting and glorious record of their patient endurance of suffering, their admirable discipline and indomitable valor.

9. That we hail with joy the return of these brave men from the battlefield, and extend to them our grateful thanks for their services and

a hearty welcome to their homes, and believe that it is the duty, as it will be the pleasure, of their fellow-citizens to see that a due proportion of the civil honors and offices of the State shall be distributed among them, and the fostering care of the public extended to the widows and orphans of those who died in the service of their country.

10. That the assassination of President Lincoln was an act of unmitigated barbarism, and one that should be held in utter abhorance by every good citizen.

The official vote for Governor is as follows:

William M. Stone, Rep. 70,445—16,375
Thos. H. Benton, Anti-Negro Suf. 54,070

Questions growing out of reconstruction of Southern States afforded the issues for 1866. The first convention in this State was held by the Republicans at the Capitol, June 20, where the following ticket was nominated: Secretary of State, Col. Ed. Wright; Treasurer, Maj. S. E. Rankin; Auditor, J. A. Elliott; Register of State Land Office, Col. C. C. Carpenter; Attorney-General, F. E. Russell; Reporter of Supreme Court, E. H. Stiles; Clerk of Supreme Court, Lieut. C. Linderman. A platform was adopted, which reads as follows:

Resolved, That the first and highest duty of our free government is to secure to all its citizens, regardless of race, religion or color, equality before the law, equal protection from it, equal responsibility to it, and to all that have proved their loyalty by their acts, an equal voice in making it.

2. That the reconstruction of the States lately in the rebellion belongs, through their representatives in Congress, to the people who have subdued the rebellion and preserved the nation, and not to the executive alone.

3. That we heartily approve of the joint resolution lately passed by the Senate and House

of Representatives in Congress assembled, proposing to the Legislature of the several States an additional article by way of amendment to the federal constitution, and we pledge the ratification of that amendment by the Legislature of Iowa.

4. That in the firm and manly adherence of the Union party in Congress to the above principles, we recognize new guarantys to the safety of the nation, and we pledge to Congress our continued and earnest support.

5. That we are in favor of the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, and that we extend to all people struggling to preserve nationality or to achieve liberty, our warmest support

6. That we are in favor of the equalization of the bounties of soldiers who faithfully served their country in the war for the suppression of the rebellion.

7. That we are in favor of the nomination and election to office of such persons as are known to possess honesty and capacity, and we unqualifiedly condemn dishonesty and carelessness in every department of the public service.

A conservative convention was called, which convened at Des Moines June 27, and nominated the following ticket: Secretary of State, Col. S. G. Van Ande; Treasurer, Gen. Poe A. Slone; Auditor of State, Capt. R. W. Cross; Attorney-General, Capt. Webster Balinger; Supreme Court Reporter, Capt. J. W. Senate; Clerk, Lewis Kinney. The following platform was adopted:

1. We hold that the constitution of the United States is the paladium of our liberties, and that any departure from its requirements by the legislative, executive or judicial departments of the government is subversive of the fundamental principles of our republican institutions.

2. Repudiating the radical doctrine of State rights and secession on the one hand, and the centralization and consolidation of federal authority on the other, as equally dangerous: and believing that no State can secede, and the

war having been prosecuted on our part, as expressly declared by Congress itself, to defend and maintain the supremacy of the constitution, and to preserve the Union inviolate, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the States unimpaired, the federal arms having been victorious, we hold that all the States are still in the Union, and entitled to equal rights under the constitution, and that Congress has no power to exclude a State from the Union, to govern it as a territory, or to deprive it of representation in the councils of the nation, when its representatives have been elected and qualified in accordance with the constitution and laws of the land.

3. While we fully concede to the federal government the power to enforce obedience to the constitution and laws enacted in conformity with it, and to punish those who resent its legitimate authority in the several States, we believe in the maintenance, inviolable, of the rights of the States, and especially of the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment, exclusively, as essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political institutions depend.

4. We hold that each State has the right to prescribe the qualifications of its electors, and we are opposed to any alteration of the State constitutions on the subject of suffrage.

5. We consider the national debt a sacred obligation, and the honor and reservation of the government as irrevocably pledged for its liquidation; no obligation, incurred in any manner whatever in aid of the rebellion, should ever be assumed or paid.

6. The nation owes a lasting debt of gratitude to our soldiers and sailors of the late war for the suppression of the rebellion; and in the bestowal of public patronage by election or appointment, preference should be given to those competent to perform duties required, and as a positive reward for their services, the government should give to each of those who have fallen in the service, or have been honorably discharged, or their legal representatives, one hundred and sixty acres of land; and justice to those who

entered the service in the early part of the war demands that immediate provision should be made for the equalization of bounties.

7. We cordially endorse the restoration policy of President Johnson as wise, patriotic, constitutional, and in harmony with the loyal sentiment and purpose of the people in the suppression of the rebellion, with the platform upon which he was elected, with the declared policy of the late President Lincoln, the action of Congress, and the pledges given during the war.

8. We regard the action of Congress, in refusing to admit loyal representatives from the States recently in rebellion, as unwarranted by the constitution, and calculated to embarrass and complicate, rather than adjust, our national trouble.

9. The ratification by the legislatures of the several States of the amendment to the constitution of the United States, for the abolition of slavery, settles that question virtually, and meets our hearty approval.

10. We are opposed to any further amendments to the constitution of the United States until all the States are represented in Congress, and have a vote in making the same.

11. We are in favor of a strict adherence to the Monroe doctrine, and extend to all people struggling to preserve nationality and liberty our warmest sympathy.

12. All officers entrusted with the management of funds should be held to a strict accountability for the faithful application of the same, and in case of the defalcation or misuse of such funds, they should not be permitted to evade responsibility by implicating irresponsible agents selected by themselves. Any party that countenances such evasion becomes accessory to the crime.

The Democratic convention assembled July 11th at Des Moines. No Democratic candidates were selected, save for two offices, the committee on nominations recommending that the convention nominate candidates for Clerk and Reporter of

the Supreme Court, and "that we recommend and will co-operate with the conservative element of the Republican party in their efforts to restore the Union and defeat radical disunionism, and for that purpose hereby agree to support their candidates."

The convention named Capt. Albert Stoddard for Clerk of the Supreme Court, and Capt. Fred. Gottschalk for Reporter. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Iowa will adhere in the present and the future, as in the past, with unfaltering fidelity and firmness to the organization of the Democratic party, and to its ancient and well settled principles, as enunciated by Thomas Jefferson, the great apostle of American Democracy, and as acknowledged and accepted by the party from the foundation of the government, and especially of equal taxation and representation of all the States subject to taxation.

2. That the one great question of the day is the immediate and unconditional restoration of all the States to the exercise of their rights within the federal Union under the constitution, and that we will cordially and actively support Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, in all necessary and proper means to carry out his policy as directed to that end, and especially in securing immediate representation in the Senate and House of Representatives, to the eleven States from which it is now unconstitutionally and arbitrarily withheld.

3. That for the purposes above set forth we will co-operate in public meeting, conventions and at the polls with all men without reference to past party position, who honestly, and by their acts and votes as well as by their profession, support the President in his policy of restoration as declared.

4. That the exemption of United States bonds from tax is nothing else than exemption of rich men from tax, because they are rich, and they tax the poor man because he is poor.

Hence, justice and equality require that said bonds should be taxed.

5. That strict and impartial justice demands that the expenses of the general government as well as the State governments should be paid by the people according to their ability and not according to their necessities. Hence we are opposed now, as in the past, to the high tariff which tends to burden the producer for the benefit of the manufacturer.

6. That the so-called Maine liquor law is inconsistent with the genius of a free people, and unjust and burdensome in its operations. It has vexed and harrassed the citizens, burdened the counties with expenses, and proved wholly useless in the suppression of intemperance. The opinion of this convention is that the same ought to be repealed.

7. That the plunder of the State treasury, by Governor Stone and accomplices, calls for the condemnation of every honest man in the State, and if the radicals of the last Legislature had been true to the interests of the people, they would not have labored to save the criminals, but would have prosecuted them to a speedy and condign punishment.

8. That we are in favor of a prompt and effective enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, and we heartily sympathize with the people of every country struggling for their liberties.

9. That we approve of the National Union Convention to be held at Philadelphia on the 14th of next month; that we approve of the principles and policy set forth in the address of the Democratic members of Congress, urging the Democracy of the nation to unite with the objects of that convention.

10. That the memory of the brave officers and soldiers who lost their lives fighting for the Union during the recent rebellion, is embalmed in the hearts of the American people, and that justice, as well as humanity, demands at the hands of the American people that the widows and orphans of those who died in the Union service shall be duly provided for by liberal pensions; that there shall be an equalization of bounty so that those who breasted the war at

the start shall share the equal pecuniary munificence of those who entered the army at a later date.

11. That we most cordially sympathize with the movement now being made by the friends of Ireland to obtain the independence of that glorious country from under the yoke of English tyranny, and that we bid them God-speed in the noble work, and hope that the subject of the independence of Ireland will continue to be agitated until the Emerald Isle shall stand out in full and bold relief on the map of the world as one of the independent nations of the earth.

On Secretary of State the official vote was as follows:

Ed. Wright, Rep.....91,227—35,373
G. G. VanAnda, Dem.....55,854

In 1867 the Republicans met in convention at Des Moines, June 19th. They nominated for Governor, Col. Saml. Merrill; Lieutenant-Governor, Col. Jno. Scott; Judge of Supreme Court, Hon. J. M. Beck; Attorney-General, Maj. Henry O'Connor; Superintendent Public Instruction, Prof. D. Franklin Wells. The following is the platform adopted by the convention:

1. That we again proclaim it as a cardinal principle of our political faith that all men are equal before the law, and we are in favor of such amendments to the constitution of the State of Iowa as will secure the rights of the ballot, the protection of the law and equal rights to all men, irrespective of color, race or religion.

2. That we approve of the military reconstruction acts passed by the 39th and 40th Congress. The illiberal construction by unfriendly officials depriving these acts of their energy and vitality, we demand that Congress assemble in July to carry out by additional enactments the true and original intent of said acts, the restoration of the rebel States upon a sure and loyal basis.

3. That the prompt trial and punishment, according to law, of the head of the late rebellion, for his infamous crimes, is imperatively

demanding for the vindication of the constitution and the laws, and for the proper punishment of the highest crimes, it is demanded by justice, honor and a proper regard for the protection of American citizenship, and by a due regard for the welfare and future safety of the republic, and it is due not only to the dignity of the nation, but in justice to the loyal people who have been so heroic in their devotion to the cause of the constitution, the Union and liberty, and to the soldiers of the Union who survive and the memory of the heroic dead.

4. That we are in favor of the strictest economy in the expenditures of public money, and that we demand at the hands of all officials, both State and national, a faithful and rigidly honest administration of public affairs.

5. That the Republican members of the Congress of the United States are entitled to the thanks of the nation for their firmness in resisting the conspiracy to turn over the control of the government to the hands of traitors and their allies, and defeating the purpose of a corrupt Executive, and thus sustaining the interests of liberty, in a great and dangerous crisis in our history.

The Democrats were in convention July 26th, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, Charles Mason; Lieutenant-Governor, D. M. Harris; Supreme Judge, J. H. Craig; Attorney-General, W. T. Baker; Superintendent Public Instruction, M. L. Fisher. The platform adopted by the convention was as follows:

Resolved, That the maintenance, inviolate, of the rights of the States, especially the rights of each State to order and control its own institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends.

2. That we believe each State has the right to regulate the elective franchises for itself, and, as citizens of the State of Iowa, are opposed to striking the word "white" out of our State constitution.

3. That the existing tariff laws are unjust and heavily burdensome to the agricultural States, without being of a corresponding benefit to the government, and only of advantage to a few manufacturing States, and should be repealed or greatly modified.

4. That all classes of property should pay a proportionate rate toward defraying the expenses of the government. We are therefore in favor of taxing government bonds the same as other property.

5. That we are in favor of repealing the present liquor law of this State, and in favor of enacting a well regulated license law in lieu thereof.

6. That we are in favor of an amendment to the constitution of our State giving to foreigners the elective franchise after they have declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States, and have resided in the State one year.

7. That we demand of our public officers in the State of Iowa and in the United States the strictest economy in order to reduce the present burdensome taxation, and we denounce in the severest terms the profligacy, corruption and knavery of our State officers and Congressmen.

8. That the denial of representation to ten States in the Union, through odious military reconstruction, in violation to the constitution, should meet the unqualified opposition of every good citizen.

On Governor the official vote was as follows:

Samuel Merrill, Rep.....	90,200—27,240
Charles Mason, Dem.....	62,960

The year 1868 brought with it another Presidential campaign. Ulysses S. Grant was the Republican nominee for President, and Horatio Seymour that of the Democrats. In Iowa the campaign was opened by the Republicans, who nominated the following ticket: Secretary of State, Ed. Wright; Auditor of State, John A. Elliott; Treasurer of State, Maj. Samuel E.

Rankin; Register of State Land Office, Col. C. C. Carpenter; Attorney-General, Major Henry O'Connor. The following platform was adopted:

We, the delegates and representatives of the Republican party of Iowa, in convention assembled, do, for ourselves and party, resolve—

1. That it is as important that the principles of the Republican party should control, in the administration of the State and nation now, and for the future, as at any time since that party's organization; and that the restoration to power, under any pretext or any form of party organization of the men who would again apply the principles and policy of the pro-slavery party before and during the war, to the present and future administration of State and national affairs, would be an evil of the greatest magnitude, and full of danger to the country.

2. That, while we recognize the fact that the electors of Iowa are to act individually and directly upon the proposed amendment to the constitution of the State; and while we recognize that the principles embodied in said amendment are more sacred than party ties, and above all consideration of mere party policy, nevertheless we deem it proper to again proclaim it as a cardinal principle of our political faith, that all men are equal before the law, and we are in favor of the proposed amendment of the constitution of the State of Iowa, which will secure the rights of the ballot, the protection of the law, and equal justice to all men irrespective of color, race or religion

3. That we demand the strictest economy in the administration of our State and national government.

4. That we are in favor of the nomination of U. S. Grant as our candidate for President, and as a guarantee of his life and safety as well as that of the nation, our delegates are especially enjoined to secure, as our candidate for Vice-President, a Republican of unswerving fidelity and unimpeachable integrity.

5. That the views, purposes and principles of the Republican organization of Iowa has ever

been well defined, understood and sustained, and we are resolved that the Republican standard shall never be lowered or compromised; that on the battle-field, at the polls, and in the councils of the nation, Iowa has ever been radically in earnest in fighting for and maintaining our liberty, our Union, the rights of man and the honor and integrity of the nation; and that we expect and demand of the national convention to assemble at Chicago on the 20th inst., an unequivocal avowal of our principles, and upon such platform we propose to meet and overwhelm our political opponents.

The Democracy met at Des Moines and made nominations as follows: Secretary of State, David Hammer, Register of Land Office, A. D. Anderson; Treasurer of State, L. McCarty; Auditor of State, H. Dunlavey; Attorney-General, J. E. Williamson. They also adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, By the Democracy of Iowa, in convention assembled, that the reconstruction policy of Congress is unconstitutional and destructive of the spirit of American liberty, and, if carried out, will inevitably result in a permanent military despotism.

2. That the present depressed condition of the country, with its prostrated business, paralyzed industry, oppressive taxation and political anarchy, are the direct results of the unwise and unconstitutional legislation of the dominant party in Congress.

3. That it is the avowed object of the Congressional policy to continue in power the most venal and corrupt political party that ever dishonored any civilization; a policy vindictively enacted and mercilessly prosecuted, with the unconstitutional purpose of centralizing and perpetuating all the political power of the government in the dominant radical party in Congress.

4. That for the maintenance of the national credit, we pledge the honor of the Democracy of Iowa; but that we will unalterably oppose that policy which opposes to pay the rich man in

gold and the poor man in depreciated currency; and that we believe that the currency which is good enough to pay the soldier, the widow and the orphan, is good enough for the bondholder; and that the bonds of the government, which are made payable on their face in "lawful money," popularly known as greenbacks, having been purchased with that kind of money, may be justly and honorably redeemed with the same; and it is the duty of the government to pay them off as rapidly as they become due, or the financial safety of the country will permit.

5. That the national bank system, organized in the interest of the bondholders, ought to be abolished, and the United States notes substituted in lieu of a national bank currency, thus saving to the people, in interest alone, more than \$18,000,000 annually; and until such system of banks shall be abolished, we demand that the shares of such banks in Iowa shall be subject to the same taxes, State and municipal, as other property of the State.

6. That it is the duty of the United States to protect all citizens, whether native or naturalized, in every right, at home and abroad, without the pretended claim of foreign nations to perpetuate allegiance.

7. That we are in favor of the repeal of the prohibitory liquor law, and of the enactment of a judicious license law in its stead.

8. That we are opposed to conferring the right of suffrage upon the negroes in Iowa, and we deny the right of the general government to interfere with the question of suffrage in any of the States of the Union.

9. That the soldiers of Iowa, in the recent great revolution, exhibited a spirit of patriotism, courage and endurance, under great privation and sufferings, that have won for them the admiration of the nation, and entitle them to the kind recollection of their countrymen and the aid of a graceful government.

10. That Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio, is the first choice of the Democracy of Iowa for President of the United States.

On Secretary of State, the official vote stood as follows:

Ed. Wright, Rep.....120,265—45,801
David Hammer, Dem. 74,464

The Republicans, in 1869, re-nominated Samuel Merrill for Governor; — Waldon for Lieutenant-Governor; John F. Dillon for Supreme Judge; A. S. Kissell for Superintendent of Public Instruction. They adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the administration of Governor Merrill as economical and honest, and that it deserves, as it has received, the hearty approval of the people of Iowa.

2. That we unite upon a continuance of strict and close economy in all departments of our State government in behalf of the maintenance of the happy financial condition to which our State has attained under Republican rule.

3. That the means now in the State treasury, and which may become available, ought to be issued for the purpose of defraying the necessary expenditures of the State government, economically administered, and for no other purpose; and no State taxes, or only the minimum absolutely required, should be levied or collected until such means are exhausted, to the end that the burden of taxation may be made as light as possible.

4. That we rejoice in the glorious national victory of 1868, which has brought peace, happiness and prosperity to our nation; and we heartily endorse the administration of General Grant.

5. That the public expenditures of the national government should be reduced to the lowest sum which can be reached by a system of the most rigid economy; that no money should be taken from the national treasury for any work of internal improvements, or for the erection of any public buildings not clearly necessary to be made or erected, until the national debt is paid or greatly reduced. That all the money that can be saved from the national revenue, honestly collected, should be applied to the reduction of the national debt, to the end that the people may be relieved of the burthen of taxation as rapidly as practicable.

6. That we endorse and approve the policy which the present Secretary of the Treasury of the United States has pursued.

The Democrats placed in nomination the following ticket: Governor, George Gillespie; Lieutenant-Governor, A. P. Richardson; Judge of the Supreme Court, W. F. Brannan; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Edward Jaeger. They, also, adopted as a platform the following:

WHEREAS, Upon the eve of a political canvass, the time-honored usage of our party requires that a platform of principles be announced for the government of those who may be elected to office; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Democratic party view with alarm the action of an unscrupulous majority in Congress, in its attempt to absorb the powers of the executive and judicial departments of the government, and to annihilate the rights and functions reserved to the State governments.

2. That we favor a reform in the national banking system, looking to an ultimate abolition of that pernicious plan for the aggrandizement of the few at the expense of the many.

3. That now, as in time past, we are opposed to a high protective tariff, and that we will use every effort to prevent and defeat that system of national legislation which will enrich a small class of manufacturers, at the expense of the great mass of producers and consumers, and that we are in favor of such reforms in our tariff system as shall promote commerce with every nation of the world.

4. That the pretended trial, conviction and execution of persons not in the military or naval service of the United States, by military commission, is in direct conflict with the constitution, and we denounce the same as unworthy of a free people, and disgraceful to the American government.

5. That we demand no more, and will submit to nothing less than the settlement of the Alabama claims according to the recognized rules of international law, and that we declare it to be

the duty of the government to protect every citizen, whether naturalized or native, in every right of liberty and property throughout the world, without the pretended claims of foreign nations to their allegiance.

6. That we are in favor of, and insist on, an economical administration of the national and State governments, that the people may be as speedily as possible relieved from the load of taxation with which they are now oppressed, and that public officers should be held to a strict accountability to the people for their official acts.

7. That a national debt is a national curse, and that while we favor the payment of the present indebtedness according to the strict letter of the contract, we would rather repudiate the same than see it made the means for the establishment of an empire upon the ruins of constitutional law and liberty.

8. That in the opinion of this convention the so-called Maine liquor law, which now disgraces the statute books of the State of Iowa, ought to be repealed at the earliest possible moment.

The campaign of 1870 was short, the first convention being held by the Democrats at Des Moines, August 10. The nominations made were as follows: Secretary of State, Charles Doerr; Auditor of State, Wesley W. Garner; Treasurer of State, William C. James; Attorney-General, H. M. Martin; Register of State Land Office, D. F. Ellsworth; Reporter of the Supreme Court, C. H. Bane; Clerk of the Supreme Court, William McLenan; Judge of the Supreme Court, long term, J. C. Knapp; Judge of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Dillon, P. Henry Smythe; Judge of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Wright, Reuben Noble. They adopted the following platform:

The representatives of the Democracy of Iowa, coming together in a spirit of toleration and de-

votion to the doctrines of representative government, and relying for final success upon public discussion and the intelligence and patriotism of the people, deem the present convention a fitting occasion to proclaim the following as the principles of the Democratic party of Iowa:

Resolved, That the internal revenue system of the United States is unendurable in its oppressive exactions; that to impose burdens upon one class of citizens, or upon one branch of industry, to build up another, and to support an army of office-holders to enforce their collection, is an abuse of the taxing power, and that we are in favor of the collection of all taxes through State government.

2. That we are opposed to the present unjust and unequal tariff system, and in favor of one which, while adapted to the purpose of raising the necessary revenue to provide for the liquidation of our national indebtedness, to meet the expenditures of an economical administration, will not oppress labor and build up monopolies.

3. That we are in favor of such disposition of our public lands as will secure their occupation by actual settlers, and prevent their absorption by mammoth corporations.

4. That we assert the right of the people by legislative enactment, to tax, regulate, and control all moneyed corporations upon which extraordinary rights are conferred by charters.

5. That we are opposed to any attempt to abridge the most full and free enjoyment of civil and religious liberty.

6. That we cordially invite the electors of Iowa to co-operate with us in the support of the principles herein enunciated.

The Republicans met one week later than the Democrats, and nominated for Supreme Judge, full term, C. C. Cole; Supreme Judge, Dillon vacancy, W. E. Miller; Supreme Judge, Wright vacancy, Jas. G. Day; Secretary of State, Ed. Wright; Auditor, John Russell; Treasurer, S. E. Rankin; Register of Land Office, Aaron Brown; Attorney-General, Henry O'Conner; Reporter of the Supreme Court, E.

H. Stiles; Clerk of Supreme Court, Chas. Linderman. The following are the resolutions adopted by the Republican convention :

Resolved, That we refer with pride to the history of the Republican party, and congratulate the country upon its successful career. It has given to the poor man a homestead; it has abolished slavery, and established manhood suffrage; crushed treason, and given to us the Pacific railroad; settled the doctrine of the right of expatriation, maintained the honor, integrity and credit of our nation. It has vindicated the Monroe doctrine by preventing foreign powers from interfering with the government on this continent; and to perpetuate it in power is the only safe guaranty for peace and prosperity in the future.

2. That we heartily endorse the honest, faithful, and economical administration of General Grant, by which our national debt has become so largely reduced, and our national credit and honor so firmly maintained.

3. That a tariff for revenue is indispensable, and should be so adjusted as not to become prejudicial to the industrial interests of any class or section of the country, while securing to our home products fair competition with foreign capital and labor.

4. That we are opposed to any system or plan of granting public lands to railroad or other corporations without ample provision being made to secure their speedy sale at moderate prices, and occupancy upon fair and liberal terms by any and all who desire to purchase and settle upon them.

5. That we are in favor of an economical and judicious management of the affairs of the State, and with this view we endorse the present administration of the State government, and commend it to the favorable consideration of the people and to future administrations.

6. That we are in favor of such legislation as will protect the people from the oppression of monopolies controlled by and in the interest of corporations.

7. That while, as Americans, we feel in duty bound to preserve a strict neutrality in the contest now waging in Europe, yet we cannot forget that in our late war the sympathies and material aid of the German states were freely given us, and we do not hesitate to declare our unqualified sympathy with the earnest efforts of the Germans to maintain and defend their national unity; and we condemn the course which the Democratic press of the country has been and is now pursuing in the support of a despotic, imperial dynasty, and a causeless war against a people desiring peace, and aspiring to perfect liberty.

8. That the Republican party of Iowa welcome to our shores all human beings of every nation, irrespective of race or color, voluntarily seeking a home in our midst; and all the rights and privileges which we, as citizens, demand for ourselves, we will freely accord to them.

9. That we are in favor of amending our naturalization laws by striking out the word "white" from the same, wherever it occurs.

The official vote on Secretary of State was as follows:

Ed. Wright, Rep.....101,938—41,433
Charles Dorr, Dem.....60,505

In 1871 the Democrats were again first in the field, assembling in convention at Des Moines, June 14th, and nominated for Governor, J. C. Knapp; Lieutenant-Governor, M. M. Ham; Supreme Judge, John F. Duncombe; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Edward M. Munn. They adopted the following platform:

Resolved, That we recognize our binding obligation to the constitution of the United States, as it now exists, without reference to the means by which the same became the supreme law of the land.

2. That we will faithfully support the constitution of the United States, as it now exists; and that we demand for it a strict construction so as to protect equally the rights of States and individuals.

3. That we cherish the American system of State and local governments, and that we

will forever defend the same against the centralized federal power.

4. That universal suffrage, having been established, should now be coupled with its twin measure, universal amnesty.

5. That we denounce all riotous combinations and conspiracies against law, and demand that the same be suppressed by the proper State authorities, and that the federal power ought not to intervene unless such intervention is demanded by the State authorities.

6. That the proposed annexation of the Dominican republic meets with our earnest opposition, partly on account of the character of the mongrel population, and that of their unfitness to become American citizens, but more especially on account of the corrupt motives in which that measure had its inception, and of the reprehensible means by which it was sought to be consummated.

7. That while we have a tariff on imports, it must be regulated with an eye single to revenue, and not with a view to what is called protection, which is only another name for the legalized plundering of one industry to bestow favors upon another; and that the recent election to the United States Senate, by the Legislature of Iowa, of a man wholly and openly committed to a protective tariff, demonstrates that the party in power are in antagonism to the great agricultural interests of the State.

8. That the profligate corruption and wanton extravagance which pervade every department of the federal government, the sacrifice of the interest of the laborer to aggrandize a handful of aristocrats, the wicked deprivation of the people of their rightful heritage to public lands, which have been made a gift to railroad and other monopolists, the payment of more than \$20,000,000 premium during the administration of President Grant on government bonds, payable at par, the maintenance, at an annual cost to the people of nearly \$30,000,000, of an unconstitutional, oppressive and extortionate system of banking, whereby money is made scarce and interest high, are abuses which call for wise and thorough remedies.

9. That we are in favor of strict economy, of a large reduction in the expenditures of the federal and State governments, of civil service reform, of the collection of the internal revenue by State authorities and return to honest labor the myriads of tax-gatherers who inflict our land and eat up its substance, and of the speedy trial, conviction and punishment of the thieves who have stolen the taxes paid by the people.

10. That it is a flagrant outrage on the rights of the free laborers and mechanics of Iowa, that the labor of penitentiary convicts should be brought into conflict with theirs, and that it is the duty of the next Legislature to enact such laws as will certainly and effectually protect them from such unjust and ruinous competition.

11. That section 2, article 8, of the constitution of Iowa, which declares that "the property of all corporations for pecuniary profit shall be subject to taxation the same as that of individuals," should be rigidly and strictly enforced, and that by virtue thereof we demand that railroads and railroad property shall be taxed the same as the farmer and the mechanic are taxed, and we affirm the right of the people, by legislative enactment, to regulate and control all corporations doing business within the borders of the State.

12. That with the watchword of reform we confidently go to the country; that we believe the interests of the great body of the people are the same; that without regard to the past political associations they are the friends of free government; that they are equally honest, brave and patriotic, and we appeal to them, as to our brothers and countrymen, to aid us to obtain relief from the grievous abuses which wrong and oppress every one except the wrong-doers and oppressors themselves.

The Republicans met at Des Moines, June 21st, and placed the following ticket in nomination: Governor, C. C. Carpenter; Lieutenant-Governor, H. C. Bulis; Judge of Supreme Court, J. G. Day; Superintendent Public Instruction, Alonzo

Abernethy. The platform adopted by the convention was as follows:

Resolved, That we refer with pride to the history of the Republican party, and congratulate the people of the country upon its successful career. It has given to the poor man a home-stead; it has abolished slavery and established manhood suffrage; crushed treason, and given us a continental railway; settled the doctrine of the right of expatriation; maintained the honor, integrity and credit of the nation; has vindicated the Monroe doctrine by preventing foreign powers from interfering with the governments of this continent, and to perpetuate it in power is the only guaranty for peace and prosperity in the future.

2. That we heartily congratulate the country upon the settlement of our vexed and dangerous controversies with the government of Great Britain, and especially upon the just and Christian spirit and manner in which these controversies have been settled.

3. That while we favor a just and reasonable degree of protection to all branches of American industry against foreign competition, we are unalterably opposed to any system of legislation which favors one section of the country or department of industrial enterprise at the expense of another, and therefore advocate such protection only as a fairly adjusted revenue tariff will afford.

4. That we are in favor of a uniform system of taxation, so that all property within the limits of the States, whether of individuals or corporations, for pecuniary profit, shall bear its just share of the public burdens.

5. That, believing that all corporations doing business within the limits of this State are rightfully subject to the control of the people, we are in favor of so providing, by proper legislative enactment, as to effectually prevent monopoly and extortion on the part of railroads and other corporations.

6. That we are in favor of extending the blessings of civil and religious liberty to the human race everywhere, and therefore, when-

ever it shall be made manifest that the people of San Domingo so desire annexation to the United States, for the purpose of enjoying the benefits which such relation would afford them, we shall favor the earnest and intelligent consideration of this question by the treaty-making power of the government.

7. That, as agriculture is the basis of prosperity of this State, we recognize its pre-eminent claims for support, by legislation or otherwise, as may be necessary to secure full development of our highly-favored State.

8. That we are for such a modification of our revenue system as will, at as early a day as possible, relieve the pressure of our internal revenue laws, and reduce, as far as practicable, the expenses of collecting the taxes.

9. That we cordially approve and earnestly endorse the eminently wise, patriotic, and economical administration of President Grant, and heartily commend it to the favorable consideration of the country.

10. That we are opposed to any system or plan of granting public lands to railroads or other corporations without ample provision being made for securing their speedy sale at a moderate price, and occupancy, upon fair and liberal terms, to any and all who desire to purchase and settle upon them.

11. That we are in favor of an economical and judicious management of the affairs of the State, and, with this view, we endorse the present administration of the State government.

The official vote on Governor was as follows:

C. C. Carpenter, Rep. 109,228—41,029
J. C. Knapp, Dem. 68,199

During Grant's first administration new issues were formed, and a new movement sprung up, known as the Leberal Republicans. This party placed in nomination Horace Greeley for President and B. Gratz Brown for Vice-President. The Democrats, meeting in convention shortly after

the nomination of Greeley, ratified the nomination and adopted the Liberal Republican platform. The disaffection was so great among Democrats that Charles O'Connor was placed in nomination, as a regular Democrat, for the office of President. Gen. Grant was re-nominated by the Republicans, with Henry Wilson for Vice-President. In Iowa the Democrats and Liberal Republicans met in convention August 1, 1872, at Des Moines, and agreed upon the following ticket, of which two candidates were Democrats and three Republicans: Secretary of State, Dr. E. A. Guilbert; Treasurer, M. S. Rohlf; Auditor, J. P. Cassady; Attorney-General, A. G. Case; Register of State Land Office, Jacob Butler. The two conventions also adopted the following platform:

Resolved, That we approve of and endorse the action of the late Democratic convention at Baltimore, in placing in nomination Horace Greeley for President and B. Gratz Brown for Vice-President, and we adopt its platform and principles.

2. That in the State ticket this day presented by the joint action of the Democratic and Liberal State conventions, we recognize citizens of integrity, worth and ability, whose election would best subserve the interests of the State, and to whom we pledge our undivided and cordial support.

The Republican convention met August 21 and nominated, for Secretary of State, Josiah T. Young; Auditor, John Russell; Treasurer, Wm. Christy; Register of State Land Office, Aaron Brown; Attorney-General, M. E. Cutts. The following platform was also adopted:

The representatives of the Republican party of the State of Iowa, assembled in State convention on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1872, declare their unceasing faith in the principles

and platform adopted by the National Republican convention at Philadelphia, on the 6th day of June, 1872, and with honest pride refer to the history of the party in this State and nation, and announces an abiding faith in its present integrity and future supremacy. Under the control of this organization, a gigantic rebellion has been crushed, four millions of slaves not only released from bondage, but elevated to all the rights and duties of citizenship; freedom of speech has been secured, the national credit sustained; the taxes reduced, and the commercial interests of the whole country nurtured and protected, producing a condition of individual and national prosperity heretofore unequalled. So marked, decisive and unmistakable has been the judgment of the people of this country that the maintenance of the principles of the Republican party are the only true guaranty of national prosperity and national security throughout the country; that at last the Democratic party have nominally abandoned the principles which they have heretofore maintained, and announced their adhesion to the principles of the Republican party, and are endeavoring to steal into power by nominating recent Republicans. But with full confidence of our glorious triumph in the present campaign, both in this State and the nation, we hereby reiterate and reaffirm the great principles that have governed and controlled the Republican party in the past, and pledge to the people their maintenance in the future.

Resolved, That the nomination of our present able, earnest and incorruptible Chief Magistrate, Ulysses S. Grant, for re-election to the Presidency of the United States, and of Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President, meets our unqualified and hearty approval.

2. That we are in favor of the most rigid economy in the administration of the affairs of this State and the nation.

3. That we are opposed to any legislation, State or national, that tends to unjustly discriminate between individual interest and that of corporations, believing that property, whether held by individuals or corporations, should bear their equal and just portion of the public burdens.

4. That we are opposed to all further grants of land to railroad or other corporations, and the public domain which is the common heritage of the people of this country should be sacredly held by the government for the use and benefit of actual and *bona fide* settlers.

5. That we hereby endorse the recommendation of General Grant, that emigrants be protected by national legislation, and that all efforts on the part of the government of the State or nation to encourage emigration from foreign countries meet our approval; and we hereby commend the labors of the officers of the State in their efforts to encourage and secure emigration to this State.

6. That we cordially endorse the nominations made by this convention, and pledge to the nominees our hearty, active and earnest support.

A "straight" Democratic convention was held at Des Moines, September 8th, which adopted the following platform, and placed in nomination a ticket:

Resolved, That the coalition of office-hunters at Cincinnati and Baltimore, whereby Horace Greeley, a life-long, mischievous and unchanged Republican, was presented as Democratic candidate for Presidency, merits the condemnation of every honest elector, and we repudiate the same on behalf of the unpurchasable Democracy of the State of Iowa.

2. That, with Chas. O'Connor and the Louisville National Convention, we believe that Horace Greeley, above all other living Americans, is the recognized champion of the pernicious system of government. Intermeddling with those concerns of society which, under judicious laws of State enactment, should be left to individual action, and as such, he cannot consistently or safely receive the vote of any Democrat.

3. With the Louisville convention, we also believe that the principles of the dual Republican party, one faction of which is led by Grant and the other by Greeley, are inimical to constitutional free government, and hostile to the fundamental basis of our union of co-ordinate self-

governing States, and that the policies of said dual party are in practice demoralizing to the public service, oppressive upon the labor of the people, and subversive of the highest interests of the country.

4. That we will act upon the advice of said convention, and for national regeneration will form political associations, independent of either branch of said dual party, and nominate and support, in the approaching fall elections, State and district candidates who are in harmony with said convention, and who are opposed to all the principles, policies and practices of said dual party; that we heartily endorse all the proceedings of the Louisville national convention, and pledge to its nominees, Charles O'Connor and John Quincy Adams, our most cordial support.

5. That the supposed availability of Horace Greeley, as a coalition candidate, upon which alone his name found any support, having already signally failed, it becomes the duty of the Baltimore delegates to formally withdraw from the lists a name which so manifestly foredooms the national Democratic party, with all its hopes and aspirations, to meritable and dishonorable defeat.

6. That the alacrity with which the Democratic press of Iowa, with one honorable exception, has championed the corrupt Greeley conspiracy, presents the most scandalous defection in all our political history, amidst which the sturdy devotion to sound principle, exhibited by the Audubon county *Sentinel* and the Chicago *Times*, is especially gratifying, and we therefore urge upon the Democracy of Iowa a determined effort to give the *Times* and *Sentinel* an extensive circulation throughout the entire State, and such other reliable Democratic journals as may be hereafter established.

7. That it is the sentiment of this convention that we proceed to nominate a full O'Connor and Adams electoral ticket and substitute Democratic names on the State ticket, where Republicans have been placed in lieu thereof, and that we suggest that where Republicans have been nominated for Congress by the so called Democrats and Liberals in the several Congressional

districts, that Democrats in favor of the Louisville nominations be substituted in their stead by the several Congressional districts.

The following State ticket was nominated by the convention: Secretary of State, L. S. Parvin, who subsequently declined and Charles Baker was substituted; Treasurer, D. B. Beers; Auditor, J. P. Cassady; Attorney-General, A. G. Case; Register of Land Office, Dave Sheward. The following is the official vote on Secretary of State:

J. T. Young, Rep.....	132,359—57,862
E. A. Guilbert, Lib. and Dem.....	74,497
D. B. Beers, straight Dem.....	1,322

The Republican State Convention for 1873 met at Des Moines, June 25, and nominated, for Governor, C. C. Carpenter; Lieutenant - Governor, Joseph Dysart; Judge of Supreme Court, J. M. Beck; Supt. of Public Instruction, Alonzo Abernethy. The following platform was adopted:

The Republicans of Iowa, in mass convention assembled, make this declaration of principles: We hold the Republican party to be a political organization of those American citizens who are opposed to slavery in all its forms; who believe that all men are entitled to the same political and civil rights; who believe that all laws, State and national, should be made and administered so as to secure to all citizens, wherever born or whatever their color, creed, condition or occupation, the same rights before the law; who believe in free schools, free opinion and universal education; who believe that American society and the American people should all be raised to the highest possible plane of liberty, honesty, purity, intelligence and morality, and that all laws should be made and the government constantly administered with this aim in view, and that no party has a right to support of the people which is not inspired with this purpose. Believing that the Republican party is still controlled

by these principles, and that it is now, as it has been from its beginning, an organization of the best and purest political sentiment of the country, we, as Republicans, renew the expression of our devotion to it, and our belief that we can secure through it the political reform and the just and necessary measures of legislation, and of relief from monopolies and other abuses of power which the country so much needs; therefore,

Resolved, That, proud as we are of most of the past record of the Republican party, we yet insist that it shall not rely upon its past achievements; it must be a party of the present and of progress; and as it has preserved the Union, freed the slave and protected him from the oppression of the slave-master, it will now be derelict to its spirit and its duty if it does not protect all our people from all forms of oppression, whether of monopolies, centralized capital, or whatsoever kind the oppression may be.

2. That we insist upon the right and duty of the State to control every franchise of whatever kind it grants; and while we do not wish that any injustice shall be done to the individual or corporation who invest capital in enterprises of this kind, we yet demand that no franchise shall be granted which is prejudicial to the public interests, or in which the rights and interests of the State and the people are not carefully and fully guarded.

3. That the producing, commercial and industrial interests of the country should have the best and cheapest modes of transportation possible; and while actual capital invested in such means of transit, whether by railroad or otherwise, should be permitted the right of reasonable remuneration, an abuse in their management, excessive rates, oppressive discriminations against localities, persons or interests, should be corrected by law, and we demand congressional and legislative enactments that will control and regulate the railroads of the country, and give to the people fair rates of transportation, and protect them against existing abuses.

4. That we heartily applaud the active measures of the late Congress, in ferreting out and

exposing corruption. We have seen, with profound regret, in the developments made thereby, evidences of political and official corruption, and the abuse of responsible positions by men of all political parties, to further personal ends, and we demand pure official conduct and the punishment of unfaithful public men, who, having betrayed the confidence freely extended to them, shall not be shielded from the disgrace of their acts by any partisanship of ours. and we denounce all credit mobilier transactions and all official misconduct of whatever form.

5 That we believe that whenever a person holding any position of trust given him by the people, is guilty of fraud or embezzlement, he should be convicted and punished under the criminal laws of our land, in addition to the recovery from him or his bondsmen of the amount so embezzled.

6. That the act of the majority of the members of the last Congress, in passing what is known as the back-pay steal, by which they voted into their pockets thousands of dollars which did not belong to them, as well as the act of those who voted against the same and yet received the money, is most flagrantly improper and infamous, and should secure the political condemnation of all who were party to it; and we demand that the provisions of the said act by which the salaries were increased, shall be promptly and unconditionally repealed.

7. That we sympathize with every movement to secure for agriculture and labor their due influence, interests and rights, and the Republican party will be their ally in every just effort to attain that end.

8. That we are desirous of political reform, and for honesty, economy and purity in all official administration; that to secure this is the duty of every citizen; that to this end every good man should feel bound to participate in politics, and to make an end to bad men forcing their election by securing a party nomination, we declare it the duty of every Republican to oppose the election of a bad and incompetent candidate, whether he be a candidate upon our own or upon any other ticket.

The question of monopolies began to agitate the people to a great extent at this time and the opposition to Republicans united under the name of anti-monopolists. An Anti-Molopolist convention was held at Des Moines, August 12th, and the following ticket nominated. Governor, Jacob G. Vale; Lieutenant-Governor, Fred. O'Donnell; Supreme Judge, B. J. Hall; Supt. of Public Instruction, D. M. Prindle. The following platform was adopted at this convention:

WHEREAS, Political parties are formed to meet public emergencies; and when they have discharged the duty which called them into being, they may become the means of abuse as gross as those they were organized to reform; and,

WHEREAS, Both of the old political parties have discharged the obligations assumed at their organization, and being no longer potent as instruments for the reform of abuses which have grown up in them, therefore we deem it inconsistent to attempt to accomplish a political reform by acting with and in such organization; therefore,

Resolved, That we, in free convention, do declare, as the basis of our future political action,—

2. That all corporations are subject to legislative control; that those created by Congress should be restricted and controlled by Congress, and that those under State laws should be subject to the control respectively of the State creating them; that such legislative control should be in expressed abrogation of the theory of the inalienable nature of chartered rights, and that it should be at all times so used as to prevent the moneyed corporations from becoming engines of oppression; that the property of all corporations should be assessed by the same officers, and taxed at the same rate as the property of individuals; that the Legislature of Iowa should, by law, fix maximum rates of freight to be charged by the railroads of the State, leaving them free to compete below the rates.

3. That we favor such modification of our banking system as will extend its benefits to the whole people, and thus destroying all monopoly now enjoyed by a favored few.

4. That we demand a general revision of the present tariff laws that shall give us free salt, iron, lumber, and cotton and woolen fabrics, and reduce the whole system to a revenue basis only.

5. That we will not knowingly nominate any bad man to office, nor give place to persistent seekers therefor, but will freely seek for ourselves competent officers—as heretofore, political leaders have sought office for themselves—and that we will nominate only those known to be faithful and in sympathy with these declarations, and will, at the polls, repudiate any candidate known to be unfit or incompetent.

6. That we demand the repeal of the back salary law, and the return to the United States treasury of all money received thereunder by members of the last Congress and of members of the present Congress. We demand a repeal of the law increasing salaries, and the fixing of a lower and more reasonable compensation for public officers, believing that until the public debt is paid and the public burden lightened, the salaries of our public servants should be more in proportion to the awards of labor in private life.

7. That we are opposed to all future grants of land to railroads or other corporations, and believe that the public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers; and are in favor of a law by which each honorably discharged soldier or his heirs may use such discharge in any government land-office in full payment for a quarter-section of unappropriated public lands.

8. That public officers who betray their pledges or trust are unworthy of renewed confidence, and those who criminally trifle with the public funds must be punished as criminals, regardless of their previous influence or the political importance of their bondsmen.

9. That we are in favor of a strict construction of our constitution by our Supreme and other courts, and are opposed to the exercise of the doubtful powers by judicial or other officers.

10. That in the corrupt Tammany steal, the credit mobilier fraud, the congressional salary swindle and official embezzlements, and the hundreds of other combinations, steals, frauds, and swindles, by which Democratic and Republican legislators, congressmen, and office-holders have enriched themselves, and defrauded the country and impoverished the people, we find the necessity of independent action and the importance of united effort, and cordially invite men, of whatever calling, business, trade, or vocation, regardless of past political views, to join us in removing the evils that so seriously affect us all.

The vote was light, and on Governor was as follows:

C. C. Carpenter, Rep. 105,132—24,112
J. G. Vale, Anti-M. 81,020

An Anti-Monopoly convention was held at Des Moines, June 23, 1874, which nominated the following ticket and adopted the following platform: Secretary, David Morgan; Auditor, J. M. King; Treasurer, J. W. Basner; Attorney-General, J. H. Keatley; Clerk of Supreme Court, Geo. W. Ball; Reporter of Supreme Court, J. M. Weart. The following is the platform:

Resolved, That we, the delegated representatives of the people of Iowa, favorable to the organization of an independent political party, laying aside past differences of opinion, and earnestly uniting in a common purpose to secure needful reforms in the administration of public affairs, cordially unite in submitting these declarations:

1. That all political power is inherent in the people; that no government is worthy of preservation or should be upheld which does not derive its power from the consent of the governed, by equal and just laws; that the inestimable right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness should be secured to all men, without distinction of race, color or nativity; that the maintenance of these principles is essential to the prosperity of our republican institutions,

and that to this end the federal constitution, with all its amendments, the rights of the States, and the union of the States must and shall be preserved.

2. That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially of the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends; and that we denounce as a criminal excess of constitutional power the policy of President Grant's administration in fostering the enormities perpetrated in certain States of the Union in arbitrarily interfering with their local affairs, in sustaining therein the usurpations of aliens and irresponsible adventurers, whereby certain men have been illegally invested with official authority, and others deprived of their constitutional rights, oppressive laws enacted, burdensome taxation imposed, and immense and fictitious indebtedness created, resulting in the degradation of those States, and the general impoverishment of their people.

3. That the conduct of the present administration, in its bold defiance of public sentiment and disregard of the common good, in its prodigality and wasteful extravagance, in the innumerable frauds perpetrated under its authority, in its disgraceful partiality for and rewards of unworthy favorites, in its reckless and unstable financial policy, and in its total incapacity to meet the vital questions of the day, and provide for the general welfare, stands without a parallel in our national history, and the highest considerations of duty require the American people, in the exercise of their inherent sovereignty, to correct these accumulating evils, and bring the government back to its ancient landmarks, patriotism and economy.

4. That the faith and credit of the nation must be maintained inviolate; that the public debt, of whatever kind, should be paid in strict accordance with the law under which it was contracted; that an over-issue of paper money, being at variance with the principles of a sound financial policy, the circulating medium should

be based upon its redemption in specie at the earliest practicable day, and its convertibility into a specie equivalent at the will of the holder, and that, subject to these restrictions, it is the duty of Congress to so provide, by appropriate legislation, that the volume of our government currency shall at all times be adequate to the general business and commerce of the country, and equitably distributed among the several States.

5. That tariffs and all other modes of taxation should be imposed upon the basis of revenue alone, and be so adjusted as to yield the minimum amount required for the legitimate expenditure of the government, faithfully and economically administered, and that taxation to an extent necessary to the accumulation of a surplus revenue in the treasury, subjects the people to needless burdens and affords a temptation to extravagance and official corruption.

6. That railroads and all other corporations for pecuniary profit should be rendered subservient to the public good; that we demand such constitutional and necessary legislation upon this subject, both State and national, as will effectually secure the industrial and producing interests of the country against all forms of corporate monopoly and extortion, and that the existing railroad legislation of this State should faithfully be enforced, until experience may have demonstrated the propriety and justice of its modification.

7. That while demanding that railroads be subject to legislative control, we shall discountenance any action on this subject calculated to retard the progress of railroad enterprise, or work injustice to those invaluable auxiliaries to commerce and civilization.

8. That the limitation of the Presidency to one term, and the election of President, Vice President and United States Senators by a direct popular vote, and a thorough reform of our civil service to the end that capacity and fidelity be made the essential qualifications for election and appointment to office, are proposed reforms which meet our hearty endorsement.

9. That we demand such a modification of the patent laws of the United States as shall

destroy the monopoly now enjoyed by the manufacture of agricultural and other implements of industry.

10. That the personal liberty and social rights of the citizens should not be abridged or controlled by legislative enactment, except in so far as may be necessary to promote the peace and welfare of society.

11. That holding in grateful remembrance the soldiers and sailors who fought our battles, and by whose heroism the nation was preserved, we insist that Congress shall equalize the bounties and grant to each one of them, or to his widow and children, a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of land from the unappropriated domain of the country.

12. That we desire hereafter to be known as the Independent party of Iowa, and recognizing the individual conscience of the voter as paramount to the claims of the party, ask the cooperation of those only to whom this declaration of principles and the candidates nominated by this convention may commend themselves worthy.

The Republican convention, which convened July 1st, at Des Moines, put in nomination for Secretary of State, Josiah T. Young; Treasurer of State, Wm. Christy; Auditor of State, Buren R. Sherman; Register of State Land Office, David Secor; Attorney-General, M. C. Cutts; Judge of Supreme Court, E. J. Holmes; Reporter of Supreme Court, John S. Runnells. The following is the Republican platform:

We, the representatives of the Republican party of the State of Iowa, in convention assembled, do adopt the following platform of principles:

Resolved, That as the policy of the Republican party in relation to finance, has afforded the people not only a safe, sound and popular currency, of equal and uniform worth in every portion of our common country, but has likewise greatly improved the credit of the country at home and abroad, we point with pride to its record and accomplishments in this regard. And

while re-affirming the policy announced by the party in the national conventions of 1868 and 1872, and triumphantly endorsed by the people at the polls—a policy which, while contributing to the public credit has also enhanced the individual and collective prosperity of the American people—we favor such legislation as shall make national banking free to all, under just and equal laws, based upon the policy of specie resumption at such time as is consistent with the material and industrial interests of the country, to the end that the volume of currency may be regulated by the national laws of trade.

2. That we re-affirm the declaration of the Republican national platform of 1872, in favor of the payment by the government of the United States of all its obligations in accordance with both the letter and the spirit of the laws under which such obligations were issued, and we declare that in the absence of any express provision to the contrary, the obligations of the government when issued and placed upon the markets of the world, are payable in the world's currency, to-wit, specie.

3. That under the constitution of the United States, Congress has power to regulate all "commerce among the several States," whether carried on by railroads or other means, and in the exercise of that power Congress may, and should, so legislate as to prohibit, under suitable penalties, extortion, unjust discrimination, and other wrong and unjust conduct on the part of persons or corporations engaged in such commerce; and, by virtue of the same constitutional power, Congress may and should provide for the improvement of our great natural water-ways.

4. That the State has the power, and it is its duty, to provide by law for the regulation and control of railway transportation within its own limits, and we demand that the law of this State passed for this purpose at the last session of the General Assembly shall be upheld and enforced until it shall be superseded by other legislation, or held unconstitutional by the proper judicial tribunal.

5. That we feel bound to provide all appropriate legislation for the full and equal protec-

tion of all citizens, white or black, native or foreign born, in the enjoyment of all the rights guaranteed by the constitution of the United States and the amendments thereto.

6. That the \$27,000,000 reduction in the estimated general government expenses for the coming fiscal year meets our hearty commendation, and shows that the Republican party on questions of retrenchment and economy is carrying out in good faith its oft repeated pledges to the people.

7. That we are in favor of an amendment to the constitution of the United States, providing for the election of President and Vice-President by a direct vote of the people.

8. That while inventors should be protected in their just rights of property in their inventions, we demand such modifications of our patent laws as shall render the same more fair and equitable to consumers.

9. That the faith of the Republican party is pledged to promote the best good of the civil service of the country, and that we, as Republicans of Iowa, demand that only honest and capable men be elected or appointed to office, and that we commend the position of the party in instituting investigations of corruption in office, sparing therein neither friends nor foes.

10. That since the people may be intrusted with all questions of governmental reform, we favor the final submission to the people of the question of amending the constitution so as to extend the rights of suffrage to women, pursuant to action of 15th General Assembly.

On Secretary of State the vote stood:

J. T. Young, Rep.....	107,243—28,183
David Morgan, Dem.....	79,060

For the campaign of 1875 the Democrats, Liberal Republicans and Anti-Monopolists met at Des Moines, June 24th, and nominated a State ticket headed by Shepherd Lefler for Governor; Lieutenant-Governor, E. B. Woodward; Judge of Supreme Court, W. J. Knight; Supt. of Public Instruction,

Isaiah Donane. The following platform was then adopted:

The Democrats, Liberal Republicans, and Anti-Monopolists of the State of Iowa, in delegate convention assembled, declare, as a basis of permanent organization and united action, the following principles:

1. A firm adherence to the doctrine of political government, as taught by Jefferson, Madison, and other fathers of the republic.

2. A strict adherence to the constitution in all measures involving constitutional power.

3. The supremacy of the Republican government within the sphere and reservation of the local authority of the constitution as opposed to the concentration of all powers in a strong centralized government.

4. Absolute prohibition of military interference with the local State elections, and the peaceful assembling and organization of the State Legislatures, except in the manner clearly defined in the Constitution.

5. Honesty in the administration of the public officers, and strict economy in the public expenditures.

6. All officers to be held to a strict accountability for the misuse of the public funds or for the prostitution of their powers for private use.

7. The preservation of all the rights of every citizen, without regard to race or color.

8. The reservation of the public lands for the benefit of actual settlers, and opposition to any further grants to corporate monopolies for any purpose.

9. The restoration of the Presidential salary to \$25,000. No third term.

10. That we are in favor of the resumption of specie payment as soon as the same can be done without injury to the business interests of the country, and maintain a sufficient supply of national currency for business purposes; opposition to present national banking law.

11. A tariff on imports that will produce the largest amount of revenue, with the smallest amount of tax, and no imposition of duties for

the benefit of manufactures at the expense of agricultural interests.

12. We are in favor of the repeal of the present prohibitory liquor law, and the enactment of a practical license law, strictly enforced, as the best guard against, and the safest solution of, the evils of intemperance,

13. That we are opposed to all legislation that restricts any citizen in his individual or social rights and privileges.

With this declaration of principle and policy, in the language of our brethren of Ohio, we arraign the leaders of the Republican party for their extravagant expenditure and profligate waste of the people's money, for their oppressive, unjust, and defective system of finance and taxation; for their continued tyranny and cruelty to the Southern States of the Union, and their squandering of public lands; their continuance of incompetent and corrupt men in the offices at home and abroad, and for their general mismanagement of the government, and we cordially invite all men, without regard to past party association, to co-operate with us in removing them from power, and in securing such an administration of public affairs as characterized the purer and better days of the republic.

The Republican convention at Des Moines placed in nomination for Governor, S. J. Kirkwood; Lieutenant-Governor, Joshua G. Newbold; Judge of Supreme Court, Austin Adams; Superintendent Public Instruction, Alonzo Abernethy. The convention also adopted the following platform:

Resolved, That we declare it a cardinal principle of the Republican faith that the republic is a nation, one and indissoluble, within which the constitutional rights of the States and of the people to local self-government must be faithfully maintained.

2. That we favor the early attainment of currency convertible with coin, and therefore advocate the gradual resumption of specie payments by continuous and steady steps.

3. That we favor a tariff for revenue, so adjusted as to encourage home industry.

4. That the earnest efforts of the government to collect the revenue, prevent and punish frauds, have our unqualified approval.

5. We are opposed to further grants of land to railroads or other corporations, but we demand a reservation of public domain for settlement under the homestead laws, and for other *bona fide* settlers.

6. We demand such a revision of the patent laws as will relieve industry from the oppression of monopolies in their administration.

7. That we cordially approve the policy of the present administration in the settlement of difficulties between ourselves and other nations, by arbitration, instead of appealing to arms.

8. The Republican party of Iowa is opposed to a third term.

9. We demand that all railway and other corporations shall be held in fair and just subjection to the law-making power.

10. We stand by free education, our public school system, taxation of all for its support, and no division of the school fund.

11. That our national and State administration of public affairs have our hearty support.

12. We cordially invite all who are opposed to the restoration of the Democratic party to power, to forget all past political differences, and unite with the Republican party in maintaining the cause of true reform.

13. The persistent and tyrannical efforts of the enemies of the Union, by murder and intimidation of the enfranchised citizens, and the ostracisms and proscriptions of the white Republicans of the South, for the purpose of rendering null and void this amendment, merits the condemnation of every honest man.

14. That we heartily endorse the action of President Grant in enforcing the laws when called upon to do so by the proper authorities of the State.

The Prohibitionists of the State met and nominated for Governor, Rev John H.

Lozier, and adopted the following platform :

WHEREAS, The traffic in and use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, is the greatest evil of the present age; and,

WHEREAS, The legal prohibition of said traffic and use of liquors is the prime duty of those who frame and execute laws for the public welfare; and,

WHEREAS, The existing political parties, in their State platforms, have either ignored or repudiated the foregoing principles, the one declaring for license, the other refusing to pass a resolution opposed to the repeal of the existing prohibitory law of our State; therefore,

Resolved, That the temperance people of Iowa are, by this action of these political parties, forced to seek the promotion of their objects by such organizations and combinations as may prove most effective for the success of the temperance cause, without reference to previous political affiliation.

2. That we most cordially approve the policy of the present administration in the settlement of difficulties between ourselves and other nations, by arbitration, instead of appealing to arms; and also the efforts now being made to codify the international laws so that a World's Peace Congress may be established before which all international difficulties may be adjusted, and thus "nations learn war no more."

3. That the desecration of the Christian Sabbath by public amusement, such as target-shooting, dancing, theatrical performance, and kindred practices, together with ordinary business traffic, except by persons conscientiously observing the seventh day of the week as a Sabbath day, augurs evil to the public morals, and that the laws of our State, touching Sabbath desecrations, should be rigidly enforced.

4. That we are in favor of maintaining our free school system at the expense of the whole people, and without the division of our school fund with any sectarian organization whatever, and in favor of such legislation as will secure the education of all children within our State in

the elementary branches of common school education.

5. That the doctrine of professed political parties ought to be, is, and shall continue to be, powerless to control men bound by their convictions to the mountain of great moral principles, and we call upon all concerned in the promotion of public morals to promptly and earnestly rebuke the policy now inaugurated by such professed leaders, and to seek its overthrow.

6. That we earnestly recommend that the temperance people of the several counties promptly form county organizations, looking to the election of such Representatives in our Legislature, and such officers as will enact and enforce laws for the promotion of the foregoing principles, leaving the question of calling a convention for the nomination of State officers and of further organizing to an executive committee to be elected by this convention.

The vote on Governor was officially announced as follows :

S. J. Kirkwood, Rep.....	124,855—31,576
S. Lefler, Dem.....	93,279
J. H. Lozier, Pro.....	1,397

The financial depression during the second administration of Grant was such as to influence the formation of a new party, known as the Greenback party, or, as it was styled in national convention, the National Greenback Labor party. Peter Cooper was the candidate of this party for the Presidency, while the Republicans nominated Rutherford B. Hayes, and the Democrats Samuel J. Tilden. The Greenback men of Iowa held a convention May 10th, at Des Moines, and adopted the following resolutions :

WHEREAS, Labor is the basis of all our wealth, and capital cannot be accumulated except as the product of industry, or human life, given out in the daily labor of the toiling millions; and,

WHEREAS, Money is, in essence, only a certificate of service rendered, and hence the solution

of the financial question lies at the bottom of all true government, and is the paramount issue of the present campaign, in which the Democratic and Republican leaders have failed to take the side of the people; therefore, we, the citizens of Iowa, in mass convention assembled, do thus organize the Independent party of Iowa, and declare our faith in the following principles:

1. That it is the duty of the government to establish a monetary system, based upon the faith and resources of the nation, in harmony with the genius of this government, and adapted to the demands of legitimate business.

2. That we demand the immediate repeal of the specie resumption act of January 14, 1875, and that the circulating notes of our national and State banks, as well as the local currency, be withdrawn from circulation, and their place supplied by a uniform national currency, issued direct from the government, the same to be made a legal tender for all public and private debts, duties on imports not excepted, and interchangeable at the option of the holder for bonds bearing a rate of interest not to exceed 3.65 per cent. per annum.

3. We demand that the present bonded debt of the country be refunded as speedily as possible into registered interchangeable bonds that shall bear interest at a low rate, not exceeding 3.65 per cent. per annum.

4. We are in favor of the repeal of the act of March 18, 1869, making greenbacks payable in coin, and making 5-20 bonds perpetual or payable only in coin, and thus unjustly discriminating in favor of the money interest.

A Greenback State ticket was nominated at a convention held September 20th, and these additional resolutions were adopted:

1. We are in favor of the adoption of the platform of the Indianapolis National Convention.

2. We recognize the rights of capital and its just protection; we condemn all special legislation in its favor.

3. We demand a reduction of official salaries, proportionate to the reduction of the profits on labor.

4. We demand a remonetization of silver.

5. We demand the equality of the soldiers' bounties.

6. We approve and endorse the nomination of Peter Cooper for President, and Samuel F. Cary for Vice-President of the United States.

The following is the ticket nominated: Secretary of State, A. Macready; Auditor of State, Leonard Brown; Treasurer of State, Geo. C. Fry; Register State Land Office, Geo. M. Walker; Superintendent Pub. Instruction, Rev. J. A. Nash; Supreme Judges, Charles Negus, Oliver R. Jones.

The Republicans placed in nomination the following, at a convention held in Des Moines: Secretary of State, Josiah T. Young; Auditor, Buren R. Sherman, Treasurer, Geo. W. Bemis; Register of Land Office, David Secor; Supreme Judges, W. H. Seevers, J. H. Rothrock; Attorney-General, J. F. McJunkin; Superintendent Public Instruction, C. W. VonCoelln. At the same time they adopted as a platform the following:

1. We are for maintaining the unity of the nation sacred and inviolable; for the just and equal rights of all men; for peace, harmony and brotherhood throughout the nation; for men of unsullied honesty, and purity of character and public trust, and for the swift pursuit and unsparing punishment of all dishonest officials, high or low.

2. That we are in favor of, and we demand, a rigid economy in the administration of the government, both State and national.

3. That we favor a currency convertible with coin, and therefore advocate the gradual resumption of specie payment by continuous and speedy steps in that direction.

4. That we demand that all railway and other corporations shall be held in fair and just subjection to the law-making power.

5. That we stand by free education, our school system, taxation of all for its support,

and no diversion of the school fund from the public schools.

6. That we cordially invite immigration from all civilized countries, guaranteeing to emigrants the same political privileges and social and religious freedom we ourselves enjoy, and favoring a free and unsectarian system of common schools for their children with ours.

7. That in James G. Blaine we recognize a pure Republican and patriot, and one well worthy to be chosen as the standard-bearer of the Republican party in the coming campaign.

The Democrats, in convention at Des Moines, August 30th, adopted the following:

Resolved, By the Liberal Democratic party of the State of Iowa, in convention assembled, that we adopt as our platform of principles the resolutions and declarations of the National Convention at St. Louis, and earnestly approve the sentiments of the eminent statesmen of the party, Hon. Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks, so ably presented in their letters of acceptance of the nominations at said convention.

The following is the Democratic ticket: Secretary of State, J. H. Stubenrauch; Treasurer of State, W. Jones; Auditor of State, W. Growneweg; Register of State Land Office, H. C. Ridernour; Attorney-General, J. C. Cook; Judges of Supreme Court, W. I. Hayes, W. Graham. The vote on Secretary of State was as follows:

J. T. Young, Rep. 172,171

J. H. Stubenrauch, Dem. 112,115

A. Macready, Gr. 9,436

Young's majority over all —50,620

In the campaign of 1877 the Republicans met first in convention at Des Moines, June 28, where they nominated the following ticket: Governor, John H. Gear; Lieutenant - Governor, Frank T. Campbell; Supreme Judge, James G. Day;

Supt. of Public Instruction, Carl W. Von Coelln. The following is the platform:

Acting for the Republicans of Iowa, by its authority and its name, this convention declares:

1. The United States of America is a nation, and not a league, by the combined workings of the national and State governments under their respective institutions. The rights of every citizen should be secured at home and protected abroad, and the common welfare promoted. Any failure on the part of either national or State governments to use every possible constitutional power to afford ample protection to their citizens, both at home and abroad, is a criminal neglect of their highest duty.

2. The Republican party has preserved the government in the commencement of the second century of the nation's existence, and its principles are embodied in the great truths spoken at its cradle—that all men are created as equals; that they are endowed by the Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that for the attainment of these ends governments have been instituted among men deriving their justice from the consent of the governed, which consent is evidenced by a majority of the lawful suffrages of citizens, determined in the pursuance of the law. Until these truths are universally recognized and carefully obeyed, the work of the Republican party is unfinished, and the Republican party of Iowa will stand by its colors and fight the good fight to the end.

3. The permanent pacification of the southern section of the Union, and the complete protection of all citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights, is a duty to which the Republican party stands sacredly pledged. The power to provide for the enforcement of the principles embodied in the recent constitutional amendments, is vested by these amendments in the constitution of the United States, and we declare it to be the solemn duty of the legislative and executive departments of the government to put in immediate and vigorous exercise all their powers for removing any just causes of discontent on the part of any class, and for securing

to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of the civil, political and public rights. To this end we imperatively demand of Congress and the Chief Executive a courage and fidelity to these duties which shall not falter until the results are placed beyond doubt or recall.

4. That the public credit should be sacredly maintained, and all the obligations of the government honestly discharged; and that we favor the early attainment of a currency convertible with coin, and therefore advocate the gradual resumption of specie payments by continuous and steady steps in that direction.

5. That the silver dollar having been a legal unit of value from the foundation of the federal government until 1873, the laws under which its coinage was suspended should be repealed at the earliest possible day, and silver made, with gold, a legal tender for the payment of all debts, both public and private. We also believe that the present volume of the currency should be maintained until the wants of trade and commerce demand its further contraction.

6. That the investment of capital in this State should be encouraged by wise and liberal legislation; but we condemn the policy of granting subsidies at public expense, either to individuals or corporations, for their private use.

7. That we demand the most rigid economy in all departments of the government, and that taxation be limited to the actual wants of public expenditure.

8. That we favor a wisely adjusted tariff for revenue.

9. That we hold it to be a solemn obligation of the electors of Iowa to be earnest in securing the election to all positions of public trust of men of honesty and conscience; to administrative affairs, men who will faithfully administer the law; to legislative affairs, men who will represent, upon all questions, the best sentiment of the people, and who will labor earnestly for the enactment of such laws as the best interests of society, temperance and good morals shall demand.

10. That we rejoice in the honorable name of Iowa, that we are proud of the State's achieve-

ments, of the degree of purity with which its public affairs have been conducted, and the soundness of its credit at home and abroad. We pledge to do whatever may be done to preserve unsullied the State's reputation in these regards.

The Greenbackers met at Des Moines, July 12, and nominated, for Governor, D. B. Stubbs; Lieutenant-Governor, A. Macready; Supreme Judge, John Porter; Supt. of Public Instruction, S. T. Ballard. The convention also adopted the following platform:

WHEREAS, Throughout our entire country, labor, the creator of all wealth, is either unemployed or denied its just reward, and all productive interests are paralyzed; and,

WHEREAS, These results have been brought about by class legislation, and the mismanagement of our national finances; and,

WHEREAS, After generations of experience, we are forced to believe that nothing further can be hoped for through the old political parties; therefore we make the following declaration of principles:

1. We demand the unconditional repeal of the specie resumption act of January 14, 1875, and the abandonment of the present suicidal and destructive policy of contraction.

2. We demand the abolition of national banks, and the issue of legal tender paper money, by the government, and made receivable for all dues, public and private.

3. We demand the remonetization of the silver dollar, and making it a full legal tender for the payment of all coin bonds of the government and for all other debts, public and private.

4. We demand the equitable taxation of all property, without favor or privilege.

5. We commend every honest effort for the furtherance of civil service reform.

6. We demand the repeal of all class legislation and the enforcement of such wise and progressive measures as shall secure equality of rights to all legitimate interests, and impartial justice to all persons.

7. We demand a reduction of offices and salaries, to the end that there be less taxation.

8. We demand that the Independents of Iowa sustain and endorse the principles of railroad legislative control, as expressed by the highest judicial authority, not as enemies of public enterprises, but as friends of the whole country and of the people.

9. We demand that all legal means be exhausted to eradicate the traffic in alcoholic beverages, and the abatement of the evil of intemperance.

10. We are opposed to all further subsidies by either the State or general government, for any and all purposes, either to individuals or corporations.

11. We invite the considerate judgment of our fellow citizens; of all political parties, upon these our principles and purposes, and solicit the co-operation of all men in the furtherance of them, as we do believe that upon their acceptance or rejection by the people, the weal or woe of our beloved country depends.

The Democracy met in convention this year at Marshalltown, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, John P. Irish; Lieutenant-Governor, W. C. James; Supreme Judge, H. C. Boardman; Superintendent of Public Instruction, G. D. Cullison. They also resolved—

1. The Democracy of the State of Iowa in convention assembled hereby declare in favor of a tariff for revenue, the only economic home rule, the supremacy of civil over military power, the separation of church and State, equality of all citizens before the law, opposition to the granting by the general government of subsidies to any corporation whatever; and we believe,

2. The destruction of the industry of the country and the pauperism of labor are the inevitable fruit of the vicious laws enacted by the Republican party.

3. That as a means of relieving the distressed portions of the community, and removing the great stringency complained of in business cir-

cles, we demand the immediate repeal of the specie resumption act.

4. That we denounce as an outrage upon the rights of the people the enactment of the Republican measures demonetizing silver, and demand the passage of a law which shall restore to silver its monetary power.

5. That we favor the retention of a green-back currency, and declare against any further contraction, and favor the substitution of greenbacks for national bank bills.

6. We congratulate the country upon the acceptance by the present administration of the constitutional and pacific policy of local self-government in the States of the South, so long advocated by the Democratic party, and which has brought peace and harmony to that section. And in regard to the future financial policy, in the language of our national platform adopted in the New York convention, in 1868, we urge,

7. Payment of the public debts of the United States as rapidly as practicable,—all the money drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the government, economically administered, being honestly applied to such payment when due.

8. The equal taxation of every species of property according to its value.

9. One currency for the government and the people, the laborer and the office-holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder.

10. The right of a State to regulate railroad corporations having been established by the higher court of the country, we now declare that this right must be exercised with due regard to justice, as there is no necessary antagonism between the people and corporation, and the common interests of both demand a speedy restoration of former friendly relations through just legislation on one side, and a cheerful submission thereto on the other.

11. Rights of capital and labor are equally sacred, and alike entitled to legal protection. They have no just cause of quarrel, and the proper relations to each other are adjustable by

national laws, and should not be tampered by legislative interference.

12. That we favor a repeal of the present prohibitory liquor law of the State, and the enactment of a well-regulated license law instead, and all the money derived from license to go to the school fund of the State.

A State Temperance or Prohibition convention assembled at Oskaloosa August 30, and nominated Elias Jessup for Governor, and adopted, as a platform, the following :

WHEREAS, Intemperance is the enemy of all—the drinker, the seller, the financier, the statesman, the educator and the christian; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the temperance people of the State of Iowa, that we hold these truths to be self-evident, and we do hereby declare them as the basis of our political action.

2. We recognize intemperance as the great social, moral, financial and political evil of the present age; that it is not an incident of intelligence and refinement, but is one of the worst relics of barbarism; has produced the lowest and most degraded form of government; and therefore should be overthrown by all republican governments.

3. We claim that all men are endowed by their Creator with the inalienable right of freedom from the destructive effects of intoxicating liquors, and the right to use all lawful and laudible means to defend themselves and their neighbors against the traffic as a beverage within our State.

4. That governments are instituted for the purpose of restraining and prohibiting the evil passions of men, and of promoting and protecting their best interests; and that, therefore, it is the duty of a government to use all its powers to make it as easy as possible for men to do right and as difficult as possible to do wrong.

5. We believe that the prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating liquors is the only sound legislative theory upon which this vexed question can be solved and the nation saved from bankruptcy and demoralization.

Therefore, we insist upon the maintenance and enforcement of our prohibitory law, and upon such amendments thereto as will place ale, wine, and beer under the same condemnation as other intoxicating liquors.

6. That this great evil has long since assumed a political form, and can never be eliminated from politics until our legislatures and courts accomplish its entire overthrow and destruction.

7. We hereby declare that, since we believe prohibition to be the only sound legislative policy, and since law is only brought to bear upon society through its officers, legislative, judicial, and executive, we therefore can and will support only those men who are known to be tried and true temperance prohibitory men.

8. We believe that in the security of home rests the security of State; that women is by her very nature the acknowledged guardian of this sacred shrine; that intemperance is its greatest enemy; therefore we claim that the daughters of this commonwealth, as well as her sons, ought to be allowed to say by their votes, what laws shall be made for the suppression of this evil, and what person shall execute the same.

9. We believe the importation of intoxicating liquors from foreign lands, and their protection by the United States government, while in the hands of the importer, and inter-state commerce in the same, cripple the power of State governments in enacting and enforcing such legislation as is and may be demanded by the people.

The vote on Governor was as follows:

John H. Gear, Rep.....	121,546
D. P. Stubbs, Gr.....	38,228
John P. Irish, Dem.....	79,353
Elias Jessup, Temp.....	10,639

Gear had a majority over Irish of 23,193, but the combined opposition vote was greater by 674.

In 1878 the Greenbackers held the first State convention, assembling at Des Moines April 10th, and nominated for Secretary of State, E. M. Farnsworth;

Treasurer, M. L. Devlin; Auditor, G. V. Swearer; Treasurer, M. Farrington; Attorney-General, General C. H. Jackson; Judge of Supreme Court, J. G. Knapp; Clerk of Supreme Court, Alex. Runyon; Reporter Supreme Court, Geo. W. Rutherford. They adopted the following platform:

WHEREAS, Throughout our entire country the value of real estate is depreciated, industry paralyzed, trade depressed, business income and wages reduced, unparalleled distress inflicted upon the poorer and middle ranks of our people, the land filled with fraud, embezzlement, bankruptcy, crime, suffering, pauperism, and starvation; and

WHEREAS, This state of things has been brought about by legislation in the interest of and dictated by money lenders, bankers, and bondholders; and,

WHEREAS, The limiting of the legal tender quality of greenbacks, the changing of currency bonds into coin bonds, the demonetizing of the silver dollar, the exempting of bonds from taxation, the contraction of the circulating medium, the proposed forced resumption of specie payments, and the prodigal waste of the public lands, were crimes against the people, and so far as possible the results of these criminal acts must be counteracted by judicious legislation.

1. We demand the unconditional repeal of the specie resumption act of January 14th, 1875, and the abandonment of the present suicidal and destructive policy of contraction.

2. We demand the abolition of national banks and the issue of a full legal tender paper money by the government, and receivable for all dues, public and private.

3. We demand the remonetization of the silver dollar, making it a full legal tender for the payment of all coin bonds of the government, and for all other debts, public and private, and that the coinage of silver shall be placed on the same footing as that of the gold.

4. Congress shall provide said money adequate to the full employment of labor, the equit-

able distribution of its products and the requirements of business.

5. We demand that Congress shall not, under any circumstances, authorize the issuance of interest-bearing bonds of any kind or class.

6. The adoption of an American monetary system, as proposed herein, will harmonize all differences in regard to tariff and federal taxation, distribute equitably the joint earnings of capital and labor, secure to the producers of wealth the results of their labor and skill, muster out of service the vast army of idlers, who, under the existing system, grow rich upon the earnings of others, that every man and woman may, by their own efforts, secure a competence, so that the overgrown fortunes and extreme poverty will be seldom found within the limits of our Republic.

7. The Government should, by general enactment, encourage the development of our agricultural, mineral, mechanical, manufacturing and commercial resources, to the end that labor may be fully and profitably employed, but no monopolies should be legalized.

8. The public lands are the common property of the whole people, and should not be sold to speculators, nor granted to railroads or other corporations, but should be donated to actual settlers in limited quantities.

9. It is inconsistent with the genius and spirit of popular government that any species of private or corporate property should be exempt from bearing its just share of the public burdens.

10. That, while the interests of the labor and producing classes throughout the nation are identical, North, South, East and West, and while it is an historic fact that the war of the rebellion was inaugurated in the interests of a class kindred to that which oppresses us, therefore we declare that the Government of the United States shall never pay any part or portion of what is known as the confederate or rebel debt.

11. We demand a constitutional amendment fixing the compensation of all State officers, in-

cluding members and employes of the General Assembly.

12. We demand a general reduction of all county and court expenses, with a reduction of offices, to lessen oppressive taxes.

13. We demand that all just and legal means shall be used for the evils of intemperance.

14. We invite the considerate judgment of our fellow-citizens of all political parties upon these, our principles and purposes, and solicit the co-operation of all men in the furtherance of them, as we do believe that upon their acceptance or rejection by the people, the weal or woe of our beloved country depends.

The Democrats assembled in convention June 7th, and nominated the following ticket: Secretary of State, T. O. Walker; Auditor, Col. Eiboeck; Treasurer, E. D. Fenn; Register of State Land Office, T. S. Bardwell; Judge of Supreme Court, Judge J. C. Knapp; Clerk of Supreme Court, M. V. Gannon; Reporter of Supreme Court, J. B. Elliott; Attorney-General, John Gibbons. The convention adopted the following platform:

We, the Democracy of Iowa, in convention assembled, congratulate the country upon the restoration of home rule to the South and the era of peace brought about in response to the demands of the national Democracy, and make this declaration of principles:

1. In favor of a tariff for revenue only; honest and economical home rule; the supremacy of civil over military power; the separation of the church and State; the equality of all citizens before the law; opposition to granting by the general government of subsidies to any corporation whatever.

2. We believe the financial system of the Republican party has been one of favor to the moneyed monopolies, of unequal taxation, of exemptions of class, and of a remorseless contraction that has destroyed every enterprise which gave employment to labor, and therefore we denounce it, its measures and its men, as

responsible for the financial distress, misery and want which now afflict the nation.

3. Labor and capital have an equal demand upon and equal responsibility to the law.

4. Public officials should be held to strict accountability, defaulters should be severely punished, and riot and disorder promptly suppressed.

5. We deprecate the funding of our non-interest bearing debt, and insist that our bonded debt be refunded at a rate of interest not exceeding four per cent.

6. We favor an equal recognition of gold, silver and United States notes in the discharge of public and private obligations, except where otherwise provided by contract, and to the end that the same be secured, we favor the unconditional repeal of the resumption act, and the coinage of silver on equal conditions with gold. We oppose any further retirement of the United States notes now in circulation, and favor the substitution of United States treasury notes for national bank bills.

7. We declare it as our opinion that it is the duty of the government to take immediate steps to improve our great Western rivers, and that the means provided should be commensurate with the importance and magnitude of the work.

8. Thorough investigation into the election frauds of 1876 should be made, the frauds should be exposed, the truth vindicated, and the criminals punished in accordance with law, wherever found.

9. The management of our State institutions by Republican officials has been and is notoriously corrupt, and a disgrace to the people; we therefore demand a thorough investigation of the same, and the punishment of all parties who have betrayed their trust.

Resolved, That we accept and re-affirm the doctrine of Mr. Tilden upon the war claims as a proper adjustment of the national policy concerning that class of claims upon the public treasury.

The Republicans held their convention June 19, and nominated the following

ticket: Secretary of State, Capt. John A. T. Hull; Auditor, Maj. Buren R. Sherman; Treasurer, George W. Bemis; Register State Land Office, Lieut. James K. Powers; Judge of Supreme Court, Col. J. H. Rothrock. They also adopted the following platform:

1. That the United States of America is a nation, not a league. By the combined workings of the national and State governments, under their respective constitutions, the right of every citizen should be secured at home and abroad, and the common welfare promoted. Any failure on the part of either the national or State governments to use every possible constitutional power to afford ample protection to their citizens, both at home and abroad, is a neglect of their highest duty.

2. Against the assaults of traitors and rebels, the Republican party has preserved these governments, and they represent the great truths spoken to the world by the Declaration of Independence, that "all men are created equal;" that they "are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that for the attainment of these ends, governments have been instituted among men, deriving just powers from the consent of the governed," which consent is evinced by a majority of the lawful suffrages of the citizens, determined in pursuance of law; and in order that this end may be justly and fully reached, the Republican party of Iowa demands that every qualified elector in every State, North and South, Democrat or Republican, white or black, shall be permitted, undisturbed by force and unawed by fear, to vote at all elections at the place prescribed by law, and nowhere else, just once, and no more than once; and that every vote so cast shall be honestly counted, and that every person chosen by such votes to any office shall be freely inducted into it, and effectively supported in the discharge of his duties; and every well informed person knows that with such freedom of elective action and honest administration as are herein demanded, at least five of the Southern States are

Republican by a large majority, and that they are now in the hands of the Democratic party, solely through force, fraud, intimidation, and failure to enforce the principles herein set forth.

3. The permanent pacification of the southern section of the Union, and the complete protection of all its citizens in all their civil, political, personal and property rights, is a duty to which the Republican party stands sacredly pledged. In order to redeem this pledge, it placed the recent amendments in the constitution of the United States, and upon the righteous basis of said amendments it will go forward in the work of pacification until peace shall come through right doing, and contentment through justice.

4. The Democratic dogma of "home rule," which seeks to shut out from participation in the political affairs of the southern States all citizens who oppose the Democratic party and are not natives of said States, and its obedience to the spirit to which every man from the north, of republican sentiments, is termed a "carpet-bagger," is hereby denounced as the worst phase of State rights yet developed, and we demand for the people of Iowa absolute freedom to go whithersoever they may please within the limits of the nation, to utter their sentiments by speech or by press upon all subjects touching their interests, and all matters of public concern.

5. That the armed conflict between the traitors and the rebels who sought to destroy the republic, and the patriots who defended it, was more than a trial of physical force between Greeks. It was a struggle of right against wrong, of a true civilization against a false one, of a good government against anarchy, of patriots against traitors, wherein the Republican party was the defender of right, the champion of a true civilization, the promoter of good government, and in whose ranks patriots marched against traitors; and who ever fails to regard the Republican party from this standpoint and in this light, fails to comprehend its character, its achievements, its purposes, and its duties, and whoever treats with the Democratic party from any other standpoint, manifests incapacity

to understand palpable facts, and will be overwhelmed with disaster.

6. That the soldiers who fought the battles of the republic are entitled to special credit for the heroism which they displayed, for their unselfish devotion to liberty and order, and for the great fact that the war "turned out as it did;" and discredit, in like degree, attaches to the traitors and rebels who fought to destroy the nation. Whoever fails to appreciate these facts, is derelict in the duty he owes to the party.

7. That the Republican party is the party of order as opposed to all lawlessness in whatever quarter the same may arise, or in whatever form it may appear.

8. That the wisdom of the financial policy of the Republican party is made manifest by its results. It has brought specie and paper practically together months before the date fixed by law for the resumption of specie payment by the government; it has given to all classes money of the same value; it has placed our nation on an equal footing with the other great nations of the world in all matters of financial concern; it has promoted the refunding of the national debt at a low rate of interest; it has maintained the national credit; and any change in this policy which tends to obstruct it in its work of restoring specie payment, whereby paper currency becomes absolutely as valuable as gold and silver standard coin; of reviving business, promoting industry, and maintaining the public credit, is hereby denounced as wholly evil and injurious to the best interest of the country.

9. That the organized raid on the treasury by the Southern Democratic members of Congress, for payment of hundreds of millions of dollars of rebel war claims, is an unparalleled impudence, and a present danger against the success of which the triumph of the Republican party is our only security.

10. That we favor a wisely adjusted tariff for revenue.

11. In the matter of the faithful administration of the public funds, the Republican party challenges the closest scrutiny, and invites comparison with any and all other agencies in pub-

lic or private affairs. Notwithstanding the vast sums, amounting to thousands of millions of dollars, collected and distributed by Republican administration, the percentage of loss is less than can be shown by any other political party that has ever been entrusted with the control of public affairs, or by individuals in their own private business. This shows that the charge of corruption made against the Republican party is as groundlessly impudent as was the attempt of the Southern Democracy to destroy the Union wantonly wicked and atrociously cruel.

12. The title to the Presidential term was definitely and finally settled by the forty-fourth Congress, and any attempt to open it is dangerous, illegal, and unconstitutional, and the Republican party of Iowa will resist all efforts not founded on the constitution and the existing laws to displace the present possessor of said title, and it is a source of sincere congratulation that the firm attitude assumed by the Republican party of the country in this regard forced a majority of the House of Representatives to disavow the real but covert purposes of the so-called Potter investigation.

13. That the efforts of the Democratic party in Congress to cripple and render inefficient the army and navy of the United States is most earnestly condemned, and all efforts looking to a permanent reduction of the same, with a view to a future reorganization, whereby the official stations may be in whole or in part supplied by officers who engaged in rebellion against the nation, who hold to the doctrine of secession, and who acknowledge primary allegiance to a State, are hereby denounced as dangerous to the peace of the country and to the permanence of the Union.

14. That it is not only the right, but the duty, of every good citizen at party caucus, in the party conventions, and at the polls, to use his best efforts to secure the nomination and election of good men to places of official trust, and we disapprove of all interference with the perfect freedom of action of any citizen in the exercise of said right and in the discharge of said duty.

15. That personal temperance is a most commendable virtue in a people, and the practical popular movement now active throughout the State, for the promotion of temperance, has our most profound respect, sympathy, and approval.

16. That we demand the most rigid economy in all departments of the public service, and rigid retrenchment in all public expenses in all possible directions, and the reduction of taxation to the lowest limits consistent with efficient public service. In the direction of such economy and retrenchment, we heartily commend the action of the Republican legislature in reducing the expenses of the State in the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, and this example set by the State, should be followed in all other departments of our government.

17. That the Republican party of Iowa demands an honest, faithful and efficient discharge of duty by all officers, whether federal, State, county or municipal, and requires a full, fair, and impartial and searching investigation into the official conduct of all officials and the business of all officers, without regard to party or personal association, and whenever or wherever fraud and dishonesty are discovered, the Republicans of Iowa demand the prompt punishment of the guilty parties. "Let no guilty man escape."

A fusion ticket, composed of Greenbackers and Democrats, was agreed on September 29th, as follows: Secretary of State, E. M. Farnsworth (Greenbacker); Auditor, Jos. Eiboeck (Democrat); Treasurer, M. L. Devin (Greenbacker); Register of Land Office, M. Farrington (Greenbacker); Judge of Supreme Court, Joseph C. Knapp (Democrat); Attorney-General, John Gibbons (Democrat); Clerk of Supreme Court, Alex. Runyon (Greenbacker); Reporter of Supreme Court, John B. Elliott (Democrat). On Secretary of State the vote was as follows:

J. A. T. Hull, Rep.....134,544
E. M. Farnsworth, Fusion.....125,087

T. O. Walker, Dem..... 1,302

Hull, over all 8,055

The Democrats held a convention May 21, 1879, at Council Bluffs, and nominated the following State ticket: Governor, H. H. Trimble; Lieutenant-Governor, J. Y. Yeomans; Judge of Supreme Court, Reuben Noble; Supt. of Public Instruction, Erwin Baker. The platform adopted by the convention is here given:

Resolved, That the Democratic party now, as in the past, insists that our liberties depend upon the strict construction and observance of the constitution of the United States and all its amendments.

2. That the States and the general government should be sternly restrained to their respective spheres, and to the exercise only of the powers granted and reserved by the constitution.

3. That the policy of the Republican party, by which it inflates the importance of the States when necessary to cover the theft of the Presidency, and in turn magnifies the functions of the general government to cover the coercion of the States into the endorsement of the partisan will of the fraudulent executive, is full of evil and fruitful of danger.

4. That such a policy is intended to array section against section, the States against the general government, and it against the States in turn, for the purpose of destroying the freedom of both, and teaching the people to look to a strong government as a shelter from the anarchy its advocates have planned.

5. That evidences of these nefarious purposes is furnished by the present attitude of the Republican party, which is arrayed against a free ballot, on which depend all the liberties secured to us by the constitution.

6. That we view with alarm the determination of the Republican party, through the fraudulent executive, to deprive this republic of its army, so necessary to the defence of its frontier, and its protection from foreign and domestic enemies, by vetoing appropriations for the pay

and support of our soldiers, unless they can be used to force voters to record the mere will of the executive.

7. That we hail the Democratic Senators and Representatives in Congress as worthy the heroic lineage of American citizens, for standing firmly for the American idea in government as against the despotic theory from which our revolutionary fathers revolted, and we ask all lovers of liberty to join us and them in a protest against the change in our form of government proposed by the Republican party, which will substitute the will of one man for that of the majority of all the people.

8. That we are in favor of the substitution of United States treasury notes for national bank notes, and of the abolition of national banks as banks of issue; that the government of the United States issue the money for the people; and, further, that we favor a reduction of the bonded debt of the United States as fast as practicable, and the application of the idle money in the treasury to that purpose.

9. That we favor the free and unlimited coinage of the silver dollar of 412½ grains, and providing certificates for silver bullion which may be deposited in the United States treasury, the same to be legal tender for all purposes.

10. That we favor a tariff for revenue only.

11. That we are in favor of economy in public expenditures, including reduction of salaries local and general wherever they may be deemed excessive; and also a reduction in the number of officials.

12. That the Democratic party of Iowa is desirous of promoting temperance, and, being opposed to free whisky, it is in favor of a judicious license law.

13. That we favor holding all public servants to a strict accountability, and their prompt and severe punishment for all thefts of public money and maladministration of public office.

A Temperance convention was held at Cedar Rapids June 16th, and adopted the following platform :

Resolved, We recognize the traffic in intoxicating liquors as the great moral, financial, social, and political evil of the present age; that it is one of the worst relics of barbarism; that it has always been the moving cause of crime, and is, therefore, subversive of our republican form of government, and should be overthrown.

2. We believe that the prohibition of the traffic of intoxicating liquors is the only sound legislative theory upon which this vexed question can be solved and the nation saved from bankruptcy and demoralization; therefore, we insist upon the maintenance and enforcement of our prohibitory liquor law, and upon such amendments by the next Legislature of the State of Iowa as will place ale, wine, and beer under the same condemnation as other intoxicating liquors.

3. We believe that in the security of home rests the security of the State; that woman is by her very nature the acknowledged guardian of this sacred shrine, and that intemperance is its greatest enemy, therefore we claim that the daughters of this commonwealth, as well as her sons, be allowed to say, by their vote, what laws should be made for the suppression of this evil, and what persons shall execute the same.

4. That the present movement inaugurated by the temperance organizations of the State to prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors, except for mechanical and medical purposes, including malt and wine liquors, meets our active support.

5. That we, as the Prohibitionists of the State of Iowa, in view of the great questions of public interest effecting the perpetuity of our general government, which are now absorbing the thought and action of all our people, deem it inexpedient and unwise to nominate a State prohibitory ticket at the present time.

A portion of the convention in favor of the nomination of a State ticket seceded, and nominated a State ticket, headed by G. T. Carpenter for Governor. Mr. Carpenter declining, D. R. Dungan was substituted. The rest of the ticket was composed

as follows: Lieutenant-Governor, Frank T. Campbell; Judge of the Supreme Court, J. M. Beck; Supt. of Public Instruction, J. A. Nash.

The Greenbackers assembled at Des Moines May 28th, and nominated a ticket as follows: Governor, Daniel Campbell; Lieutenant-Governor, M. M. Moore; Supreme Judge, M. H. Jones; Supt. of Public Instruction, J. A. Nash. The following platform was adopted:

WHEREAS, The sovereign and supreme power of the American Union is vested in the free will of the citizens thereof, who have an equal and unquestionable right to express that will as to them seems best adapted to secure the peace, perpetuate the liberty, and promote the prosperity of each individual, as well as to enhance and protect the common welfare of our country; and,

WHEREAS, This power has been delegated to unworthy servants, who have diverted it from its original purpose, whereby grievous wrongs have been perpetrated on the masses of the people, subjecting them to gross injustice, widespread poverty, untold privations, and business paralyzation; and,

WHEREAS, These grievances have been greatly augmented by limiting the legal-tender quality of the greenbacks; by loaning the credit of the government to national bank corporations; by changing government bonds into coin bonds, and making the same exclusively payable in gold, by the conversion of a non-interest bearing circulating medium into an interest bearing government debt; by defrauding labor of employment; by the ruinous shrinkage in the value of property; by the depression of business; by the wilful restrictions placed upon the remonetization of the silver dollar; by the exemption of capital from its just share of the burden of taxation; by the contraction of the greenback currency; by the forced resumption of specie payment; by the increase in the purchasing power of money, and its attendant hardships on the debtor class; by declaring poverty a crime, and

providing punishment therefor; by the criminal waste of the public domain, through enormous grants of land to railroad corporations; by oppressive taxation; by high rates of interest for the use of money; by exorbitant salaries and fees to public officers; by official corruption in the administration of public affairs; and,

WHEREAS, A moneyed despotism has grown up in our land out of this state of affairs, which controls the law-making power of our country, dictates judicial decisions, wields an undue influence over the chief executive of the nation—in the consideration of the laws passed for the benefit of the people, thus enabling the money power to carry on its schemes of public plunder, under and by which colossal fortunes have been gathered in the hands of the ambitious and unscrupulous men whose interests are at war with the interests of the people, hostile to popular government, and deaf to the demands of honest toil; therefore, we, the representatives of the Union Greenback Labor Party of Iowa, adopt the following as our platform of principles:

1. The general government alone to issue money; the amount in circulation to be fixed by a constitutional amendment upon a *per capita* basis; calling in of all United States bonds, and the payment of them in full legal-tender money.

2. That the national banks, as banks of issue, must be abolished by law, and the legal tender greenback money of the government of the United States shall be substituted for their circulation.

3. That we demand the unlimited coinage of the silver dollar of the present standard weight and fineness.

4. That the American people owe a debt of gratitude to the Union soldiers that can never be fully paid, and in recognition of their patriotic services we endorse the arrearages of pensions, and favor the passage of a bill providing for the equalization of bounties similar to the one vetoed by ex-President Grant.

5. That we view with grave apprehension the continued oppression of the people by corporate powers; and while we execrate the inhuman treatment of the Union soldiers in prison

pens of the South during the rebellion, we condemn the violence of partisan spirit in the legislative halls of Congress, which seeks to revive the dead issue of the past while conspiring against and deliberately refusing to provide measures of relief adequate to the living necessities of the present.

6. That it is the right and duty of all qualified electors of any State in the Union to vote according to their conscientious convictions, and to have that vote honestly and fairly counted; and that any attempt to interfere with that right, either by threats of bands of armed men or the use of troops at the polls, or by fraud in conducting the election, or bribery in making out the returns, or by threats to dismiss from service, or any other means by which that right is abridged, is a crime that should be severely punished.

7. That the office-holders of our country are the servants and not the masters of the people, and that these officers should be removed and punished to the full extent of the law whenever they betray the public trust confided to them; and we demand that all official fees and salaries, commencing with the President, should be reduced from twenty-five to fifty per cent.; and we further demand the strictest economy in the administration of our courts of justice, and in all other federal and State officers.

8. That we highly commend the moral reform of men and the elevation of families by agencies of the temperance cause, and demand the use of all just and legal means for the suppression of the evils of intemperance.

9. That all real estate be assessed to the owner, and the tax thereon be paid by him, provided, that in case there is a mortgage or vendor's lien upon the land, and he pays the whole tax, that he may deduct, as payment on said lien, the *pro rata* share of the tax.

10. That the revenue law of the State shall be amended so that the penalty or interest on the sale of delinquent taxes should not exceed the sum of ten per cent. per annum, and that the time of redemption shall be extended to a term of five years.

11. We favor the repeal of the present railroad commissioners' law, and the adoption of a suitable legislative action to reduce and equalize freight

12. That the prison convict labor shall never come in competition with free labor, by the contract system, under any name.

Resolved, That we approve the bold and independent stand taken by our Greenback representatives in Congress; and we especially endorse the conduct of Messrs. Weaver and Gillette in their conduct with the combined opposition of both old parties.

2. That the nominees of this convention are the candidates of the Greenback party of Iowa, and in no case will we recognize the right of any person or persons to alter or change the ticket here nominated, except to fill vacancies occasioned by death, in which case the central committee shall not place on the ticket the names of any person or persons who are identified with either of the old parties.

The Republicans assembled at Des Moines, June 11, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, John H. Gear; Lieutenant-Governor, Frank T. Campbell; Supreme Judge, J. M. Beck; Supt. of Public Instruction, C. W. Von Coelln. A platform was adopted as follows:

1. That the United States of America is a nation, not a league. This is the doctrine of the constitution, confirmed by the result of the war of the rebellion. The Democratic party denies this, and opposes to it the doctrine of State rights, which includes the power of a State to dissolve its connection with the Union, therefore it is dangerous to the national life to trust it to the Democratic party.

2. Upon the foregoing doctrine of nationality depends the power of the republic to protect its citizens in all other rights, both at home and abroad, and from its denial by the Democratic party have resulted the barbarous outrages perpetrated on citizens in all of the disturbed sections of the Southern States, and redress can be

had alone through the administration of public affairs in the several departments of the government by the Republican party.

3. We denounce the attempt of the Democratic party in Congress to render the federal elections insecure by the repeal of the election laws of the United States as dangerous to a free and pure expression of the voice of the people through the ballot-box, and as tending to subject said elections to the dominations of the bulldozing elements of the Southern States, and of repeaters and promoters of fraud in the city of New York and elsewhere, and the resistance made to the accomplishment of this result by the Republican Senators and Representatives in Congress, and by President Hayes in his veto messages, is accorded our profound commendation.

4. That we approve of the financial policy of the Republican party, and refer with pride to its results. The Southern Democratic rebellion for the perpetuation of slavery and the enforcement of State rights forced an enormous interest-bearing debt upon the people, which, in August, 1865, reached its highest point, and then amounted to \$2,381,530,294.96, requiring an annual interest payment of \$150,977,697.87. On the 1st of August next, when the Republican refunding operations will be completed, this Democratic debt will be reduced to \$1,797,643,700.00, with an annual interest charge of but \$83,778,777.50, showing a reduction in the principal of \$583,886,594.96, and of the annual interest charge of \$57,203,619.37; and we declare this debt shall be honestly paid in honest money, and to this end are in favor of keeping our coin circulation at its largest practicable volume, and of maintaining our paper currency where the Republican party has placed it—at par with coin; and to the further end that the dollar earned by labor shall be worth as much as the dollar earned by capital.

5. Concerning further financial legislation, we say, let us have peace, undisturbed by Congressional tinkering, that our business interests may revive, investments of more idle capital be encouraged, commercial interests fostered, and the general welfare promoted.

6. The profit arising from the coinage of gold and silver should inure to the benefits of the government, and not to the advantage of private owners of bullion, as this tends to diminish the burdens of the tax-payers, and no part of the tax-paying currency should be converted into the new tax-paying list.

7. We favor a wisely-adjusted tariff for revenue.

8. We demand a strict economy in the imposition of public taxes and expenditures of public money, and such just reduction and equalization of the salaries and fees of public officers as shall place them on an equality with like positions in private employment.

9. That we renew our expression of profound gratitude to the soldiers and sailors of the Union, and denounce the removal of employees of this class by the Democrats in Congress, and the appointment, in their stead, of members of the Confederate army.

10. That we re-affirm the position of the Republican party heretofore expressed upon the subject of temperance and prohibition.

The vote on Governor was as follows :

John H. Gear, Rep.....	157,571
H. H. Trimble, Dem.....	85,056
F. T. Campbell, Gr.....	45,438
D. R. Dungan, Temp.....	3,258
Gear, over all.....	23,828

The campaign of 1880 was an exciting one. James A. Garfield was the Republican candidate for the Presidency; Winfield S. Hancock, the Democratic; James B. Weaver, the Greenback; Neal Dow, the Prohibition. The Republicans of Iowa were first in the field this year, meeting in convention at Des Moines April 7th, and nominating for Secretary of State, J. A. T. Hull; Treasurer, E. H. Conger; Auditor, W. V. Lucas; Attorney-General, Smith McPherson; Register of State Land Office, J. K. Powers. They also resolved—

1. That we insist on the nomination of well-known Republicans of national reputation for

ability, purity and experience in public affairs, and adhesion to Republican principles, for President and Vice-President of the United States, by the National Republican Convention.

2. That, as Republicans of Iowa, recognizing in the Hon. James G. Blaine a man of tried integrity, of uncompromising loyalty and patriotism, of commanding ability both as a leader and statesman, and a fearless advocate of the principles which have preserved the Union and given undying luster to the party of which he is the admired representative, we take pleasure in recording the fact that he is the preference of the Republicans of Iowa for the office of President of the United States. And while we pledge ourselves to support the nominee of the Chicago convention, we nevertheless declare it is our conviction that no other candidate will develop the enthusiasm or call out the number of votes that would be polled by the American people for James G. Blaine, as the standard-bearer of the Republican party in the national contest of 1880.

3. That the delegation of this convention to Chicago be instructed to cast the vote of Iowa as a unit; and that the delegation be further instructed to use all honorable means to secure the nomination for President of the Hon. James G. Blaine.

The Greenback party assembled in convention May 19th, at Des Moines and nominated Secretary of State, G. M. Walker; Treasurer of State, Matthew Farrington; Auditor of State, G. V. Swearingen; Attorney-General, W. A. Spurrier; Register of State Land-Office, Thos. Hooker. The following is the platform adopted :

We, the National Greenback Labor Party of Iowa, decide, as our first broad principle of faith, that that which is created is subservient to the power that created it.

Resolved, That all currency, whether metallic or paper, necessary for use and convenience of the people, should be issued and controlled by the government, and not by or through the bank corporations of the country; and when so issued

shall be a full legal tender for the payments of all debts, public and private.

2. That so much of the interest bearing debt of the United States as shall become redeemable in the year 1881, or prior thereto, being in amount \$782,000,000, shall not be refunded beyond the power of the government to call in said obligations and pay them at any time, but shall be paid as rapidly as possible, and according to contract. To enable the government to meet these obligations, the mints of the United States should be operated to their full capacity in the coinage of standard silver dollars, and such other coinage as the business of the country may require.

3. That as the producing classes are now enslaved by interest-bearing debt, therefore we are unalterably opposed to all bonded indebtedness.

4. That the payment of the bond in coin, originally payable in lawful money, was a gift to the bond-holder, and the payment of the soldiers in paper, when by contract payable in coin, was and is an unjust discrimination in favor of the bondholder; therefore, we demand, in justice to the soldier, that he be paid according to contract.

5. That we are opposed to the importation of Chinese semi-barbarous labor, regarding it as a paralyzing and degrading system, that will, unless checked, undermine American free labor.

6. That we demand the immediate passage by Congress of a law for the equalization of soldiers' bounties similar to the one vetoed by President Grant.

7. That the right of suffrage, free press and speech, are the inalienable rights of every citizen of the United States.

8. That we denounce the discrimination between government clerks and government laborers, the clerks working six hours and the laborers ten hours.

9. That we are opposed to a large standing army, either national or State, in times of profound peace, eating out the substance of the people.

10. That we will continue to agitate the subject of reform in this State, until official salaries shall bear a just proportion to the incomes of the people who pay them.

11. That the last legislature of our State, in failing to pass the innocent purchaser bill, the bill to reduce court expenses, the bill to protect the destruction of sheep from the ravages of dogs, the bill to cut down our tax penalties, the bill to reduce the rate of interest, have neglected the best interests of the State, and ought to be turned out of power.

12. That the State should not sell contract labor to compete with free labor.

13. That as citizens of Iowa we feel proud of, and extend our heartfelt gratitude to Messrs. Weaver and Gillette, for their noble and untiring efforts in the halls of Congress to secure the rights of the worthy toiling millions.

14. That we, as the National Greenback Labor Party, know no North, no South, no East, no West.

15. That all banks of issue and all monopolies must go.

The Democrats met at Des Moines, September 2d, and nominated a ticket as follows: For Secretary of State, A. B. Keith; Treasurer, Martin Blim; Auditor, Chas. I. Barker; Attorney-General, C. A. Clark; Register of State Land-Office, C. A. Dougherty. They also resolved:

1. We, the Democracy of Iowa, in delegate convention assembled, endorse the platform of the party adopted at Cincinnati, and pledge our earnest efforts in its behalf.

2. The Democracy of Iowa are heartily in favor of the national nominees, Hancock and English, as they give a decided assurance of pure and more thoroughly careful administration of national affairs.

3. We are in favor of a judicious license law, and condemn all efforts to legislate against those natural rights which do not trespass upon those belonging to the whole community, and we applaud the action of our representatives at

Des Moines in the Eighteenth General Assembly for their manly and able opposition to the attempt at sumptuary legislation made by a Republican legislature.

The vote on Secretary of State stood as follows:

J. A. T. Hull, Rep.....	184,166
A. B. Keith, Dem.....	105,760
G. M. Walker, Gr.....	32,780
Scattering.....	422

Hull over all..... — 45,204

In the campaign of 1881, the first convention held was by the Democrats, at Des Moines, June 16. They nominated for Governor, L. G. Kinne; Lieutenant-Governor, J. M. Walker; Judge of Supreme Court, H. B. Hendershott; Supt. of Public Instruction, W. H. Butler. The convention adopted the following platform:

The Democratic party of Iowa, in convention assembled, re-affirm the national platforms of 1876 and 1880, demand strict economy in all public expenditures, a strict accountability of all public servants, and declares—

1. For tariff reform, ultimating in simpler revenue system, with commercial freedom as its issue.

2. That we oppose all sumptuary laws, and the proposed prohibitory amendment to the constitution in all its steps and stages as the most offensive form of sumptuary regulation.

3. That the great agricultural and producing interests of the country should be emancipated from the burdens of monopoly put upon them by Republican rule, and as a feature of such relief, for the cheapening of transportation by government appropriations for improvement of the Mississippi river, its navigable tributaries and other water-ways.

4. That we execrate the constant official corruption grown into Republican practice, and that the demand of our national platform for civil service reform is freshly emphasized by the immoral spectacle of Republican factions dis-

turbing the public peace, not by the agitation of great measures of statesmanship, but by a vulgar quarrel over the partition of public spoils, and a squabble for the opportunities of official theft.

The Greenback convention was held at Marshalltown, June 2, and the following ticket nominated: Governor, D. M. Clark; Lieutenant-Governor, James M. Holland; Supt. of Public Instruction, Mrs. A. M. Swain; Supreme Judge, W. W. Williamson. The following platform was adopted by the convention:

1. The right to make and issue money is a sovereign constitutional power to be maintained by the people for the common benefit. We demand the abolition of all banks of issue, and the substitution of full legal tender greenbacks in lieu of their notes.

2. We oppose the refunding of the national debt or the issue of interest-bearing non-payable bonds upon any pretext, and demand the payment and destruction of those outstanding at the earliest possible moment.

3. We demand a gradual income tax, whereby capital shall bear a just share of the public burden.

4. We regard the act substituting a railroad commission for laws governing freight rates in the State as a fraud secured by the railroad companies through a Republican legislature, and demand its repeal. While we favor liberal national appropriations for the creation and improvement of water-ways, we demand laws protecting the people of Iowa from discrimination, pooling, watering of stock, drawbacks or rebates, and all unjust charges on the part of railroads, until such time as the people, who built most of these roads with land grants, taxes and subsidies, shall own and operate or fully control them.

5. We demand a revision of our patent right laws, placing a fair limit upon the royalties of inventors, and protecting the people from injustice.

6. We demand that all land grants forfeited by reason of the non-fulfillment of conditions by

railroad companies shall be at once reclaimed by the government, and henceforth that the public domain be reserved exclusively for homesteaders or actual settlers.

7. We demand absolutely Democratic rules for the government of Congress and State legislatures, placing all representatives of the people upon an equal footing, and taking from all committees a veto power upon proposed legislation.

8. We denounce as most dangerous the restrictions of the right of suffrage in many States, and its abolition in the District of Columbia, and demand equal political rights for all men and women.

9. Believing that all questions affecting the public interest should be decided by the people, we favor the submission of the proposed constitutional amendment to the popular vote.

10. We demand that all ballots in this State shall be of uniform size, color and material, and that each party having a State organization shall have one member on the election board of each township precinct.

11. We favor the abolition of the electoral college, and the election of President, Vice-President and Senators of the United States by a direct vote of the people.

12. In the furtherance of these ends, we ask the co-operation of all men and women, without regard to previous party affiliation or prejudice.

The Republicans met at Des Moines, June 7, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, Buren R. Sherman; Lieutenant-Governor, Orlando H. Manning; Supt. of Public Instruction, John W. Akers; Judge of Supreme Court, Austin Adams. The convention also adopted the following platform:

We, the representatives of the Republican party of Iowa, demand anew of the people of the State their fullest confidence and support, because of the faithfulness of the party, in the State and in the nation, to party pledges; because of the marvelous devotion it has shown in support of the Union; because of its abhorrence

of slavery and polygamy, and of its successful efforts to crush the one, and of its persistent struggle to get rid of the other, sure to go on to its final extirpation; because of its active interest in the relief of struggling and oppressed humanity everywhere; because of its determination to abolish all inequalities of citizenship, to give all men of all races and nationalities in this land equality of civil and political rights; because of its efforts to establish temperance, to educate the people and build up all moral forces; because it has been earnest in its efforts toward honest and economical government, and has been swift to correct abuses when it has discovered them; because it has steadily maintained the financial honor of the nation, is rapidly discharging its great war debt, and has made the recent financial history of the government the marvel of nations; because it has protected the labor of the country, and built up its agricultural and manufacturing interests, and promoted the means of internal commerce by judicial legislation; because it is positive and progressive, and will, in the future, as in the past, prove its capacity to grapple promptly and successfully with every emergency of the nation, and with every question affecting the people's interests; and, finally, because it will secure a complete and lasting unification of the country, entire peace and concord, upon the statute basis of free schools, free speech, a free press and a free ballot.

In the spirit of the purpose that has redeemed former pledges and produced these results, the Republican party of Iowa resolves—

1. We re-affirm the Republican national platform of 1880, and insist upon its enforcement in its relation to the several affairs of the nation, the States and the Territories, in order that sound policies shall prevail in the nation, and ample protection be afforded to its citizens in all of their rights of citizenship in the several States; and that the territories be made as absolutely free from the debasing presence and pernicious influences of polygamy as the States now are of slavery.

2. We congratulate this country upon the election of James A. Garfield, and the national

administration upon the vigorous manner in which it has undertaken to ferret out fraud and suppress extravagance in public expenditures, to secure the personal and commercial rights of our people abroad, to deal justly with the Indian wards of the government, and upon the conspicuous success of its financial policy.

3. That we are in hearty sympathy with the spirit of recent conventions for supplementing and improving the great water routes of the nation, and cordially endorse all measures which look toward a practical and judicious improvement of the magnificent water-ways which nature has afforded us for cheaply transporting the immense commerce of the States, and therefore developing the immense resources of the interior of our national domain.

4. That we recognize railways as one of the most potent agencies in our national progress, but one which by reason of its relation to the people, must be kept subordinate to the interests of the people, and within the legislative control of Congress and the State. That in the spirit of its usefulness, it must be dealt with in fairness and without injustice. But we are in accord with the popular demand, that the unquestionable legislative power shall be used to protect the people from any abuse and unjust exactions.

5. That the plenary power of Congress over the subject of patent, should be so exercised as to protect the people against the wrongs and abuses which have been developed and are practiced under the present system of laws relating to patent rights, and we ask our senators and representatives in Congress, to lend their best efforts to the accomplishment of this end.

6. That the position attained in our commerce by American meats and live animals, demand the enactment of effective legislation by both the nation and the States, for the suppression of such diseases as are calculated to interfere with this important feature of our foreign trade.

7. That in pursuance of the uniform justice of the Republican party to observe the pledges and perform the promises made and given in its platform, we declare that the provisions in the

platform of 1879, for the submission of the so-called prohibitory amendment of the constitution of Iowa, to a vote of the people at a special and non-partisan election should be enforced, in order that the good faith of the party may be maintained, and that the people

in this government of the people, by the people, and for the people, may have an opportunity to express their wishes concerning the pending amendment, regardless of party affiliations, and with perfect freedom from all party restraint and influences.

CHAPTER XI.

TERRITORIAL AND STATE OFFICERS—A RETROSPECT.

In the limited space of this State history, sketches of the various Territorial and State officers cannot be given, though they would be of great interest. It is thought best, however, to insert sketches of the three Territorial Governors. These have been prepared by Hon. Samuel Murdock, of Clayton county, a gentleman than whom none are better qualified for the task.

ROBERT LUCAS.

In the spring of 1832 the celebrated Indian Chief, Black Hawk, in violation of the treaty of St. Louis in 1804, which he himself had ratified in 1816, and again partially ratified in 1831, started with his band, composing a part of the Sac and Fox Indians, ascended Rock River to a considerable distance, where he took up a strong military position.

Gen. Atkinson, with a large number of United States troops and volunteers from

the surrounding country, immediately pursued him, with the intention of forcing the cunning chief either to retire or give him battle. And in compliance with this resolution, he dispatched forward Major Stillman, with three or four hundred volunteers, to reconnoitre the position of Black Hawk. But Stillman had before him a "Warrior tried;" a man who had been born and cradled upon the battle-field; one who had followed his father through many a hard-fought battle with the Cherokees; one who had stood shoulder to shoulder with Tecumseh at Brownstown and the Thames; one who, by experience, understood both the tactics of the white man and the Indian; one who had mingled in the strife and carnage of every desperate and bloody battle along the whole western border for nearly half a century before. As soon as he heard that Stillman was approaching his camp, he made preparations to meet him, and in doing this he planned and accomplished one of the greatest and most

skillful military stratagems known to modern times.

Stillman, underrating the character of the man before him, rushed, with his whole force, into the very jaws of death; his troops were thrown into the worst kind of disorder, and fell around him dead and dying over the field.

Bravely did Stillman attempt to rally his men and bring them into order, which he came very near doing; but the eagle eye of an old warrior was looking over that field, and just at the moment when the tide of battle seemed to hang in a balance, this brave old warrior puts himself at the head of a chosen number of his gallant braves, and with a yell that sent a thrill through many a bold and daring heart, rushed to the charge, dealing death and destruction in his way.

Stillman ordered his men to fall back, but all was now utter confusion, and the retreat became a perfect rout. Thus, sir, commenced the short and bloody "Black Hawk War," a war in which few laurels were won, and nothing found to admire save the daring bravery of the savage commander. It is not my purpose to follow it further; its history is a history of the most disgraceful outrages and vile treacheries on the part of the Americans; and but for the noble conduct of the gallant Dodge connected with it, ought to be blotted forever from the recollections of American history.

The war ended by the capture of "Black Hawk" through the treachery of the Winnebago; and a treaty was concluded with him on the 21st of September, 1832, at Rock Island, by which he ceded to the United States a large tract of land, west

of the Mississippi, which became known as the "Black Hawk Purchase." This war had its important effects in the history of the Great West; it brought into notice the rich valley of the Rock river; it laid open to view the wealth and treasures locked up for past ages in the lead mines of Wisconsin; it opened to the view of the emigrant a rich and fertile valley, lying between the Mississippi on one side and the Missouri on the other; and long before the stipulations of the treaty of 1832 could be carried out, thousands rushed pell mell into the new land, mingling savage and civilized life together.

The National Legislature has never yet been able to keep up in making the necessary laws for their protection, with the great tide of civilization, as it rolls onward, year after year, upon the heels of retreating savages.

On the 20th of April, 1836, Congress passed a law for the organization of the Territory of Wisconsin, by the provisions of which the northern boundary of Wisconsin extended west in a zigzag direction from a point opposite the main channel of Green Bay through Lake Superior, touching the White Earth river, thence down said river to the main channel of the Missouri, thence down the Missouri to a point due west from the northwest corner of the State of Missouri, etc.; thus, you see, including within the bounds of Wisconsin all the lands and territory which now compose the great States of Iowa and Minnesota. It was soon evident that this arrangement could not last long; Young America had crossed the Mississippi, and had left a natural boundary behind him; stretching his eyes three hundred miles

west, his vision rested upon another, and with this in view, he demanded a separation, which no Congress at that time dared to refuse.

On the 13th day of June, 1838, Congress passed an act organizing the Territory of Iowa into a separate and distinct government. This was the era of many a darling project on the part of Young America, which he has since carried out to perfection and success; while at the same time it became the era of many a "bubble bursted" in the shape of fallen cities and deserted capitolis. Cassville, below you, was once, in expectancy, a proud metropolis, and the seat of a more than Chinese Empire. The act took effect from and after the 3d day of July of that year, with all the requisites of a separate and independent existence.

Robert Lucas, of Ohio, the person whose name heads this article, was appointed by Mr. VanBuren, her first Governor, in connection with Willian B. Conway, of Pennsylvania, Secretary.

Governor Lucas, at the time of his appointment, was quite an old man, and far advanced in the decline of life; he had spent his best days in the service of his country. His youth was spent amid the strife and storms of a cruel and desperate border war. He was engaged in almost every battle from the Huron to the Thames. He had mingled personally in almost every skirmish on the frontier during the war of 1812, and his history was full of romantic adventures, hair-breadth escapes, and bold and daring encounters. He had seen the Great West territory pass from a howling wilderness, and become the abode of millions of freemen who could

cultivate their own vine and fig tree, worship at their own shrine, with none to fear or make them afraid. He had seen Ohio a despondency, a little colony, struggling for existence, with almost her entire male population drafted for a border war, and he left her for Iowa, the third among a confederation of States, the greatest, the most powerful, and at the same time the most proud and glorious republic the world ever saw.

He commenced his public career in Ohio in her infancy; he assisted, by his valor and courage, to drive back the murderous foe who hung upon the borders to glut his vengeance on the innocent child at its mother's breast. And not until the Indian had buried the tomahawk, and England had ceased to desolate her frontiers, did he quit his post and return to enjoy himself in the peaceful avocations of private life. He mingled in her halls and in her councils, and his name connected with almost every public act of that great State, which gave her prosperity and greatness; and as a tribute to his worth and a reward for his services, she conferred upon him, in his declining years, the office of Governor.

It was soon after his term of office expired in Ohio that he received from the President the Governorship of Iowa.

It was during his term of office as Governor of Ohio that the dispute arose between that State and the territory of Michigan, in relation to their respective boundaries, which came very near plunging both of them into a cruel, desperate and fratricidal war. The matter was settled, finally, by giving Ohio all she claimed; and in order to keep the youngest child of

the Republic in these days from being naughty, she was given a strip of poor territory, two hundred and fifty miles from her, and north and west of the main channel of Green Bay.

He commenced his career in Iowa with all the bouyancy of youth and better days, and looked forward with a great deal of interest to the day when he should see her a proud and noble State.

Scarcely had he time to look around him and gather information, in his new field of labor, before he found himself involved in another question of boundry, between Iowa and the State of Missouri. Missouri had set up a claim to a strip of country about six miles wide extending along the south line of our whole State; and on this strip of land she had several times attempted to collect taxes and enforce her laws.

The settlers resisted these claims of Missouri, and appealed to the Governor for protection. No sooner was their case made known to him than he resolved to call forth all the military force he could procure, and for this purpose he issued his proclamation. Hundreds responded to his call, and in a short time he had collected here and there through the territory a set of men who only wanted a nod from their commander, and they would have thrown themselves against odds into the very heart of Missouri. Gov. Boggs, of Missouri, had also called on his State for assistance, and he, too, was on his march with a desperate set of men to assert his claim. Had those two forces have met, nothing could have prevented a dreadful and fatal encounter.

But wise councils prevailed, and the legislature of Iowa, to its everlasting credit, drew up and passed a preamble and resolutions requesting both Governors to suspend hostilities until the first day of July thereafter. These resolutions had the desired effect; military preparations were suspended by both parties, and another cruel and fratricidal war averted.

The matter was afterwards submitted to Congress, where, through the influence of A. C. Dodge, with his uncle, Dr. Linn, who was at that time a Senator in Congress from Missouri; the matter was finally settled by giving to Iowa all she ever claimed.

Thus ended the celebrated "Missouri war," a war whose history is full of fun and anecdote, a war which has since furnished the theme for many an idle, but interesting romance; and a war which will only be remembered in machine verse and burlesque song; for

"Missouri shall many a day"

"Tell of the bloody fray"

"When the Hawkeyes and Pukies"

"First met on her border."

Governor Lucas never forgot the incidents of this war during his life; and long after the difficulties had passed away, he never could talk about it without flying into a passion at the conduct of Missouri. He cherished a holy hatred for the land of "Pukes" during his lifetime.

Not long after the difficulties with Missouri were settled, he got into a desperate quarrel with the legislature, and for a time, everything about the capital wore a belligerent aspect. It will be recollected that at that time the legislature was filled exclusively by young men; "mere boys,"

as it was said of them at the time, and a higher set of fellows than they were, could scarcely be found. They looked upon Iowa as their own and each of them looked himself as the future Senator, Governor, or chief justice of a future State, which he himself was at that time laboring to bring about; and the history of occurring events will show, that with a large number of them, their early anticipations turned out to be true; and with those who are still in obscurity, but yet in the prime of life, a bright and happy future is still before them. The Governor was an old man, and, as they thought, tinctured somewhat with "Foggysm," and they did not hesitate to declare that he was here for the office, and for the office alone, and that as soon as his term expired, he would return again to Ohio, as all Governors of new Territories have generally done. What wonder, then, that between such elements, there should, in the course of events spring up a collision.

The Governor attempted from time to time, to check these young law-makers in their public expenditures, and did not hesitate to call them a set of profligates. In retaliation for these acts on the part of the Governor, the legislature appointed a committee, consisting of James W. Grimes, since United States Senator, Chauncy Swan, who subsequently died at sea on his return from California, and Laurel Summers, afterwards United States Marshal for Iowa, to inquire into his power, and define his duties. This committee after due deliberation, gravely reported to the legislature, that the Governor had full power and authority to vote all acts of the legislature, of every kind, name and description, *except*

acts for the appropriation of money, and then asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. But the matter did not end here, for the legislature on the 16th of January, 1840, instructed their delegate to Congress, W. W. Chapman to use his influence in procuring a law, allowing the people to elect their own Governor, and provided in this resolution, that the Governor himself should circulate it. This resolution he took good care to approve, and actually sent copies of it to Washington city.

He was removed from the office of Governor, after the 4th of March, 1831, and John Chambers, of Kentucky was appointed to succeed him.

After his removal he returned to private life, and resided at Bloomington for a number of years.

He returned to Ohio and ran for Congress, but was defeated, after which he again returned to Iowa, and if I mistake not, was a member of the first constitutional convention.

Old age crept upon him at last, and he died a number of years ago, at Muscatine. He was always a Democrat of the Jacksonian school, and throughout a long public life he was strictly and religiously honest. He was not a man of much talent, but his long public life had made him familiar with the whole routine of public affairs.

With his intimate acquaintance with public men and public affairs, he could have written an admirable history of the Great Wests. But he has left nothing behind him save his own acts.

In person, he was tall and slender, and in his younger days, capable of enduring great hardships.

As her first Governor, and one of her truest and best friends, he will live on the pages of Iowa's history, when statues of marble and brass, shall have crumbled into dust.

JOHN CHAMBERS.

On the 4th day of March, 1841, William Henry Harrison was inaugurated President of the United States. He was carried into office through one of the most renowned and exciting political campaigns our country has ever witnessed.

During the administration of Mr. Van Buren, his immediate predecessor, our country, and indeed the whole civilized world, was visited by one of those great commercial revulsions which seems periodically to take place in the affairs of man. Never before had our country witnessed and felt such a universal depression of all kinds of business, nor could the most gifted seer in commercial pursuits tell how or when this great commercial calamity would end, or be remedied.

The people thought they could look back into the administration of General Jackson, when the deposits were removed, as the primary cause of all the distress in every ramification of trade which followed during the administration of his successor, and in order, as they supposed, to apply a remedy, and restore confidence and security again to the country, demanded a change in the affairs of the government.

For twelve years previous to 1840, the government had been in the hands of a

party calling themselves "Jackson Democrats," and from their long tenure in office, many of them had come to the conclusion that they owned them in their own right, and that almost every office in the gift of the President was a life tenure.

Acting upon this principle, many of these incumbents had become notoriously corrupt, and appropriated the money belonging to their respective offices to their own private and pecuniary profit.

These things, added to the commercial distress I have mentioned, increased the popular clamor for a change, and General Harrison was triumphantly elected President. And although the writer of this article heard him declare in a public speech that he would suffer his right hand to be cut off before he would remove a public officer for opinion sake alone, yet one of the first acts of his administration was the removal of Robert Lucas from the Governorship of Iowa, and the appointment of John Chambers, of Kentucky, to succeed him.

He arrived in Iowa a short time after he had received his appointment, and immediately took possession of his office.

He was a Whig, and of that Kentucky school of politics, in his day, which took rather a conservative view of public affairs. He was an old man, and had seen some service in his day. He was among the Kentucky volunteers on the frontier during the war of 1812, and distinguished himself in several skirmishes with the Indians, and was looked upon as one of Kentucky's bravest men. Everything in Iowa was in the hands of the Democrats; they had, since the formation of the Territory, filled every office; they had controlled and di-

rected its whole legislation; they had carved and cut every act to suit themselves. So that when the new Governor arrived he found Iowa in the hands of a joint stock company, with the shares above par, and none to dispose of at any price.

These same stockholders had been for several years accustomed to look upon his predecessor, although one of their own faith, with considerable distrust; and need we wonder that when a new man made his appearance among them, of opposite faith, that, for a time at least, he should receive the cold shoulder?

He had been appointed for four years, and in all probability would remain his time out; but four years was an age, at that time, to those who in fact controlled the destinies of a future republic.

A plan was therefore set on foot by those who owned the largest shares in the company, to bring about a revolution, to change the form of government, to establish a State; and, in obedience to this plan, the legislature, on the 16th day of February, 1842, provided that at the August election following, a vote should be taken for or against a convention to form a constitution for the State of Iowa. At this time the general government had paid all the expenses of the Territory, in hard money. At every session of every court, in every county throughout the whole Territory, the Judge, the District Attorney, and last, though not least, the United States Marshal, or one of his deputies, always appeared together. As soon as the court was over, and justice had been meted out with unsparing hand, the Marshal called up the Grand and Petit Juries, and the witnesses upon all criminal trials, cashed all their

accounts in half dollars, and they went their own way over the broad prairies, whistling or singing that good old tune, "Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm."

Taxes they did not feel, for there was no occasion to gather them, and I know of no happier State on earth than where man can live and enjoy all the sweets of unrestrained liberty, be assured of protection from aggression and wrong, his fields and gardens yielding a bounteous return for the slightest touch of the hoe and the spade, upon his own soil, with a cabin reared by his own hands, and "children who cluster like grapes at the door," with a table covered by the choicest viands, the latch-string never pulled in, and at the same time a government scattering broadcast around him annually thousands of dollars in hard money, and asking nothing in return but good behavior. Such was the state of things in the Territory, at this time; and when the August election came, the people voted *against* a convention, and wisely concluded to remain a few years longer in a state of dependency, in order to enjoy, as long as possible, the benefits showered upon them by the general government.

During all this time the new Governor had not been idle. He had, previous to this, collected all the information he could in relation to the country. He had held a treaty with the Sac and Fox Indians, and had succeeded in making a purchase of all their lands lying west of the Blackhawk Purchase and extending west to the Missouri, and north to the "Neutral Ground." By this treaty Iowa acquired jurisdiction to the Missouri on the west, and by an act

of Congress a criminal jurisdiction to the British possessions on the north.

Long before this treaty could be ratified at Washington, tens of thousands rushed pell-mell upon the "New Purchase," determined to make themselves "claims," and stand by them to the last. Troops were sent to drive them off until the stipulations of the treaty could be carried out, and in order to give time to the Indians to remove.

But before the troops had time to remove a few squatters in one portion, "claims" were made in their rear, adjoining one another, at the rate of fifty miles a day. So great was the rush for "claims" that it was no uncommon thing for the inhabitants of an Indian village to wake up in the morning, and to their utter consternation and surprise, find a log cabin or "claim shanty" which had been erected in their town during the night, while upon the door, perhaps, with chalk or coal, the unmistakable pictures of the bowie-knife and revolver, indicating, as the Indians well knew, the desperate character of him who sleeps within, upon that pallet of leaves and grass.

No troops could restrain them, and the officers gave up in despair, thus in a short time the Territory had received a large addition to her population.

The friends of a State government thought they could now, after so large an increase of population as this new purchase had brought about, venture again upon their darling scheme.

On the 12th day of February, 1844, the Legislature again provided that at the April election following a poll should be opened, and each elector interrogated "for

or against a convention?" This time it was made a party measure, and to be "for a convention" was a true test of a man's Democracy. The plan succeeded admirably, even beyond the expectations of the "share-holders," and upon counting there was a small majority in favor of a convention.

The delegates were elected at the August election following, and the convention, consisting of seventy members, assembled at Iowa City on the first Monday in October, 1844, and proceeded to form a constitution. After a few weeks deliberation, they produced what they called a constitution, but, upon inspection, it was found to be rather a rickety affair; it was, however, in accordance with the doctrine of "Popular Sovereignty," submitted to the people for their rejection or approval, at the April election, in 1845. At the time of its formation, the convention, in defining the boundaries of the future State, had included on the north nearly the whole of what is now the State of Minnesota. Congress had, however, in anticipation of our coming, and in order to meet us half way, passed an act admitting us into the Union, but at the same time curtailing our boundaries, both on the north and west, cutting us off from the Missouri entirely. This act of Congress became known only a short time before the April election, and this fact, in connection with the unpopularity of the instrument itself, caused its defeat at the election which followed.

The legislature had wisely provided, at the session which provided for a convention, that in the event the constitution should be defeated, there should be an election for members of the legislature in

April, and that such legislature should assemble on the first Monday in May, 1845.

The election was held accordingly, and the Legislature assembled at Iowa City at the time designated.

Immediately after the organization, the Democrats called together a caucus, in which it was resolved to submit again the same constitution to another test; and, agreeable to this resolution, Shepard Leffler, of DeMoines, introduced into the Senate a bill for that purpose. This bill passed both Houses, and was submitted to Mr. Chambers for his approval. But he differed with the legislature in regard to their power to pass an act of that kind, and he returned it with his veto. The legislature, however, was too strong for him, and they passed the bill over his veto, and again submitted the constitution at the August election following. But the people by this time had got tired of the old thing. Copies of it had been handed from one to another until they were worn out; they believed the Governor was right in his veto; and the old man had the grand satisfaction in seeing his last public act in the territory triumphantly sustained by the people. It was again rejected by a large majority, and came very near defeating General Dodge for Congress, who undertook to pack it and run against R. P. Lowe, the present Chief Justice of the State.

Mr. Polk was inaugurated President of the United States on the 4th of March, 1845, and a short time after the close of the session of May, 1845, he removed Mr. Chambers, and appointed James Clarke, of Burlington, to succeed him. This closed the public career of John

Chambers, second Governor of Iowa. A short time after his removal by Mr. Polk, he returned to his home in Kentucky, where he soon after died.

He was a large, heavy man, round shouldered, and had rather a stooping gait. His manners were reserved, and at first sight you would not care about approaching him, but a little familiar acquaintance with him would make him a favorite.

A half hour's conversation with him, and he was as pleasing as a child; and take him all in all, he was about the most perfect specimen of Kentucky gentleman that was ever my lot to fall in with.

The longer he remained in Iowa, the more the people loved him.

I bid him farewell for the last time on the steps of the Capitol at Iowa City, when he wept like a child.

When he left Iowa for his own bright and sunny land, he left no enemies behind him. A noble hearted man, he fixed his name forever on the pages of our history, and he left us to mingle his dust in that land which gave him birth. So far as my acquaintance with him is concerned, I can truly say with Burns:

"An honest man now lies at rest,
One who on earth was truly blest;
If there's another world, he lies in bliss,
And if there's none, he's made the best of this."

JAMES CLARKE.

Sometime in the autumn of the year 1837, when the trees were in the yellow leaf, a printer boy of slender form and gentle appearance might have been seen

crossing the "Laurel Hills" of his own State. Behind him rolled the waters of the "Blue Juniata," on the banks of which he had spent, in merry glee, his youthful days. He had heard and read of strange countries that lay far off towards the setting sun, through which broad rivers run, and spreading landscapes unfolded to human eyes the most rare and magnificent beauty.

These things inspired his youthful mind with a spirit of wild adventure—"fields looked green far away" to his imagination, and he left the scenes of his early youth, severed the strong and loving ties that bound him to the land of his nativity, bid farewell to all that was dear to him on earth, and with his youthful gaze fixed upon that star which never sets, he launched forth into the wilds of Wisconsin, a stranger in a strange land, an adventurer seeking his own fortune, depending upon his own exertions, with no recommend save an honest countenance and genteel deportment. This young man was James Clark, who in after years became the able, talented and popular Governor of Iowa. He remained in Wisconsin, working at his trade as a printer, until after the organization of the Territory of Iowa, when he removed to Burlington, where the first legislature of Iowa assembled. After the death of Mr. Conway, he was appointed, by Mr. Van Buren, Secretary of the Territory, which office he filled with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the people. During the time he held this office he contributed, by his kind, gentle and amiable manner, to soften the feelings of hatred and distrust which at one time existed between leading men of the Territory.

Whoever had business at his office found him a kind, gentle, quiet, amiable man, always ready and willing to do whatever was desired of him, regretting, at the same time, that he could do no more. No man ever labored harder in an office than he did, and it always seemed to me that his whole pride and ambition was to serve some one, and by so doing make himself useful to his fellow man.

During the time he was Secretary he underwent great labor, but notwithstanding the large amount of business he transacted, he still found time to write for the press, and contributed many valuable articles touching the future greatness of Iowa.

After he retired from the office of Secretary, he returned again to the Printing office, and became the leading Editor of the Burlington Gazette. To the columns of this paper he devoted his whole energies, and by so doing, made it the leading democrat paper of the territory; a position which he has held to this day.

After the inauguration of Mr. Polk as President of the United States, in 1845, he removed Mr. Chambers, and appointed Mr. Clarke to succeed him as Governor of Iowa. Previous to his appointment, he had been elected by the people of his county, a delegate to the first convention which assembled to form a constitution for the State of Iowa. In this convention he distinguished himself, both for his talent and personal demeanor, and contributed to the pages of that constitution, these great elementary principles which lie at the foundation of human rights.

And, although that constitution was defeated, he still had the satisfaction of

seeing their spirit and meaning transferred to another, and still continued as the fundamental law of our State.

The first legislature, after he received his appointment of Governor, assembled at Iowa City on the first Monday of December, 1845. His message to the legislature after its organization is a model of style and clearness.

He set forth the importance of an early extinguishment of the Indian title to all the lands within the limits of Iowa, and urges the legislature to memorialize Congress to purchase a tract of land on the upper Mississippi for a future home for the Winnebagoes, and thus induce them to part with their title to a large tract of country known as the "neutral ground," a recommendation which the general government soon after acted upon and carried out.

As soon as the "Blackhawk Purchase" had been surveyed, and it was discovered that it contained within its bounds large tracts which were supposed to contain valuable mineral, these tracts were reserved from market, and the government set itself up as a great landlord to lease out these lands at a stipulated rent. Mr Clarke soon saw the evil and injustice of such a system upon the inhabitants of Iowa, and he set himself at work to break it up; and it was through his influence and exertions that the land was afterwards thrown into market.

There was not a barrier in the future greatness of Iowa that did not call forth his attention, and he had the grand satisfaction of seeing everything that he recommended for the benefit and prosperity of Iowa afterwards carried out, and carried

out, too, precisely, as he had suggested and wished. He seemed to be aware that he would soon be called upon to pass over the government, over which he presided with so much skill and ability, into the hands of the real sovereigns of the soil, and he was determined that nothing should be left undone by him to retard her future greatness.

On the 16th day of January, 1846, the legislature passed, once more, an act for the purpose of electing delegates to frame a constitution for the State of Iowa.

This time the friends of a State government took it for granted that the people of the territory wanted a constitution, so the legislature provided that at the April election following the passage of this act, the people of the territory *should* elect delegates to a convention. Accordingly, at the April election delegates were elected, and the convention, agreeable to said act, consisting of thirty-two members, instead of seventy as in the previous convention, met at Iowa City on the first Monday of May, 1846, and after a session of eighteen days produced a constitution, which constitution was submitted immediately following, and was adopted by them as their constitution for the State of Iowa,

Thus you see that Iowa, from a colony, a dependency, a territory, jumped, in the short space of seven months, from the time the act above mentioned first passed, to that of a sovereign independent State.

After the result was known, the Governor issued his proclamation for a general election in November following, at which election Ansel Briggs, of Jackson county was elected Governor of the State.

This proclamation was the last public act of James Clarke, for as soon as the new Governor was qualified, he turned over to him all the archives of his office, and returned once more to the printing office. Again he scattered through Iowa his beautiful editorials through the columns of the *Burlington Gazette*, until the name and fame of Iowa became known throughout the length and breadth of the land.

He appeared at the capitol at the first session of the State legislature under the new constitution, to which body he delivered an affecting and interesting farewell letter, then stood back quietly during the whole of the session, and gazed with indignation upon his countenance at the dreadful strife, storms and bitterness which was manifested during the entire session.

Never since the organization of the territory, had any man seen, or even dreamed of anything like it; every man seemed to look upon each other as being in his way to places of honor and profit, and it became a cut and thrust game. Both parties were without leaders, or if they had them, the leaders themselves stood in great need of being led.

Neither done anything—neither party could do anything. When one party made a move it was instantly checkmated by the other. Speech after speech was made, each one declaring himself a patriot and a true lover of his country, ready at all times to bleed and die for her. No one could do anything for the reason that none of the rest would let him. They ate, drank, grew fat, and returned to their seats, only to play the same game over again as on the previous day. They instituted a court for the trial of any offender

who should attempt to bribe any one of their number; and whenever such a tribunal is constituted, there is always sure to be some one to try.

Now and then during the session some poor devil was snatched up, arraigned and tried for indiscretely showing his money to some one of its members. But such trials only served to lionize the victims, and it looked to an outsider as if these scamps themselves had purposely committed these offenses in order to bring themselves into notice, and thereby claim themselves to be the victims of a cruel persecution.

In vain did they meet in joint convention for the purpose of electing Judges of the Supreme Court and Senators. Every vote, some anxious aspirant in the "lobby" would brighten up, thinking perhaps this time the lucky card would turn up; but, alas! for human hopes, he lacked just one vote of an election.

Your humble servant was an idle and curious looker-on at most of the interesting scenes which took place at this session, and if it was not for the notes that he took at the time, he could hardly tell at this day whether these scenes were real, or whether they were the productions of an idle and troubled dream.

They finally adjourned without electing either Judges or Senators, and the State toddled along very well, half State, half Territory.

This was the last time, I believe, that Mr. Clarke ever appeared at the legislature. He died soon after, at Burlington, with that horrible scourge, the cholera.

This closed the earthly career of a just and noble man, cut off in the prime of life and in the midst of a useful career.

He was married to a sister of General Dodge, and this fact being known at the time of his appointment as Governor, drew upon the Dodge family the title of the "Royal Family." But whatever might have been said in this respect, the appointment was due to Mr. Clarke, nor could it have been bestowed upon a better man, or one more competent to fill it.

He was the third and last Territorial Governor of Iowa, and, like the other two who preceded him, as soon as he had passed the office into the hands of his successor, he gently and calmly laid down and died. He was a tall, slender man, of a mild and amiable disposition, and had quite a feminine look. He left a family behind to mourn his sad loss. His history is without a stain or reproach, and throughout his whole life no man ever imputed ought against his character as a man and a citizen.

I have thus given you a few random sketches of the three Territorial Governors of Iowa, together with a few of the principal events in the history of Iowa, connected with their administration.

Most of the incidents contained in these sketches I have given from memory alone, having been myself an eye-witness of, and personally cognizant of many of the facts.

By these sketches you not only see the character and noble traits of the three good and wise men, but you see that under their care and protection, a young and thrifty State sprung into existence in the short space of eight years from the time when the whole Territory was the home of the savage.

OTHER TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Secretaries.

Wm. B. Conway, 1838, died 1839.
James Clark, 1839-41.
O. H. W. Stull, 1841-3.
Samuel J. Burr, 1843-5.
Jesse Williams, 1845.

Auditors.

Jesse Williams, 1840-43.
William L. Gilbert, 1843-45.
Robert M. Secrest, 1845.

Treasurers.

Thornton Baylie, 1839-40.
Morgan Reno, 1840.

Judges.

Charles Mason, Chief Justice, 1838.
Joseph Williams, 1838.
Thomas S. Wilson, 1838.

Presidents of Council.

Jesse B. Brown, 1838-9.
Stephen Hempstead, 1839-40.
M. Bainridge, 1840-1.
J. W. Parker, 1841-2.
John D. Elbert, 1842-3.
Thomas Cox, 1843-4.
S. Clinton Hasting, 1845.
Stephen Hempstead, 1845-6.

Speakers of the House.

William H. Wallace, 1838-9.
Edward Johnson, 1839-40.
Thomas Cox, 1840-1.
Warner Lewis, 1841-2.
James M. Morgan, 1842-3.
James P. Carleton, 1843-4.
James M. Morgan, 1845.
George W. McLeary, 1845-6.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governors.

Ansel Briggs, 1846-50.
Stephen Hempstead, 1850-54.
James W. Grimes, 1854-58.
Ralph P. Lowe, 1858-60.

Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1860-64.
 William M. Stone, 1864-68.
 Samuel Morrill, 1868-72.
 Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1872-76.
 Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1876-77.
 J. G. Newbold, 1877-78.
 John H. Gear, 1878-82.
 Buren R. Sherman, 1882.

Lieutenant-Governors.

Oran Faville, 1858-60.
 Nicholas J. Rusch, 1860-62.
 John R. Needham, 1862-64.
 Enoch W. Eastman, 1864-66.
 Benjamin F. Gue, 1866-68.
 John Scott, 1868-70.
 M. M. Walden, 1870-72.
 H. C. Bulis, 1872-74.
 Joseph Dysart, 1874-76.
 Joshua G. Newbold, 1876-78.
 Frank T. Campbell, 1878-82.
 Orlando H. Manning, 1882.

This office was created by the new constitution, September 3, 1859.

Secretaries of State.

Elisha Cutter, Jr., 1846-48.
 Joseph H. Bonney, 1848-50.
 George W. McCleary, 1850-56.
 Elijah Sells, 1856-63.
 James Wright, 1863-67.
 Ed. Wright, 1867-73.
 Josiah T. Young, 1873-79.
 J. A. T. Hull, 1869.

Auditors of State.

Joseph T. Fales, 1846-50.
 William Pattee, 1850-54.
 Andrew J. Stephens, 1855-59.
 Jonathan W. Cattell, 1859-65.
 John A. Elliott, 1865-71.
 John Russell, 1871-75.
 Ruen R. Sherman, 1875-81.
 William V. Lucas, 1881.

Treasurers of State.

Morgan Reno, 1846-50.
 Israel Kister, 1850-52.
 Martin L. Morris, 1852-59.

John W. Jones, 1859-63.
 William H. Holmes, 1863-67.
 Samuel E. Rapkin, 1867-73.
 William Christy, 1873-77.
 George W. Bemis, 1877-81.
 Edwin H. Conger, 1881.

Attorney-Generals.

David C. Cloud, 1853-56.
 Samuel A. Rice, 1856-60.
 Charles C. Nourse, 1860-64.
 Isaac L. Allen, 1865-66.
 Frederick E. Bissell, 1866-67.
 Henry O'Connor, 1867-72.
 Marcena E. Cutts, 1872-76.
 John F. McJunkin, 1877-81.
 Smith McPherson, 1881.

Adjutant-Generals.

Daniel S. Lee, 1851-55.
 George W. McLeary, 1855-57.
 Elijah Sells, 1857.
 Jesse Bowen, 1857-61.
 Nathaniel Baker, 1861-77.
 John H. Luby, 1877-78.
 W. L. Alexander, 1878.

Registers of the State Land Office.

Anison Hart, 1855-57.
 Theodore S. Parvin, 1857-59.
 Amos B. Miller, 1859-62.
 Edwin Mitchell, 1862-63.
 Josiah A. Harvey, 1863-67.
 Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1867-71.
 Aaron Brown, 1871-75.
 David Secor, 1875-79.
 J. K. Powers, 1879.

Superintendents of Public Instruction.

James Harlan, 1847-48.
 Thos. H. Benton, Jr., 1848-54.
 James D. Eads, 1854-57.
 Joseph C. Stone, 1857.
 Maturin L. Fisher, 1857-58.
 Oran Faville, 1864-67.
 D. Franklin Wells, 1867-68.
 A. S. Kissell, 1868-72.
 Alonzo Abernethy, 1872-76.

Carl W. Van Coelen, 1876-82.

John W. Akers, 1882.

This office was created in 1847 and abolished in 1858, and the duties then developed upon the secretary of the Board of Education; it was re-created March 23, 1864.

State Printers.

Garrett D. Palmer and George Paul, 1849-51

William H. Merritt, 1851-53.

William A. Horuish, 1853.

Den. A. Mahoney and Jos. B. Dorr, 1853-55.

Peter Moriarty, 1855-57.

John Teesdale, 1857-61.

Francis W. Palmer, 1861-69.

Frank M. Mills, 1869-71.

G. W. Edwards, 1871-73.

Rich. P. Clarkson, 1873-79.

Frank M. Mills, 1879.

State Binders.

William M. Coles, 1855-58.

Frank M. Mills, 1858-67.

James S. Carter, 1867-71.

J. J. Smart, 1871-75.

H. A. Perkus, 1875-79.

Matt. Parrott, 1879.

Secretaries of Board of Education.

T. H. Benton, jr, 1859-63.

Oran Faville, 1863-64.

This office was abolished March 23, 1864.

Presidents of the Senate.

Thomas Baker, 1846-47.

Thomas Hughes, 1847-48.

John J. Selman, 1848-49.

Enos Lowe, 1849-51.

W. E. Leffingwell, 1851-53.

Maturin L. Fisher, 1853-55.

W. W. Hamilton, 1855-57.

Under the new constitution the Lieut.-Governor is President of the Senate.

Speakers of the House.

Jesse B. Brown, 1846-48.

Smiley H. Bonham, 1848-50.

George Temple, 1850-52,

James Grant, 1852-54.

Reuben Noble, 1854-56.

Samuel McFarland, 1856-57.

Stephen B. Sheldy, 1857-59.

John Edwards, 1859-61.

Rush Clark, 1861-63.

Jacob Butler, 1863-65.

Ed. Wright, 1865-67.

John Russell, 1867-69.

Aylett R. Cotton, 1869-71.

James Wilson, 1871-73.

John H. Gear, 1873-77.

John Y. Stone, 1877-79.

Lore Alford, 1880-81.

G. R. Struble, 1882.

Chief Justices of the Supreme Court.

Charles Mason, 1847.

Joseph Williams, 1847-48.

S. Clinton Hastings, 1848-49.

Joseph Williams, 1849-55.

George G. Wright, 1855-60.

Ralph P. Lowe, 1860-62.

Caleb Baldwin, 1862-64.

George G. Wright, 1864-66.

Ralph T. Lowe, 1866-68.

John F. Dillon, 1868-70.

Chester C. Cole, 1870-71.

James G. Day, 1871-72.

Joseph M. Beck, 1872-74.

W. E. Miller, 1874-76.

Chester C. Cole, 1876.

William H. SeEVERS, 1876-77.

James G. Day, 1877-78.

James H. Rothrock, 1878-79.

Joseph M. Beck, 1879-80.

Austin Adams, 1880-82.

William H. SeEVERS, 1882.

Associate Justices.

Joseph Williams, held over from territorial government until a successor was appointed.

Thomas S. Wilson, 1847.

John F. Kinney, 1847-54.

George Greene, 1847-55.

Jonathan C. Hall, 1854-55.

William G. Woodward, 1855.

Norman W. Isbell, 1855-57.

Lacon D. Stockton, 1856-60.

Caleb Baldwin, 1860-64.
 Ralph P. Lowe, 1860.
 George G. Wright, 1860.
 John F. Dillion, 1864-70.
 Chester C. Cole, 1864-77.
 Joseph M. Beck, 1868.
 W. E. Miller, 1870.
 James G. Day, 1870.

United States Senators.

Augustus C. Dodge, 1848-55.
 George W. Jones, 1848-59.
 James B. Howell, 1870.
 George G. Wright, 1871-77.
 James Harlan, 1855-65.
 James W. Grimes, 1859-69.
 Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1866.
 James Harlan, 1867-73.
 William B. Allison, 1873-79.
 Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1877-81.
 William B. Allison, 1879.
 James W. McDill, 1881.

MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

1846-47—S. Clinton Hastings, Shepherd Leffler.
 1847-49—Wm. Thompson, Shepherd Leffler.
 1849-51—Wm. Thompson, Dan. F. Miller, Shepherd Leffler.
 1851-53—B. Henn, Lincoln Clark.
 1853-55—Bernhart Henn, John P. Cook.
 1855-57—Aug. Hall, Jas. Thorington.
 1857-59—Samuel R. Curtis, Timothy Davis.
 1859-61—Samuel R. Curtis, Wm. Vandever.
 1861-63—Samuel R. Curtis, J. F. Wilson, Wm. Vandever.
 1863-65—James F. Wilson, Hiram Price, Wm. B. Allison, J. B. Grinnell, John A. Kasson, Asahel W. Hubbard.
 1865-67—James F. Wilson, Hiram Price, William B. Allison, Josiah B. Grinnell, John A. Kasson, Asahel W. Hubbard.
 1867-69—James F. Wilson, Hiram Price, William B. Allison, William Loughbridge, Grenville M. Dodge, Asahel W. Hubbard.
 1869-71—George W. McCrary, William Smyth (died September 30, 1870, and succeeded by Wm. P. Wolf), William B. Allison, William Loughbridge, Frank W. Palmer, Charles Pome-roy.

1871-73—Geo. W. McCrary, Aylett R. Cotton, W. G. Donnan, Madison M. Walden, Frank W. Palmer, Jackson Orr.

1873-75—Geo. W. McCrary, Aylett R. Cotton, W. G. Donnan, Henry O. Pratt, James Wilson, William Loughbridge, John A. Kasson, James W. McDill, Jackson Orr.

1875-77—Geo. W. McCrary, John Q. Tufts, L. L. Ainsworth, Henry O. Pratt, James Wilson, Ezckiel S. Sampson, John A. Kasson, James W. McDill, Addison Oliver.

1877-79—J. C. Stone, Hiram Price, T. W. Burdick, N. C. Deering, Rush Clark, E. S. Sampson, H. J. B. Cummings, W. F. Sapp, Addison Oliver.

1879-81—Moses A. McCoid, Hiram Price, Thomas Updegraff, N. C. Deering, Rush Clark (died in May, 1878, and succeeded by Wm. G. Thompson), J. B. Weaver, E. H. Gillette, W. F. Sapp, Cyrus C. Carpenter.

1881-83—M. A. McCoid, S. S. Farwell, Thos. Updegraff, N. C. Deering, W. G. Thompson, M. E. Cutts, John A. Kasson, W. P. Hepburn, C. C. Carpenter.

PRESENT STATE OFFICERS.

Governor, Burch R. Sherman.
Secretary, John A. T. Hull.
Deputy Secretary, Wm. T. Hammond.
Auditor, Wm. V. Lucas.
Deputy Auditor, Rufus L. Chase.
Book keeper, L. E. Ayres.
Treasurer, Edwin H. Conger.
Deputy Treasurer, C. R. Chase.
Register Land-office, Jas. K. Powers.
Deputy Register, John M. Davis.
Sup't Pub. Inst., John W. Akers.
Printer, Frank M. Mills.
Binder, Matt. Parrott.
Adjutant-General, W. L. Alexander.
Superintendent Weights and Measures, Prof. N. R. Leonard.
Librarian, Mrs. S. B. Maxwell.
Assistant Librarian, Jessie Maxwell.

SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice—Wm. H. Scevers, Oskaloosa.
Judges—James G. Day, Sidney.
 James H. Rothrock, Tipton.
 Joseph M. Beck, Fort Madison.
 Austin Adams, Dubuque.
Att'y Gen.—Smith McPherson, Red Oak.
Clerk—E. J. Homes, Des Moines.
Reporter—John S. Qunnells, Des Moines.

HISTORY OF HARDIN COUNTY, IOWA.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

ONE of the most interesting, as well as the most useful, studies to the youthful mind, as well as the advanced thinker, is that of general and local history. Especially is this true when the historian treats of a country as it existed in its primitive state; tells how it was peopled, and enters somewhat into detail in relation to the manner and life of the pioneers. There is a peculiar fascination about the rude life of the early settlers of a new country. The freedom of action, the unconstrained manner with which he receives one and all, and the generous hospitality, is indeed commendable.

Less than a half century ago, that part of the State of Iowa comprising the county of Hardin, was an unbroken wilderness, inhabited only by the wild beasts of the forest, wild birds of the air, and no less wild red man, who roamed at will over the broad prairies, fishing in the Iowa river, or hunting the game that everywhere

abounded, seemingly caring nothing for the morrow, and only living in the ever present. The thought of the "palefaces" penetrating this beautiful country had not yet disturbed them, and so they continued on in their daily life of hunting and fishing, with occasionally a short war between tribes, to relieve the monotony of their lives. But the time was soon to come when they would surrender up the lands and move on toward the setting sun. The time was soon to come when all nature must be changed; when the fair prairies, with their beautiful flowers, painted only by the hand of God, must be broken up by the husbandman, and grain fit for the use of civilized man sown therein.

Thirty-five years ago, still all was a wilderness; the soil had been unvexed by the plow, and the woodman's axe had never been heard; the cabin of the settler, with its smoke curling heavenward, with an air inviting the weary traveler to come and

rest, was not to be seen, nor even the faintest trace of civilization, but, instead, boundless emerald seas and luxuriant grasses.

"These, the gardens of the deserts—these
The unshorn fields, boundless and beautiful,
And fresh as the young earth ere man had sinned.

Lo ! they stretch,
In airy undulations, far away,
As though the ocean, in the gentlest swell,
Stood still, with all his rounded billows fixed,
And motionless forever."

The prairies, indeed, were a grand sight—in the summer, "clothed in verdure green;" in the fall, in that color that too well tells of the departing years. If a grand sight to see the prairies, as the tall grass waved to and fro, it was a magnificent sight, in the fall of the year, to see the annual prairie fire as it sweeps over all. A correspondent of an Eastern paper, in an early day, in traveling West, witnessed one of these fires, and thus describes it in a communication to his paper:

"Whilst enjoying the sublimity of the scene, Night threw her mantle o'er the earth, and the sentinel stars set their watch in the skies, when suddenly the scene was lighted by a blaze of light, illuminating every object around. It was the prairie on fire. Language cannot convey, words cannot express to you the faintest idea of the grandeur and splendor of that mighty conflagration. Methought

that the pale Queen of Night, disclaiming to take her accustomed place in the heavens, had dispatched ten thousand messengers to light their torches at the altar of the setting sun, and that now they were speeding on the wings of the wind to their appointed stations. As I gazed on that mighty conflagration, my thoughts recurred to you, immured in the walls of a city, and I exclaimed in the fullness of my heart:

'O fly to the prairie in wonder, and gaze,
As o'er the grass, sweeps the magnificent blaze;
The world cannot boast so romantic a sight,
A continent flaming, 'mid oceans of light.'

Behold, how changed the scene ! Where the rude wigwam of the red man once stood, a palatial-like residence is seen; where once the sons of the forest gathered together for the worship of Manitou, the "Great Spirit," the handsome church edifice is erected, in which assemble those of another race, worshipping the God of their fathers. Change is written upon every hand. How this change was wrought, the various steps by which the wilderness has been transformed into habitations for civilized man, is the duty of the historian to show; and in the following pages the attempt is made, with the hope that the facts contained therein may be of interest, and the lessons of the past may be instructive to each and every reader.

CHAPTER II.

THE BEGINNING

Hardin county was created by an act of the General Assembly approved January 15, 1851. At that time the whole north-western portion of the State was in a wild state, and what is now Hardin county had less than a dozen families in it.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first settlement made in what is now Hardin county was in 1849, and to Greenberry Haggin belongs the honor of being the first white man who drove his stakes, erected a cabin, and made for himself a home in what is now one of the finest and best counties in the State. Mr. Haggin was from Keokuk county, and a native of Kentucky. He was a typical pioneer who felt it his duty to get out upon the outskirts of civilization, where, with pure air, a wholesome climate and plenty of room, he could grow up with the country. For some cause he remained here but a few years, but long enough to see several towns spring up and the country being rapidly settled by a thrifty and enterprising race.

During the winter of 1849-50, Mr. Haggin was the sole resident of Hardin county. Like Robinson Crusoe, he could say—

"I am monarch of all I survey,
My right there is none to dispute;

From the center all 'round to the sea,
I am lord of the fowl and the brute."

In the spring of 1850 came James Dawdy, William Robinson, Abram Grimsley, Samuel Smith, Sr., Samuel Smith, Jr., Alexander Smith, T. N. Hauser, Jacob Miller, Jacob Kidwiler, each of whom, save Kidwiler, settled in the neighborhood of Haggins, township 86 north, range 19 west of the 5th principal meridian, known now as the township of Union. As sketches of these men are given elsewhere in this work, it is unnecessary to say more in this connection.

Jacob Kidwiler and family effected a settlement, in the spring of 1850, in what is now Jackson township.

The third settlement made in this county was in township 87 north, range 19 west, in what is now known as Eldora township. Samuel Smith, Jr., the present President of the Old Settlers' Association of Hardin county, was the first settler. He located his claim and erected his cabin in the fall of 1850. His nearest neighbor at that time was Jacob Miller, about six miles south.

These were all the settlements made in 1850, and were the beginning of the white settlement of the county of Hardin. In the township histories the details of the settlement of each are given.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

Prior to its organization, Hardin county was attached to Marshall for judicial purposes.

In February, 1853, a petition of the legal voters of the county was presented to the County Judge of Marshall county, who ordered an election, on the 2d day of March, for county officers. Prior to this, the County Judge of Marshall had divided Hardin county into two townships or election precincts. The south half was named Latham township, and its first election ordered held at the house of Henry Abrams, now the Peet farm, near the town of Gifford. The north half of the county was called Morgan, and the first election ordered held at the house of Thomas Huff, who then resided on section 13, in what is now Jackson township.

At this election Alexander Smith was elected County Judge; Samuel Smith, Recorder and Treasurer; James D. Putnam, Clerk of the District Court; Thomas Bennett, Sheriff; William Shafer, School Fund Commissioner. Each of the foregoing duly qualified, except William Shafer. Samuel R. Edgington was subsequently appointed to fill the vacancy, and was therefore the first School Fund Commissioner of Hardin county.

For some cause no poll was opened in Morgan township. Latham township polled 32 votes.

A convention was held at the house of Reuben King, south of the present town of Eldora, in the latter part of February, 1853, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the various offices to be voted for. This was the first convention ever held in Hardin county. A committee

was appointed to select candidates, and not wishing to hurt the feelings of any one, they presented two sets of names for the offices mentioned. This was entirely satisfactory to the convention, and the report of the committee was adopted.

LOCATION OF THE COUNTY SEAT.

Hardin county was duly organized, but its county officers had no abiding place. In June, 1853, John Hockett, of Marshall county, and Mr. McDaniels, of Story county, were appointed by William McKay, Judge of the Fifth Judicial District, of which Hardin county formed a part, commissioners to locate a county seat for the county. They met here in the latter part of that month, and selected the present site, which was centrally located as regards settlements then made. After selecting the site they called upon Mrs. S. R. Edgington to name the town, and she gave it the name of Eldora.

SECOND ELECTION FOR COUNTY OFFICERS.

In August, 1854, the second election for county officers, was held. As Col. Edgington was so fortunate as to preserve the poll book, the names of the voters are here given:

John Ellsworth, David Yeisley, Jacob Smith, Wm. Bailey, H. H. Smith, James Zieger, Thos. Blair, John Shepherd, David Stillwell, B. F. Miller, Edward Clinkinbeard, Jonathan Edgington, B. J. Reece, Henry Abrams, Thomas N. Hauser, Thomas Bennett, John G. Parham, L. W. Price, James Putnam, John Marling, Samuel Smith, Sr., Henry Ellsworth, Jonathan Conger, Morris H. Hughes, Wm. Bailey, Jr., Wm. Robinson, Louis D. Drain, William Patton, William Smith, John Lane, Peter S. Miller, Jas. A. Dawdy, Jacob Miller, John Duke, John B. Finley, Thomas Y. McClure, Jacob Fetter,

Alexander Smith, Cavender Geer, Isaac S. Moore, James W. Miller, R. G. King, Cyrus Rowell, Washington Asher, F. B. Stout, Wm. Lockard, Henry Graham and Samuel Smith, Jr.

The following is the record of the vote:

SCHOOL FUND COMMISSIONERS.

Wm. Lockard..... 23
S. R. Edgington..... 24

SHERIFF.

John G. Parham..... 32
Samuel L. Higenbotham..... 8

CORONER.

Luke Randall..... 23
Joshua Ball..... 17
Jonathan Conger..... 1

RECORDER.

Samuel Smith..... 27
Thomas Y. McClure..... 21

SURVEYOR.

John Shepherd..... 32
J. F. Simons..... 14
Q. F. Simons..... 1
Dr. Simons..... 1

CHAPTER III.

OFFICIAL ACTION.

When Hardin county was organized, the county judge performed all the duties now performed by the Board of Supervisors of the county. Upon that officer devolved the organization of the townships and to decide upon their boundaries. The records of the county judge have been lost, and the early records of many of the townships are also lost, so that nothing is known officially of the organization of the various townships until 1861. At that time there were ten townships, as follows:

Union, comprising township 86, north of range 19, west of the 5th principal meridian.

Providence, township 86, ranges 20, 21 and 22, or three full congressional townships.

Eldora, township 87, range 19, and the east half of township 87, range 20.

Pleasant, the west half of township 87, range 20, and all of township 87, ranges 21 and 22.

Clay, township 88, range 19.

Jackson, township 88, range 20.

Ellis, township 88, ranges 21 and 22.

Etna, township 89, range 19.

Hardin, township 89, range 20, and the east half of township 89, range 21.

Alden, the west half of township 89, range 21, and township 89, range 22.

The General Assembly in the winter of 1859-60, passed an act which was approved by the Governor, creating county Board of Supervisors, and providing for one from each civil township. The first

election for members of the Board occurred at the general election in November.

ACTIONS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The first meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held at the court house in Eldora, January 7, 1861. On motion of A. McIntyre, of Pleasant township, A. E. Arnold, of Hardin, was made temporary chairman. A committee of three was then appointed on credentials, consisting of J. D. Gourlay, A. McIntyre and Madison Greer, who reported the following named as duly elected members of the Board, and who had qualified according to law:

T. N. Hauser.....	Union
J. S. Hadley.....	Providence
A. E. Arnold.....	Hardin
Madison Greer.....	Jackson
A. McIntyre.....	Pleasant
Nelson Gibbs.....	Alden
Luther Nott.....	Pleasant
L. E. Campbell.....	Clay
G. McMillan.....	Ellis
J. D. Gourlay.....	Eldora
A. G. Barnum.....	Etna

On the classification of members, T. N. Hauser, J. S. Hadley, A. E. Arnold, L. Nott, J. D. Gourlay and A. G. Barnum each drew one year, and M. Greer, A. McIntyre, N. Gibbs, L. E. Campbell and G. McMillan drew for two years.

James Speers, Clerk of the District Court, who was ex-officio clerk of the Board of Supervisors, was required to give bond for the faithful performance of the duties of the latter office in the penal sum of \$4,000.

A great deal of business was transacted at this session of the Board of a preliminary nature, such as adopting rules for its government, and appointment of committees.

A resolution was adopted directing the Clerk of the District Court, to enter into a contract with W. P. Hepburn as agent for Hardin county, to proceed to Washington and prosecute the claims of the county to swamp-lands, scrip and money; Mr. Hepburn to receive for such services two per cent. on the value of all lands, scrip and money actually secured to the county.

The second regular session of the Board was held at Eldora, beginning Monday, June 3.

The first business transacted was the appointment of a Clerk of the District Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of James Speers. J. M. Boyd received the appointment.

At this meeting the Board equalized the assessments for taxes for the ensuing year, and fixed the percentage. The taxable property of the county was reported at \$1,326,727. The committee on equalization reported the assessment per acre of land in different townships as follows:

Alden	\$2 77
Eldora	3 97
Ellis.....	4 02
Jackson.....	3 00
Tipton	2 55
Clay.....	3 60
Providence.....	2 88
Union.....	4 02
Hardin.....	3 02
Pleasant.....	3 00
Etna.....	3 00

The committee on the probable ordinary expenses of the county for the current year reported the same at \$6,630.

A special meeting was held July 11th, when, on motion, the sum of \$150 was appropriated to "furnish suitable clothing for the military company known as the

'Union Guards.' Three hundred dollars were also appropriated to assist in equipping a company known as the "Hardin Cavalry," provided the company was mustered into the United States service.

At the regular session, in September, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That each Supervisor of this Board be appointed a committee, each one for the township he represents, to superintend and see to the families of volunteers in each of the several townships; to afford temporary relief to each family in need, according to their necessities; to purchase, or allow each family to purchase for themselves, goods as their wants may demand; but in no case shall families be allowed to purchase goods without a written order of the Supervisor, which shall be produced by the creditor as a voucher for his claim on the county.

On the 6th day of January, 1862, the Board met, with the following named new members in place of those whose terms had expired: A. M. Mulford, Providence; T. Y. McClure, Eldora; J. H. Weiland, Hardin. Little business was transacted at the session of a public nature.

In August a called session of the Board was held, at which the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Board is hereby authorized and directed to issue an order on the Treasurer for the sum of twenty dollars to each volunteer that is, at the time of enlistment, a resident of Hardin county, that has or may volunteer under the last call for 300,000 for three years or during the war; and also the further sum of two dollars per month to the wife of each volunteer, and the sum of one dollar for each child of said volunteers under the age of fourteen years; and that an order for ten dollars of the first mentioned sum be issued on the presentation of the certificate of a recruiting officer; and that an order for the other ten dollars be

issued on the presentation of the certificate of the captain of the company that said volunteer has been mustered into the service of the United States; and that the above allowance to the wife and children be paid monthly to the wife of said volunteer during the term of his service in the United States, and that said sums be paid only upon the order of the volunteer.

Commissioned officers were excluded from the benefits of the foregoing resolution.

On the 5th day of January, 1863, the Board met, with the following named new members:

I. M. B. Oviatt.....	Ellis
E. C. Crippen.....	Jackson
John Lytle.....	Pleasant

The Board at this session appointed David Hunt County Surveyor, to fill the vacancy caused by the failure of George P. Griffith to qualify within the time prescribed by law.

At a called session of the Board, held December, 1863, the following resolution was adopted by the Board:

Resolved, By the Board of Supervisors of Hardin county, and State of Iowa, That the said county will pay a bounty of one hundred and seventy-five dollars for volunteers to fill the quota of the county under the last call of the President for 300,000, to be furnished by the 5th day of January, 1864; fifty dollars of said sum to be paid when the recruit is accepted and mustered into the service of the United States; twenty-five dollars to be paid on the first day of August, 1864; twenty-five dollars to be paid on the first day of January, 1865; fifty dollars to be paid on the first day of August, 1865; and twenty-five dollars to be paid on the first day of January, 1866; and in addition thereto a monthly allowance to the families of volunteers, of two dollars per month to wife, and one dollar to the child of each volunteer under fourteen years of age, and to be paid during the term of service of said volunteer.

At the January session, 1864, the following named were the new members of the Board:

D. A. Cobb.....	Eldora
O. B. Chapin	Union
I. S. Moore.....	Tipton

On the re-organization of the Board, Nelson Gibbs was elected Chairman.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, By the Board of Supervisors of Hardin county, Iowa, That the county will pay a monthly allowance of two dollars per month to the wife and one dollar per month to each child under fourteen years of age of all volunteers from the county of Hardin now in the service of the United States, who have not received said allowance during their term of service; said allowance to commence on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1864. The families of commissioned officers are excepted from this allowance.

At a called session held Feb. 25, 1864, the Board resolved to continue the payment of bounties made at the special December session up to the 1st of March, 1864; payments to be made in sums of \$25 each on the 1st day of January and 1st day of August in each year, until the amount of \$175 was paid.

In June the following resolution, offered by I. S. Moore. was adopted:

Resolved, By the Board of Supervisors of Hardin county, Iowa, That the county will continue to pay a bounty of two dollars per month to the wife, and one dollar per month to each child under the age of fourteen years, whose husbands or fathers have been killed, died or disabled, or may hereafter be killed or disabled in the service of the United States, that have enlisted from the county, until such families get relief from the General Government. The allowance of those who have not received aid from the county, to commence January 1, 1864.

At the September session, 1864, J. M. Scott tendered his resignation as Clerk of

the District Court, which was accepted, and R. F. Ripley appointed to fill the vacancy.

At the same session, J. D. Hunter resigned the office of Treasurer and Recorder, and J. D. Gourley was appointed to fill the vacancy.

At the November term, E. Richards took the oath of office, having been elected as Supervisor of Eldora township, in place of D. A. Cobb, resigned.

The appropriation of two dollars to the wife, and one dollar to each child under fourteen years of age, was extended to drafted men and volunteers under call of President for 500,000 men.

At the January meeting, 1865, the following named new members answered to their names and took the oath of office:

DeRoy Ellsworth.....	Pleasant
S. Peck.....	Ellis
E. S. Ensign.....	Clay

J. H. Weiland was elected Chairman for the ensuing year.

Again the question of soldiers' bounties was brought before the Board. The government was now making a last grand effort to put down the rebellion, and the President had made an urgent call for 300,000 more men. The Board passed the following resolution:

Resolved, By the Board of Supervisors of Hardin county, Iowa, That the county will pay a bounty of \$200 to all persons who may volunteer to fill the quota of Hardin county under the call of the President of the United States for 300,000 men; said volunteer to be entitled to draw said sum when he shall have been accepted and mustered into the service of the United States. Said sum to be paid in installments as follows, to-wit: \$50 to be paid August 1, 1865; \$50 to be paid January 1, 1866; \$50 to be paid August 1, 1866; \$50 to be paid January 1, 1867.

I. S. Moore, who voted against the foregoing resolution, offered one providing for the payment of the sum of \$200 to all volunteers from Hardin county, who had never received any of the benefits of bounties heretofore voted. The resolution was laid over till the June meeting.

Mr. Greer having resigned as a member of the Board of Supervisors, the Board, at its June session, appointed J. N. Bradfield to fill the vacancy.

DeRoy Ellsworth also resigning, Alpheus McIntyre was appointed in his stead.

At this meeting the Board refused to become a party to the county-seat contest.

(See article on this question elsewhere in this work.)

Mr. Moore withdrew his resolution in relation to bounties, and presented another, which was acted upon at the September term. This resolution called for the payment of \$175 to every volunteer from the county during the war, save to commissioned officers and one hundred days' men. The resolution was lost.

A committee having been appointed to draft a resolution pertaining to soldiers' bounties, reported the following:

WHEREAS, Hardin county has paid to some soldiers credited to her to the amount of \$175, and to others smaller amounts, and to others none at all; and, as justice would seem to require that all should receive alike, and as this would require the sum of \$50,000, and the Board of Supervisors being unwilling to impose a burden of taxation upon the tax-payers of Hardin county without their consent; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Board of Supervisors of Hardin county, Iowa, that, at the October election, 1865, the question be presented to the loyal voters of Hardin county, whether the county

will pay to all soldiers from Hardin county a bounty equal to the sum of \$175, except commissioned officers who have received pay as commissioned officers more than one year; also, all one hundred days' men, and all volunteers who have received bounties from private individuals, to the amount of \$175; and all who have been dishonorably discharged or deserted from the service of the general government. In case of the decease of any soldier entitled to the benefits of this resolution, said bounty is to be paid to his wife, children, or to his aged parents, in case the parent or parents were dependent upon said soldier for their support.

The resolution further provided for the payment in installments, and for the submission of the question to a vote. The resolution was adopted.

I. S. Moore, having removed from Tipton township, offered his resignation, which was accepted, and Thomas J. Hunter was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The following named new members answered to their names at the January session, 1866:

M. Frisbie.....	Jackson
E. Kilgore.....	Eldora
O. B. Chapin.....	Union
G. Dennis.....	Etna
C. Benbow.....	Providence
DeRoy Ellsworth.....	Pleasant
John A. Dean.....	Tipton
P. S. Gray.....	Hardin

Nelson Gibbs, of Alden township, was elected chairman for the ensuing year.

The vote upon the equalization of soldiers' bounties having carried, the following preamble and resolution was adopted by the Board at this session:

WHEREAS, The Board of Supervisors, at the September session, 1865, passed a resolution, and submitted the same to the legal voters of the county, pertaining to the equalization of the bounty to all soldiers who have volunteered from Hardin county; and,

WHEREAS, There is no law authorizing the Board of Supervisors to levy a tax to pay said bounty; therefore,

Be it resolved by this Board, That we request our Representative, Thomas B. Knapp, to procure the passage of an act authorizing this Board to levy a tax sufficient to pay such bounty.

S. Peck having resigned as a member of the Board from Ellis township, George McMillan was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Board appointed N. Gibbs, D. Ellsworth and G. Dennis a committee to superintend the erection of a vault for the safe keeping of the records of the county, said vault to be completed by the first day of June, 1866.

The Treasurer was also authorized to procure a fire and burglar proof safe for the use of his office.

John A. Dean, at the June session, 1866, resigned as a member of the Board, and William Howell was appointed to fill the vacancy.

At the January session a committee was appointed to investigate the accounts of J. H. Cusack, J. D. Hunter and J. D. Gourlay, ex-Treasurers of the county, who reported, at the September session, that each were deficient in their accounts, but that Mr. Hunter and Mr. Gourlay promptly paid the amount on notification. The Board then notified the Clerk to commence suit against Mr. Cusack for the amount of his defalcation.

At the January session of the Board, in 1867, a committee appointed to confer with Mr. Cusack and his attorneys to ascertain upon what terms a settlement could be effected, reported that having conferred with Judge Porter, attorney for Mr. Cu-

sack, the latter offered to pay the sum of \$1,276, with interest from the time of the tender, to the Board in September, 1866, and all costs in the suit. The committee then made the following recommendation to the Board:

"Your committee, after considering the matter, would recommend that if the said J. H. Cusack will pay into the county treasury the sum of \$1,500 before the adjournment of this Board, and pay the costs of the suit in the District Court, the Clerk of this Board is hereby authorized to dismiss suit, and discharge said Cusack from all further liabilities to this county."

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in by the Board, and upon the fifth day of the session the Clerk reported to the Board that Mr. Cusack had paid the \$1,500 and all costs in the suit. It was therefore ordered by the Board that the defendant in the suit be discharged, and said suit ordered discontinued, the Clerk being instructed to make out a transcript of the resolutions adopted, and file them in the office of the District Court.

The first day of the January session, 1867, the following named new members took the oath of office as members of the Board from their respective townships:

L. L. Durham.....	Ellis
A. Greer.....	Jackson
S. B. Cunningham.....	Clay
I. S. Moore.....	Pleasant
T. J. Sheldon.....	Tipton

N. Gibbs was elected chairman for the ensuing term.

S. Stratton and forty-six other citizens of Ellis township presented a petition to the Board, praying for a division of said township, the division to be made in

accordance with the government survey dividing township No. 88, range No. 21, from township No. 88, range No. 22, and that township No. 88, range No. 22, be designated as Buckeye township. The matter being duly considered, the prayer of the petitioners was granted.

On the 1st day of the June session a committee that had previously been appointed by the Board on the equalization of soldiers' bounties made the following report:

Be it resolved, by the Board of Supervisors of Hardin county, Iowa, That the Board refund all bounty tax, and exempt from all bounty tax on all privates or non-commissioned officers at the time of enlisting in the service of the United States from this county, except those who have received the bounty of \$175; and that said tax be paid out of the county fund. We, your committee, consider it no more than justice that those who went out early in the struggle for freedom, for little or no bounty, should not be called upon to help pay the large bounties of those who went into the service at a later day.

Your committee, in making this report, do not wish to be understood that they consider it in any way equalizing the bounty, but as an act of simple justice to the brave soldier. Your committee would further say that when the county gets in a better financial condition, that all bounties will be equalized.

While J. D. Gourlay was County Treasurer, the office was broken into, safe blown open, and the county robbed of a large sum of money. Although settlement had been made with Mr. Gourlay, the following resolution was passed by the Board, June, 1867:

Resolved, by the Board of Supervisors of Hardin county, Iowa, That suit be commenced against J. D. Gourlay, upon his official bonds as said Treasurer, for any liabilities found against him from the time of his entering upon his official duties as Treasurer of said county up to

the time of the safe robbery, September 14, 1865; and that E. W. Eastman be employed as counsel in behalf of said Hardin county to prosecute said suit.

The Board, in September, 1867, received the resignation of A. F. Wood, as Sheriff of Hardin county, and appointed George W. Thompson to fill the vacancy.

The Board again met in session January 5, 1868. In addition to those serving the past year, the following new members appeared in place of those whose terms had expired:

W. Dyer	Etna
J. L. Hoag	Hardin
M. Pritchard	Alden
L. T. Beard	Buckeye
A. J. Carr	Pleasant

At this session steps were taken looking to the erection of a jail building; and as the maximum sum permitted the Board for any appropriation was \$5,000; it was resolved to submit the question to a vote of the people at the next general election, whether the amount of \$10,000 should be appropriated for that purpose. The vote was taken by the people and lost.

A special session of much interest was held in March, 1868. The decree of the District Court for Grundy county, to which point the case had been taken on a change of venue, was presented to the Board setting forth the fact that the court had heard the case, and had decreed that Point Pleasant was, and ought to be, the county seat.

A committee was appointed to learn whether suitable room could be had in Point Pleasant for the use of the various county offices, which committee immediately reported that rooms could be had for a term of five years for the consideration

of one dollar. On motion, the chairmain of the Board and clerk were authorized and instructed to sign a lease for the rooms.

A committee was appointed to see to the removal of all books, papers and other property belonging to the county, to Point Pleasant, and, on motion, the Board adjourned to meet at the same place at 6 o'clock that same evening, March 26, 1868.

The next meeting of the Board was held at Eldora, June 1, 1868, which time and place the committee appointed to remove the county property to Point Pleasant, reported that an injunction had been served on the chairman of the Board and also the clerk, against removal.

At this session the Board passed a resolution to encourage the growth of timber, fruit trees, shade trees and hedges, pursuant to an act of the legislature.

Messrs. Carr, Pritchard and Durham, were appointed a committee to ascertain if a suitable location could be procured for a poor-farm for the use and benefit of Hardin county, and to report all the information in regard to location, cost and terms of payment of such tract of land.

On the 4th day of January, 1869, the Board met with the following named new members present:

E. S. Ensign.....	Etna
M. Pritchard.....	Alden
J. C. Simpson.....	Ellis
William P. Hiserote.....	Jackson
S. B. Cunningham.....	Clay
V. R. McFarland.....	Pleasant
L. Van Patten.....	Tipton
P. Shintaffer.....	Grant

O. B. Chapin was elected chairman.

During the year 1869, no business outside the ordinary channel was transacted by the Board.

At the first meeting in January, 1870, the following named took the oath of office as members of the Board:

J. L. Hoag.....	Hardin
J. S. Hadley.....	Providence
Phillip Shintaffer.....	Grant
T. N. Hauser.....	Union
J. W. Kinney.....	Buckeye
A. G. Barnum.....	Etna
De Roy Ellsworth.....	Eldora

J. L. Hoag was elected chairman for the ensuing year.

At the June session, S. A. Reed offered his resignation as clerk of the courts, which resignation was accepted and J. M. Boyd appointed to fill the vacancy.

De Roy Ellsworth offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Auditor be authorized to issue a proclamation, submitting to a vote of the legal voters of the county at the ensuing election, the question of prohibiting the sale of ale, wine and beer.

The yeas and nays were called for on this resolution, resulting in nine votes being cast for the resolution and four against it.

The General Assembly having provided for the funding of the debts of the several counties, where the amount exceeds \$5,000, and where the county has a population of over 3,000 persons, the Board passed a resolution providing for a careful estimate of the indebtedness of the county, and the issuance of bonds to cover the entire amounts, the bonds not to run longer than ten years, with the privilege of redemption at the option of the county, at any time within that period.

A resolution was passed inviting propositions for the location of the county seat at any point in the county, which invitation was accepted on the part of Iowa Falls by agreeing to donate the sum of \$32,500 toward the erection of suitable buildings. (See County Seat Contests.)

A special session of the Board was called by a decree of the District Court, and was held November 19, 1870, for the purpose of determining the term of office of the members elect of the new Board, whose terms of office commence January 1, 1871. That duty performed, the Board adjourned *sine die*.

The General Assembly having passed an act limiting the number of members of the Board of Supervisors to three, which might be increased to five by vote of the people, the election was held in October, resulting in the election of the following named: A. G. Barnum, one year; O. B. Chapin, two years; S. B. Cunningham, three years. The members were elected by vote of the entire county, and not by the townships in which they resided, as heretofore.

A. G. Barnum was elected chairman of the Board for the ensuing year.

O. B. Chapin was appointed a committee to confer with the stockholders of the Court House Association, to ascertain on what terms the stock of the Association could be secured and transferred to Hardin county.

Mr. Chapin subsequently reported that no arrangements could be made that would be for the interests of the county, but two days thereafter he offered the following resolution:

Resolved, By the Board of Supervisors, in behalf of the tax-payers of Hardin county, that we tender our thanks to the citizens of Eldora, for the free and public gift of Court House and grounds to Hardin county, which can, by proper repairs, be made suitable for use of county for several years.

The gift was a surprise to the Board.

On the first day of the January session, 1872, the Board met at Eldora, with S. B. Cunningham and O. B. Chapin present. Mr. Chapin was elected chairman for the ensuing year.

C. M. Nagle, member elect, came forward, on the morning of the second day, and was duly qualified.

At the June session the township of Grant was divided, the east half, being township 86, range 21, retaining the name of Grant, and the west half, being township 86, range 22, to take the name of Concord, its first election to be held at the time of the general election in November following.

O. B. Chapin being re-elected at the November election as a member of the Board of Supervisors, met with the same at its first meeting in January, 1873, at which time C. M. Nagle was elected chairman of the Board for the ensuing year.

At the September session the Auditor was instructed to issue a proclamation for a vote for or against the appropriation of \$8,000 for the purchase of a poor-farm for the use of the county, the question to be submitted at the general election in October. The question was voted down.

O. B. Chapin tendered his resignation at this time as a member of the Board, which resignation was accepted.

At the December term the Board passed a very complimentary resolution to A. E. Arnold, the retiring Auditor.

The resignation of O. B. Chapin not being filed in the office of the Auditor until December 15, 1873, although the Auditor was notified, and an election held to fill the vacancy, in order to avoid any doubt as to the legality and right of R. C. Kyte to discharge the duties of the office to which he had been elected, he was appointed a member of the Board under provision of an act of the General Assembly, by J. M. Boyd, Clerk of the Courts; A. E. Arnold, County Auditor, and Job Stout, County Recorder.

The first meeting of the new Board was held on the 5th day of January, 1874, S. R. Edgington and R. C. Kyte appearing and taking the usual oath of office.

Mr. Nagle, the chairman of the Board, not being present, S. R. Edgington was elected president *pro tem*.

After approving the bonds of several of the officers elected, the Board adjourned till the following day, at which time Mr. Nagle appeared and was elected chairman for the ensuing year.

At the July session it was agreed that a contract should be entered into with J. W. Hartwell for the erection of a vault, and with the Hall Safe and Lock Company to furnish doors, window-frames, shutters and sash for the same, at a total cost of \$837. Mr. Hartwell, for some reason, did not enter into bond for the fulfillment of the contract, and the contract was awarded to Henry Weaver, at the September session, for \$216.

At the election in October, M. J. Davis was elected Supervisor in place of R. C.

Kyte, resigned, and J. S. Hadley was elected in place of C. M. Nagle, whose term had expired. Both gentlemen appeared on the first day of the January term, 1875, and were duly qualified. S. R. Edgington was elected chairman for the ensuing year.

But little business was transacted out of the usual routine. The question of the purchase of a poor-farm was again submitted to the people, at the October election, which resulted favorably, by a vote of 653 for and 432 against. Proposals were then asked for by the Board, to be submitted at the January term, 1876.

M. J. Davis, whose term of office had expired, was re-elected Supervisor for the term of three years, at the October election. On the first day of the January term, 1876, he qualified for the term. S. R. Edgington was elected chairman for 1876.

Isaac S. Moore and wife were employed as superintendent and matron of poor-house, for one year, at a salary of \$400.

The town trustees throughout the county were notified to send the paupers of their respective townships to the farm.

Solon F. Benson was elected Supervisor in place of S. R. Edgington, whose term had expired. Mr. Benson appeared the first day of the January session, 1877, and took the oath of office. J. S. Hadley was elected chairman for the ensuing year.

A report to the Board, at the January session, showed there had been 22 inmates at the poor-house in the past year, six of whom had been discharged, leaving 16 then inmates of the institution.

At this session the Auditor was authorized to advertise for sealed proposals for

a county poor-farm, to consist of not less than 80 acres.

At the June session the Board ordered the purchase of the east half of the southwest quarter of section 26, township 88, range 20, of L. F. Wisner, for the sum of \$1,100. S. F. Benson was appointed a committee to complete plans and specifications for poor-house, and to let contract for the erection of a building in accordance therewith, and to employ a competent superintendent. He was also authorized to procure the breaking of from 20 to 40 acres of land upon the poor-farm.

A contract was awarded for the building of a poor-house to D. E. Hughes, for \$2,225.25.

A charge having been publicly made in the *Eldora Ledger* accusing E. J. Hauser of being indirectly concerned in the discounting of county warrants and other irregularities, on the request of Mr. Hauser the Board investigated the charges at its September term, reporting that, in its judgment, no wrongful or illegal use had been made of the county funds or any part thereof, and that the treasurer had not directly or indirectly been concerned in the discounting of warrants.

In October, 1877, J. Q. Patterson was elected to fill vacancy, and E. R. Wright for the term of three years. These members were duly qualified at the January session, 1878, on the first day. M. J. Davis was elected chairman of the Board for the year 1878.

After approving of a number of bonds and auditing claims, the Board appointed Dr. Henry Fritcher to the office of Coroner, *vice* M. J. Upright, who had removed from the county.

On the first day of the session, January, 1879, Horace Alvord, who was elected in place of M. J. Davis, took the oath of office. J. Q. Patterson was elected chairman for the ensuing year.

During this year no business was transacted by the Board out of the usual routine work of auditing bills, building and repairing bridges, and such like work.

John Rath was the member elected for 1880, and on the first day of the session, in January of that year, took the oath of office, and commenced the discharge of his duties as Supervisor. The Board organized by electing E. R. Wright chairman for the year 1880.

At the September session the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The pauperism and crime suffered and committed in this county, and, as a consequence thereof, a large part of the expenses borne by the tax-payers of the county are directly and indirectly attributable to the traffic in and use of intoxicating liquors and like beverages; therefore, be it

Resolved, That John Porter be and is hereby delegated and appointed attorney for and on behalf of this county to prosecute by action, civil or criminal, all persons violating the provisions of section 1539 of the Code of Iowa, and other statutes of the State, to the end that crime and suffering may be, in that regard, avoided, and a due respect for the law maintained; provided said attorney shall retain of the sum so collected not exceeding one-fourth part thereof, and make no other or further charges against the county for fees, nor any costs against the county whatever.

The report of the committee on poor-farm showed a very favorable state of affairs.

At the annual election in November, Charles Hoelscher was elected for the

term of three years. Mr. Hoelscher took his seat as a member of the Board the first day of the session, in January, 1881. Horace Alvord was chosen Chairman of the Board for the ensuing year.

The business transacted during the year was of a general nature.

F. H. Simpson was the newly-elected member of the Board, who took the oath of office the first day of the session of the Board in January, 1882. John Rath was chosen Chairman.

A petition of sixty citizens of Iowa Falls, asking that a telephone communication be made between the court house and various towns in the county, was presented to the Board; and also a proposition by the said telephone company, proposing to place the court house in telephonic con-

nection with other towns in the county at a yearly rental of \$36 for one instrument. John Rath, Chairman of the Board, was authorized to accept the proposition.

The report of the committee on poor-farm, was made at the January session, showing that on the 1st day of January, 1881, there were eleven inmates, and there were admitted during the year, twelve. There were eleven discharged and two died, leaving ten at the farm on the 1st day of January, 1882.

At the June session the Board, upon application, divided the township of Hardin, making all outside the incorporated town of Iowa Falls one township, to retain the name of Hardin, and the town of Iowa Falls, a township, to be known as Iowa Falls township.

CHAPTER IV.

PIONEER LIFE.

One of the most interesting phases of national or local history is that of the settlement of a new country. What was the original state in which the pioneer found the country, and how was it made to blossom as the rose?

Pioneer life in Hardin county finds its parallel in almost every county in the State, and throughout the entire West.

When Greenberry Haggin, Thomas N. Hauser, and others of that noble band of pioneers settled here, they found an unbroken wilderness. Wild beasts and but little less wild savages, roamed at will over the prairie, through the forests, and along the waters of the Iowa river and its numerous tributaries. Forests were to be felled, cabins erected, mills built, and the

river and creeks made to labor for the benefit of mankind. The beautiful prairies were to be robbed of their natural ornaments, and the hand of art was to assist in their decoration. Who was to undertake this work? Are they qualified for the task? What will be the effect of their labors upon future generations?

The Hardin county pioneers had many difficulties to contend with, not the least of which was the journey from civilization to the forest homes. The route lay for the most part through a rough country; swamps and marshes were crossed with great exertion and fatigue; rivers were forded with difficulty and danger; nights were passed on open prairies, with the sod for a couch and the heavens for a shelter; long, weary days and weeks of travel were endured, but finally "the promised land" was reached.

EARLY MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

The young men and women of to-day have little conception of the mode of life among the early settlers of the country. One can hardly conceive how great a change has taken place in so short a time. The clothing, the dwellings, the diet, the social customs, have undergone a total revolution, as though a new race had taken possession of the land.

In a new country, far removed from the conveniences of civilization, where all are compelled to build their own houses, make their own clothing and procure for themselves the means of subsistence, it is to be expected that their dwellings and garments will be rude. These were matters controlled by surrounding circumstances and the means at their disposal. The earliest

settlers constructed what were termed "three-faced camps," or, in other words, three walls, leaving one side open. They are described as follows: The walls were built seven feet high, when poles were laid across at a distance of about three feet apart, and on these a roof of clapboards was laid, which were kept in place by weight poles placed on them. The clapboards were about four feet in length and from eight inches to twelve inches in width, split out of white oak timber. No floor was laid in the "camp." The structure required neither door, window, or chimney. The one side left out of the cabin answered all these purposes. In front of the open side was built a large log heap, which served for warmth in cold weather and for cooking purposes in all seasons. Of course there was an abundance of light, and, on either side of the fire, space to enter in or out. These "three-faced camps" were probably more easily constructed than the ordinary cabin, and was not the usual style of dwelling house.

The cabin was considered a material advance for comfort and home life. This was, in almost every case, built of logs, the spaces between the logs being filled in with split sticks of wood, called "chinks," and then daubed over, both inside and outside, with mortar made of clay. The floor, sometimes, was nothing more than earth tramped hard and smooth, but commonly made of "puncheons," or split logs, with the split side turned upward. The roof was made by gradually drawing in the top to the ridgepole, and, on cross pieces, laying the "clapboards," which, being several feet in length, instead of being nailed, were held in place by poles

laid on them, called "weight poles," reaching the length of the cabin. For a fireplace, a space was cut out of the logs on one side of the room, usually about six feet in length, and three sides were built up of logs, making an offset in the wall. This was lined with stone, if convenient; if not, then earth. The flue, or upper part of the chimney, was built of small split sticks, two and a half or three feet in length, carried a little space above the roof, and plastered over with clay, and when finished was called a "cat and clay" chimney. The door space was also made by cutting an aperture in one side of the room of the required size, the door itself being made of clapboards secured by wooden pins to two crosspieces. The hinges were also of wood, while the fastenings consisted of a wooden latch catching on a hook of the same material. To open the door from the outside, a strip of buckskin was tied to the latch and drawn through a hole a few inches above the latch-bar, so that on pulling the string the latch was lifted from the catch or hook, and the door was opened without further trouble. To lock the door, it was only necessary to pull the string through the hole to the inside. Here the family lived, and here the guest and wayfarer were made welcome. The living room was of a good size, but to a large extent it was all—kitchen, bed-room, parlor and arsenal, with fitches of bacon and rings of dried pumpkin suspended from the rafters. In one corner were the loom and other implements used in the manufacture of clothing, and around the ample fireplace were collected the kitchen furniture. The clothing lined one side of the sleeping apartment, suspended from

pegs driven in the logs. Hemp and flax were generally raised, and a few sheep kept. Out of these the clothing for the family and the sheets and coverlets were made by the females of the house. Over the door was placed the trusty rifle, and just back of it hung the powder horn and hunting pouch. In the well-to-do families, or when crowded on the ground floor, a loft was sometimes made to the cabin for a sleeping place and the storage of "traps" and articles not in common use. The loft was reached by a ladder secured to the wall. Generally the bedrooms were separated from the living-room by sheets and coverlets suspended from the rafters, but until the means of making these partition walls were ample, they lived and slept in the same room.

Familiarity with this mode of living did away with much of the discomfort, but as soon as the improvement could be made, there was added to the cabin an additional room, or a "double log cabin," being substantially a "three faced camp," with a log room on each end and containing a loft. The furniture in the cabin corresponded with the house itself. The articles used in the kitchen were as few and simple as can be imagined. A "Dutch oven," or skillet, a long-handled frying pan, an iron pot or kettle, and sometimes a coffee pot, constituted the utensils of the best furnished kitchen. A little later, when a stone wall formed the base of the chimney, a long iron "crane" swung in the chimney place, which on its "pot-hook" carried the boiling kettle or heavy iron pot. The cooking was all done on the fire-place and at the fire, and the style of cooking was as simple as the utensils. Indian, or

corn meal, was the common flour, which was made into "pone" or "corn-dodger," or "hoe-cake," as the occasion or variety demanded. The "pone" and the "dodger" was baked in the Dutch oven, which was first set on a bed of glowing coals. When the oven was filled with the dough, the lid, already heated on the fire, was placed on the oven and covered with hot embers and ashes. When the bread was done it was taken from the oven and placed near the fire to keep warm while some other food was being prepared in the same oven for the forthcoming meal. The "hoe-cake" was prepared in the same way as the dodger—that is, a stiff dough was made of the meal and water, and, taking as much as could conveniently be held in both hands, it was moulded into the desired shape by being tossed from hand to hand, then laid on a board or flat stone placed at an angle before the fire and patted down to the required thickness. In the fall and early winter, cooked pumpkin was added to the meal dough, giving a flavor and richness to the bread not attained by the modern methods. In the oven from which the bread was taken, the venison or ham was then fried, and, in winter, lye hominy, made from the unbroken grains of corn, added to the frugal meal. The woods abounded in honey, and of this the early settlers had an abundance the year round. For some years after settlements were made, the corn meal formed the staple commodity for bread.

These simple cabins were inhabited by a kind and true-hearted people. They were strangers to mock-modesty, and the traveler seeking lodgings for the night, or desirous of spending a few days in the community,

if willing to accept the rude offerings, was always welcome, although how they were disposed of at night the reader may not easily imagine; for, as described, often a single room would be made to serve the purpose of a kitchen, dining-room, sitting-room and parlor, and many families consisted of six or eight persons.

CHARACTER OF THE PIONEERS.

The character of the pioneers of Hardin county falls properly within the range of the historian. They lived in a region of exuberance and fertility, where Nature had scattered her blessings with a liberal hand. The inexhaustible forest supply, the fertile prairie, and the many improvements constantly going forward, with the bright prospect for a glorious future in everything that renders life pleasant, combined to deeply impress their character, to give them a spirit of enterprise, an independence of feeling, and a joyousness of hope. They were a thorough admixture of many nations, characters, languages, conditions and opinions. There was scarcely a State in the Union that was not represented among the early settlers. All the various religious sects had their advocates. All now form one society. Says an early writer: "Men must cleave to their kind, and must be dependent upon each other. Pride and jealousy give way to the natural yearnings of the human heart for society. They begin to rub off the neutral prejudices; one takes a step and then the other; they meet half way and embrace; and the society thus newly organized and constituted is more liberal, enlarged, unprejudiced, and, of course,

more affectionate, than a society of people of like birth and character, who bring all their early prejudices as a common stock, to be transmitted as an inheritance to posterity."

CLOTHING.

The clothing of the early pioneers was as plain and simple as their houses. Necessity compelled it to be in conformity to the strictest economy. The clothing taken to the new country was made to render a vast deal of service until a crop of flax or hemp could be grown, out of which to make the household apparel. The prairie wolves made it difficult to take sheep into the settlements, but after the sheep had been introduced, and flax and hemp raised in sufficient quantities, it still remained an arduous task to spin, weave and make the wearing apparel for an entire family. In summer, nearly all persons, both male and female, went barefooted. Buckskin moccasins were much worn. Boys of twelve and fifteen years of age never thought of wearing anything on their feet, except during three or four months of the coldest weather in winter. Boots were unknown until a later generation. After flax was raised in sufficient quantities, and sheep could be protected from the wolves, a better and more comfortable style of clothing prevailed. Flannel and linsey were woven and made into garments for the women and children, and jeans for the men. The wool for the jeans was colored from the bark of the walnut, and from this came the term "butter-nut," still common throughout the West. The black and white wool mixed, varied the color, and gave the name "pepper-and-salt." As a matter of course every family

did its own spinning, weaving and sewing, and for years all the wool had to be carded by hand on cards from four inches broad to eight and ten inches long. The picking of the wool and carding was work to which the little folks could help, and, at the proper season, all the little hands were enlisted in the business. Every household had its big and little spinning wheels, winding-blades, reel, warping-bars and loom. The articles were indispensable in every family. In many of the households of Hardin county, stowed away in empty garrets and out-of-the-way places, may still be found some of these almost forgotten relics.

The preparations for the family clothing usually began in the early fall, and the work was continued on into the winter months, when the whirr of the wheels and the regular stroke of the loom could be heard until a late hour of the night. No scene can well be imagined so abounding in contentment and domestic happiness. Strips of bark, of the shell-bark hickory, thrown from time to time in the ample fire-place, cast a ruddy, flickering light over the room. In one corner, within range of the reflected light, the father is cobbling a well-worn pair of shoes, or trying his skill at making new ones. Hard by, the young ones are shelling corn for the next grist. The oldest daughter whirls the large spinning wheel, and with its hum and whirr trips to the far side of the room, drawing out the thread, while the mother, with the click of the shuttle and the measured thump of the loom, fills up the hours—the whole a scene of domestic industry and happiness rarely elsewhere to be found.

It is well for "Young America" to look back on those early days. It involved a life of toil, hardship, and the lack of many comforts, but it was the life that made men of character. Hardin county today has no better men than the immediate descendants of those who built their cabins in the forest, and by patient endurance wrought out of the wilderness the landmarks for a prosperous commonwealth. One of these writes that "the boys were required to do their share of the hard labor of clearing up the farm, for much of the country now under the plow was at one time heavily timbered, or was covered with a dense ticket of hazel and young timber. Our visits were made with ox teams, and we walked, or rode on horseback, or in wagons, to 'meeting.' The boys 'pulled,' broke' and 'hackled' flax, wore tow shirts, and indulged aristocratic feelings in fringed 'hunting-shirts' and 'coon-skin caps,' 'picked' and 'carded' wool by hand, and 'spooled' and 'quilled' yarn for the weaving till the back ached."

Industry such as this, supported by an economy and frugality from which there was then no escapes, necessarily brought its own reward. The hard toil made men old before their time, but beneath their sturdy blows they saw not only the forest pass away, but the fields white with the grain. Change and alterations were to be expected, but the reality has distanced the wildest conjecture; and stranger still, multitudes are still living who witnessed not only the face of nature undergoing a change about them, but the manners, customs and industries of a whole people almost wholly changed. Many an old pioneer sits by his fireside in his easy

chair, with closed eyes, and dreams of the scenes of the long ago.

"The voice of Nature's very self drops low,
As though she whispered of the long ago,
When down the wandering stream the rude canoe
Of some lone trapper glided into view,
And loitered down the watery path that led
Thro' forest depths, that only knew the tread
Of savage beasts and wild barbarians,
That skulked about with blood upon their hands
And murder in their hearts. The light of day
Might barely pierce the gloominess that lay
Like some dark pall across the water's face,
And folded all the land in its embrace;
The panther's screaming, and the bear's low
growl,
The snake's sharp rattle, and the wolf's wild
howl.

The owl's grim chuckle, as it rose and fell
In alternation with the Indian's yell,
Made fitting prelude for the gory plays
That were enacted in the early days.
"Now, o'er the vision, like a miracle, falls
The old log cabin with its dingy walls,
And crippled chimney, with the crutch-like prop
Beneath, a sagging shoulder at the top,
The 'coon-skin, battened fast on either side,
The wisps of leaf tobacco, cut and dried;
The yellow strands of quartered apples hung
In rich festoons that tangle in among
The morning-glory vines that clamber o'er
The little clapboard roof above the door;
Again, thro' mists of memory arise
The simple scenes of home before the eyes;
The happy mother, humming with her wheel;
The dear old melodies that used to steal
So drowsily upon the summer air,
The house dog hid his bone, forgot his care
And nestled at her feet, to dream, perchance,
Some cooling dream of winter-time romance.
The square of sunshine through the open door
That notched its edge across the puncheon floor,
And made a golden coverlet whereon
The god of slumber had, a picture drawn
Of babyhood, in all the loveliness
Of dimpled cheek, and limb, and linscy dress.
The bough-filled fire-place and the mantle wide,
Its fire-scorched ankles stretched on either side,

Where, perchance upon its shoulders 'neath the
joist,
The old clock hiccoughed, harsh and husky-
voiced;
Tomatoes, red and yellow, in a row,
Preserved not them for diet, but for show;
The jars of jelly, with their dainty tops;
Bunches of pennyroyal and cordial drops,
The flask of camphor and vial of squills,
The box of buttons, garden seeds and pills.
And thus the pioneer and helpsome aged wife
Reflectively reviews the scenes of early life.

WEDDINGS.

The wedding was an attractive feature of pioneer life. There was no distinction of life, and very little of fortune. On these accounts the first impressions of love generally resulted in marriage. The family establishment cost but little labor—nothing more. The marriage was always celebrated at the house of the bride, and she was generally left to choose the officiating clergyman. A wedding, however, engaged the attention of the whole neighborhood. It was anticipated by both old and young with eager expectation. On the morning of the wedding day, the groom and his intimate friends assembled at the house of his father, and, after due preparation, departed *en masse* for the “mansion” of his bride. The journey was sometimes made on horseback, sometimes on foot, and sometimes in farm wagons and carts. It was always a merry journey; and to insure merriment, the bottle was always taken along. On reaching the house of the bride, the marriage ceremony took place, and then dinner or supper was served. After the meal the dancing commenced, and generally lasted until the following morning. The figures of the dances were three and four-handed reels,

or square sets and jigs. The commencement was always a square four; which was followed by what the pioneers called “jigging”—that is, two of the four would single out for a jig, and were followed by the remaining couple. The jigs were often accompanied with what was called “cutting out”—that is, when either of the parties became tired of the dance, on intimation, the place was supplied by some one of the company, without interruption of the dance. In this way the reel was often continued until the musician was exhausted. About 9 or 10 o'clock in the evening a deputation of young ladies stole off the bride and put her to bed. In doing this, they had to ascend a ladder from the kitchen to the upper floor, which was composed of loose boards. Here, in the pioneer bridal chamber, the young, simple-hearted girl was put to bed by her enthusiastic friends. This done, a deputation of young men escorted the groom to the same apartment, and placed him snugly by the side of his bride. The dance still continued, and if the seats were scarce, which was generally the case, says a local witness, every young man, when not engaged in the dance, was obliged to offer his lap as a seat for one of the girls; and the offer was sure to be accepted. During the night's festivities spirits were freely used, but seldom to excess. The infair was held on the following evening, where the same order of exercises was observed.

SHAKES.

Another feature of pioneer life, which every old settler will vividly recall, was the “chills and fever,” “fever and ague,” or “shakes,” as it was variously called. It

was a terror to new-comers, for in the fall of the year almost everybody was afflicted with it. It was no respecter of persons; everybody looked pale and sallow, as though frost-bitten. It was not contagious, but derived from impure water and air, which was always developed in the opening up of a new country of rank soil like that of Hardin county. The impurities continued to absorb, from day to day, and from week to week, until the whole corporate body becomes saturated with it as with electricity, and then the shock came; and the shock was a regular shake, with a fixed beginning and ending, coming on, in some cases, each day, but generally on alternate days, with a regularity that was surprising. After the shakes, came the fever, and this "last estate was worse than the first;" it was a burning hot fever, and lasted for hours. When you had the chill you couldn't get warm; and when you had the fever you couldn't get cool. It was exceedingly awkward in this respect—indeed it was. Nor would it stop for any contingency—not even a wedding in the family would stop it. It was imperative and tyrannical. When the appointed time came around, everything else had to be stopped to attend to its demands. It didn't even have any Sundays or holidays. After the fever went down, you still didn't feel much better; you felt as though you had gone through some sort of a collision, threshing machine, or jarring machine, and came out not killed, but next thing to it. You felt weak, as though you had run too far after something, and then didn't catch it. You felt languid, stupid and sore, and was down in the mouth and heel, and partially ravelled out. Your back was out of

fix, your head ached and your appetite crazy. Your eyes had too much white in them; your ears, especially after taking quinine, had too much roar in them, and your whole body and soul were entirely woe-begone, disconsolate, sad, poor and good for nothing. You didn't think much of yourself, and didn't believe that other people did either; and you didn't care. You didn't quite make up your mind to commit suicide, but sometimes wished some accident would happen to knock either the malady or yourself out of existence. You imagined even the dogs looked at you with a sort of self-complacency. You thought the sun had a sort of sickly shine about it. About this time you came to the conclusion that you would not take the whole State as a gift; and if you had the strength and means you would pick up Hannah and the baby, and your traps, and go back "yander" to "Old Virginny," the "Jarseys," Maryland, or "Pennsylvania."

"And to-day, the swallows flitting
Round my cabin see me sitting,
Moodily within the sunshine,
Just inside my silent door,
Waiting for the "ager," seeming
Like a man forever dreaming;
And the sunlight on me streaming
Throws no shadow on the floor;
For I am too thin and sallow
To make shadows on the floor—
Nary shadow any more!"

The foregoing is not a mere picture of imagination. It is simply recounting in quaint phrase of what actually occurred in hundreds of cases. Whole families would sometimes be sick at one time, and not one member scarcely able to wait upon another. Labor or exercise always aggra-

vated the malady, and it took General Laziness a long time to thrash the enemy out. These were the days for swallowing all sorts of roots and "yarbs" and whisky straight, with some faint hope of relief. Finally, when the case wore out, the last remedy got the credit of the cure.

WOLF HUNTING.

In early days more mischief was done by wolves than by any other wild animal, and no small part of their mischief consisted in their almost constant barking at night which always seemed menacing and frightful to the settlers. Like mosquitos, the noise they made appeared to be about as dreadful as the real depredations they committed. The most effectual, as well as the most exciting, method of ridding the country of these hateful pests, was that known as the circular wolf hunt, by which all the men and boys would turn out on an appointed day, in a kind of circle comprising many square miles of territory, with horses and dogs, and then close up toward the center field of operation, gathering, not only wolves, but also deer and many smaller "varmint." Five, ten or more wolves, by this means, would be killed in a single day. The men would be organized with as much system as a small army, every one being posted in the meaning of every signal and the application of every rule. Guns were scarcely ever allowed to be brought on such occasions, as their use would be unavoidably dangerous. The dogs were depended upon for the final slaughter. The dogs, by the way, had all to be held in check by a cord in the hands of their keepers until the final signal was given to let them loose, when away

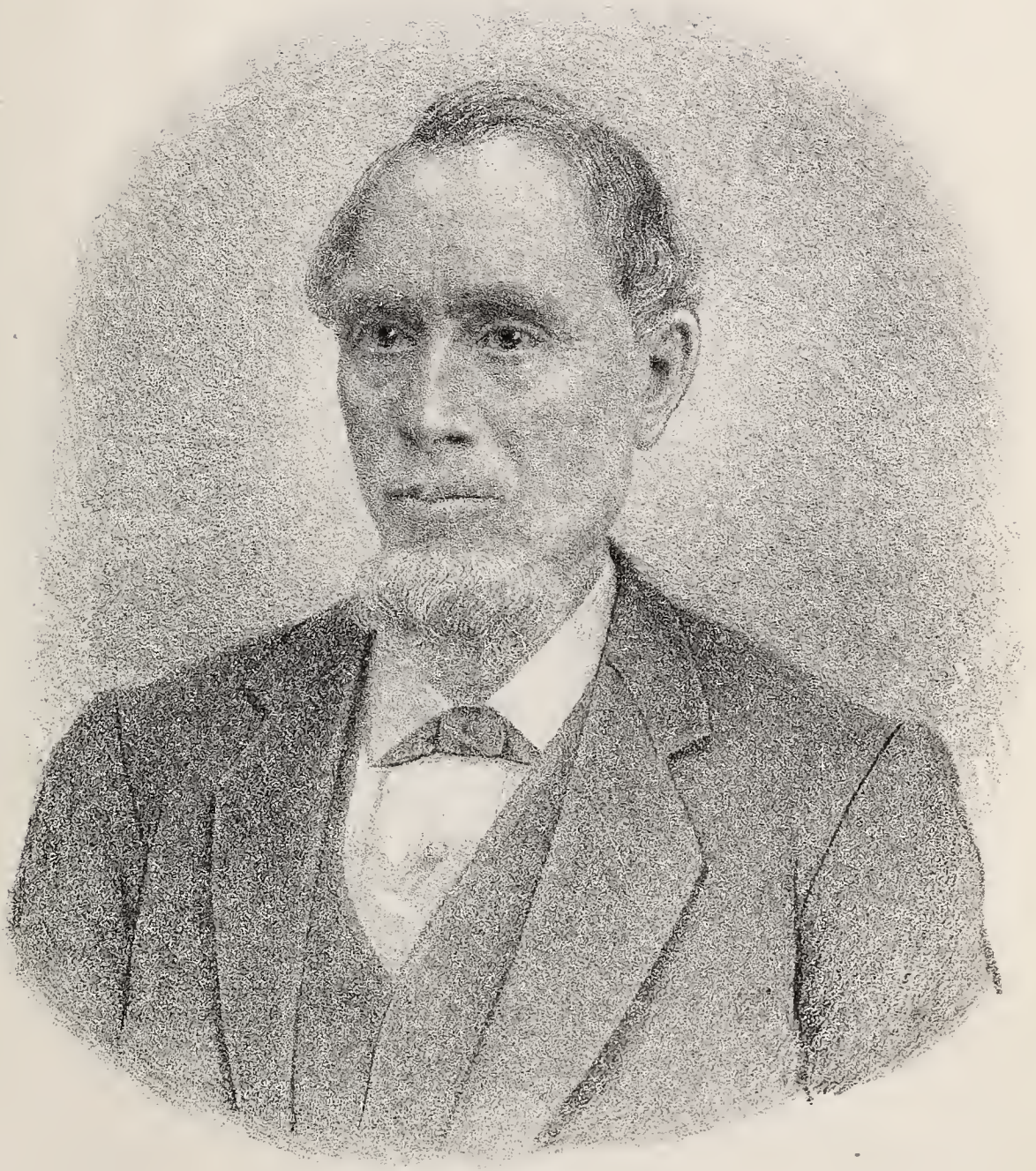
they would all go to the center of battle, and a more exciting scene would follow than can easily be described.

BEE HUNTING.

This wild recreation was a peculiar one, and many sturdy backwoodsmen gloried in excelling in this art. He would carefully watch a bee as it filled itself with the product of some sweet flower or leaf bud, and notice particularly the direction taken by it as it struck a "bee-line" for its home, which, when found, would generally be high up in the hollow of some tree. The tree would be marked, and in the fall a party would go and cut down the tree and capture the honey as quick as they could before it wasted away through the broken walls in which it had been so carefully stowed by the busy little bee. Several gallons would often be taken from a single tree, and by a very little work, and pleasant at that, the early settlers could keep themselves in honey the year round. By the time the honey was a year old it would turn white and granulate, yet be as good and healthful as when fresh. This was called by some "can-died" honey.

SNAKES.

In pioneer times snakes were numerous, such as the rattlesnake, viper, adder, blood-snake, and many varieties of large blue and green snakes, milksnake, garter and watersnakes, and others. If, on meeting one of these, you would retreat, they would chase you very fiercely; but if you would turn and give them battle, they would immediately turn and crawl away with all possible speed, hide in the grass and weeds and wait for a "greener" custo-



Samuel Smith



T. N. Hawser.

mer. These really harmless snakes served to put people on their guard against the more dangerous and venomous kind. It was a common practice, in order to exterminate them, for the men to turn out in companies, with spades, mattocks and crow-bars, attack the principal snake dens, and slay large numbers of them. In early spring the snakes were somewhat torpid, and easily captured. Scores of rattlesnakes were sometimes frightened out of a single den, which, as soon as they showed their heads through the crevices of the rocks, were dispatched, and left to be devoured by the numerous wild hogs of that day. Some of the fattest of these snakes were taken to the house and oil extracted from them, and their glittering skins were saved as a specific for rheumatism. Another method for their destruction was to fix a heavy stick over the door of their dens, with a long grapevine attached, so that one at a distance could plug the entrance to the den when the snakes were all out sunning themselves. Then a large company of citizens, on hand by appointment, could kill scores of the reptiles in a few minutes.

AGRICULTURE.

In the earlier settlements of this section, ponds, marshes and swamps abounded where to-day are found cultivated and fertile fields. The low and flat places were avoided for the higher grounds, not only on account of the wetness, but for sanitary reasons. Agricultural implements were necessarily rude, and the agriculture of a corresponding character. The plow used was called a "bar-share" plow, the iron point of which consisted of a bar of iron about two feet long, and a broad share of

iron welded to it. At the extreme point was a coulter that passed through a beam six or seven feet long, to which was attached handles of corresponding length. The mould-board was a wooden one split out of winding timber, or hewed into a winding shape, in order to turn the soil over. In the spring time, when the ground was to be prepared for the seed, the father would take his post at the plow, and the daughter possession of the reins. This is a grand scene—one full of grace and beauty. The pioneer girl thinks but little of fine dress; knows less of the fashions; has probably heard of the opera, but does not understand its meaning; has been told of the piano, but has never seen one; wears a dress "buttoned up behind;" has on "leather boots," and "drives plow" for father. In the planting of corn, which was always done by hand, the girls always took a part, usually dropping the corn, but many of them covering it with the hand-hoe.

In the cultivation of wheat, the land was plowed the same as for corn, and harrowed with a wooden-toothed harrow, or smoothed by dragging over the ground a heavy brush, weighed down, if necessary, with a stick of timber. It was then sown broadcast by hand at the rate of about a bushel and a quarter to the acre, and harrowed in with the brush. The implement used to cut the wheat was neither the sickle or the cradle. The sickle was almost identical with the "grass hook" in use, and the cradle was a scythe fastened to a frame of wood with long, bending teeth or strips of wood, for cutting and laying the grain in swaths. There were few farmers who did not know how to swing the scythe or

cradle, and there was no more pleasant picture on a farm than a gang of workmen in the harvest field, nor a more hilarious crowd. Three cradles would cut about ten acres a day. One binder was expected to keep up with the cradle. Barns for the storage of the unthreshed grain are comparatively a "modern invention," and as soon as the shock was supposed to be sufficiently cured, it was hauled to some place on the farm convenient for threshing, and there put in stack. The threshing was performed in one of two ways, by flail or tramping with horses, generally the latter. The flail was used in stormy weather, on the sheltered floor, or when the farm work was not pressing; the threshing by tramping commonly in clear weather, on a level and well tramped clay floor. The bundles were piled in a circle of about fifteen to twenty feet in diameter, and four to six horses ridden over the straw. One or two hands turned over and kept the straw in place. When sufficiently tramped, the straw was thrown into a rick or stack, and the wheat cleared by a "fanning-mill," or sometimes, before fanning-

mills were introduced, by letting it fall from the height of ten or twelve feet, subjected to the action of the wind, when it was supposed to be ready for the mill or market.

RELIGION.

The religious element in the life of the pioneer was such as to attract the attention of those living in more favored places. The pioneer was no hypocrite. If he believed in horse-racing, whisky-drinking, card-playing, or anything of like character, he practiced them openly and above board. If he was of a religious turn of mind, he was not ashamed to own it. He could truthfully sing

"I'm not ashamed to own my Lord,
Or blush to speak His name."

But the pioneer clung to the faith of his fathers, for a time, at least. If he was a Presbyterian he was not ashamed of it, but rather prided himself on being one of the elect. If a Methodist, he was one to the fullest extent. He prayed long and loud if the spirit moved him, and cared nothing for the empty form of religion.

CHAPTER V:

COURTS OF HARDIN COUNTY.

Man is an imperfect being, and, as such, requires that laws shall be enacted for his government. When the Almighty placed Adam and Eve in the garden of Eden, He gave laws for their observance, with pen-

alties attached for their violation. The children of Israel, after leaving the Egyptian land, were given the "ten commandments," the principles underlying which have probably been the basis of all laws

from that time to the present. The existence of laws necessarily implies the existence of courts wherein all questions of law shall be determined. This fact being determined, the framers of the State constitution instituted certain courts of justice with well defined powers. Changes have been made in the jurisdiction of these courts from time to time, but the rights of every citizen of high or low degree have ever been maintained.

DISTRICT COURT.

Hardin county on its formation was attached to the Fifth Judicial District: Phineas M. Casady, of Polk count, being at that time Judge of the district. There is no record of Judge Casady ever holding a term of court in this county.

The first term of court, as shown by the record, was held in September, 1854, Hon. C. J. McFarland, Judge of the Fifth Judicial District, presiding. There were present, besides his honor, Thomas Bennett, Sheriff; James Gourlay, Clerk, and J. D. Thompson, Prosecuting Attorney. No business was transacted the first day, and court was adjourned till Thursday, September 26.

On re-assembling, the Sheriff returned a venire of grand-jurors as follows: Cyrus Rowen, John Ellsworth, D. F. Rising, A. S. McDowell, Leonidas Smith, William Shafer, Samuel White, Levi W. Southard, James Drain, William Lockard, James D. Putnam, J. B. Gilbert, Jonathan Conger, William Pilgrim, T. Y. McClure, and John Mann. The court appointed James Drain as foreman, and administered to the entire number the usual oath. The jury were then permitted to retire, with John

W. Briles a bailiff appointed by the court. The following named were then returned by the Sheriff as petit jury: Isaac S. Moore, John Lightner, M. H. Hughes, Henry Fiddler, Thomas Huff, Henry Smith, James H. Tucker, Washington Asher, Peter S. Meteer, B. F. Miller, L. L. Park, E. J. Reece, Jesse Algood, Daniel Bermito and William Hobson.

The first case upon the docket was an application for a divorce, filed by Wesley W. Moran against his wife, Margaret Moran, and for the custody of his children. After hearing the evidence in the case, the Judge ordered the divorce granted, and also gave Mr. Moran the custody of the children as prayed for.

The second case was that of an appeal from Nicholas Rice, a Justice of the Peace, the case being placed upon the docket as William Shafer against William Dean. The appeal was not sustained.

Greenberry Haggin vs. Alexander Smith, was the third case called. The parties in the suit were well known, the plaintiff being the first settler, and the defendant the first County Judge. The records give no clue to the case. Mr. Haggin asked a change of venue, which was granted and the case was certified to the District Court of Marshall county.

The foregoing comprises every case tried at this term. The grand jury found no bills of indictments, and the petit jury had no puzzling legal questions to solve. The court was held in the second story of a building erected by Alexander Smith, and which was reached by means of a ladder. Here justice was dispensed by Judge McFarland. The number of cases on the docket were but few, none of which

were criminal, thus showing Hardin to be a law-abiding county.

The next term of the District Court was held in April, 1856, at Eldora. There were present, Hon. C. J. McFarland, Judge of the Fifth Judicial District; Henry Fidler, Sheriff; J. D. Gourlay, Clerk; J. D. Thompson, Prosecuting Attorney; together with the usual array of attorneys. The first business transacted, was the return of the venire of grand and petit jurors.

The grand jury at this term found nine bills of indictment, some of which were against parties for stealing timber, a very common offense in the early days of the county, and one which was very difficult to prove upon the suspected party; at least very few convictions were obtained. Of the nine cases, one obtained a change of venue to Boone county; demurrers were filed and sustained in three; defendants were discharged in three and costs taxed to the informants; continuance was granted to two.

There were thirty-seven common law cases, four of which were applications for divorce.

The first application for admission to the Bar of Hardin county was made at this term of court. D. Freeman Ellsworth, believing he could do something in settling the disputes that were likely to arise between man and man, asked the courts permission to attach "Attorney and Counselor at Law" after his name. Mr. Crocker, who subsequently became eminent as an officer in the United States army during the rebellion; James W. Woods, an old and well known attorney, now residing at Steamboat Rock, and E. W. Eastman, who afterwards became Lieutenant-Governor of

the State, and who is now an honored attorney of the Hardin county Bar, were appointed by Judge McFarland as committee to examine into the qualifications of Mr. Ellsworth. The court records read as follows: "The committee afterwards came into court and reported that they had examined into his character and qualifications to be admitted as such Attorney and Counselor at Law, and recommend his admission as such attorney; whereupon the said D. F. Ellsworth was duly sworn to support the Constitution of the United States and of this State, and to faithfully discharge the duty of an Attorney and Counselor of this court according to the best of his ability; whereupon D. F. Ellsworth was declared duly admitted as an Attorney and Counselor at Law."

At the regular October term, 1856, Judge McFarland failed to make his appearance, and all cases on file were therefore continued by the clerk of the court.

In November a special term was held, presided over by Judge McFarland. The most important case on the docket was from Webster county, brought before this court on a change of venue from that county. William Williams, John F. Duncomb, William O. Ruggles and E. C. Colburn, were indicted by the grand jury of Webster county, with assault with intent to commit murder.

It appears that Bucy, Smith and Carr had entered the claim of a citizen of Webster county, and proceeded to occupy it. They were ordered off by the officers of the club organized for the purpose of maintaining the rights of claimants and *bona fide* settlers against foreign speculators, but being of a stubborn and not very

tractable disposition, they refused to obey the injunction given, but continued to reside thereon. They were therefore taken out, divested of their clothing, a plentiful supply of tar poured over their persons, on which was scattered a quantity of feathers. They were then treated to a free ride upon a fence rail, all of which they considered an indignity offered to their persons. After scraping off the North Carolina liquid, they wisely refrained from intruding on company that did not desire their presence, but when the District Court of Webster county assembled, they procured the indictment of the parties named, who thought best to secure a change of venue to Hardin county, where the case was duly tried at the special November term, 1856. The State was represented by Jas. W. Wood.

After a patient hearing, in which the attorneys in the case waxed eloquent, it was submitted to the jury, who brought in a verdict of guilty as charged in the indictment, and the Judge assessed a fine of \$20 each against the parties.

This was the last term of court presided over by Judge McFarland, his term of office having expired, and J. D. Thompson, of Eldora, being elected to the position.

Judge McFarland was an odd character, although one of the brightest men that ever presided over the courts of the Fifth or Eleventh Judicial District. Cave J. McFarland was born at Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio. He read law with John C. McNulty, Clerk of the House of Representatives. He came to Lee county, Iowa, in 1844, and was subsequently Prosecuting Attorney for the county for several years, and also represented that county

in the legislature. He afterwards moved to Boone county, where he was appointed Judge of the Fifth Judicial District, and was afterwards elected. He died in April, 1869, at Boonesboro.

Many anecdotes are related of Judge McFarland, some of which are too good to be lost. He had nick-names for many of the attorneys who practiced before his court. James W. Wood he called "Old Timber," and Gov. Eastman "Old Spot," from the fact of his being marked with small-pox. On one occasion, while Old Timber was addressing the court, an ass walked up near one of the windows and set up a terrible bray. The Judge quickly turned to Mr. Wood and cried out: "Sit down, Old Timber, sit down; one at a time, if you please."

At the September term, 1857, Judge Thompson presided for the first time. There were present as officers of the county, Henry Fiddler, Sheriff; J. D. Gourlay, Clerk; Henry L. Huff, Prosecuting Attorney.

William J. Moir, who had lately moved to the county, presented his certificate as an Attorney and Counselor at Law, granted by the courts of Indiana, and was, on motion, admitted to the practice of law in all the courts of Iowa, upon taking the usual oath.

Robert T. Ward, Nicholas Tifferman, Johanna Happs and Theobolt Miller made application to become citizens of the United States. Upon this case the record says: "The court being satisfied that they have resided in the United States five years, and within the State one year, and it further appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that during that same time they

have behaved as men of good moral characters attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and disposed to the good order and happiness of the same; whereupon the oath of allegiance was administered to the said applicants, and they were admitted as citizens of the United States." This was the first case of naturalization by the District Court of Hardin county, as shown by the record.

M. P. Rosecranz, after examination by M. M. Crocker, E. W. Eastman, and H. L. Huff, was admitted to the practice of law.

Four indictments were found at this term of court, three of which were for selling intoxicating liquors contrary to law, and the other, keeping liquor with intent to sell.

There were no cases of special importance tried at this term.

At the April term, 1858, Josephus Eastman, an attorney from Massachusetts, presented his certificate from the State courts of Massachusetts, and was thereupon received as an Attorney and Counselor at Law in all the District Courts of Iowa, on taking the oath prescribed by law.

Only three indictments were found at this term; one for forgery; one killing a steer; and the other for obstructing the highway.

A large amount of business was transacted at this term in civil cases.

But little business of any kind was transacted at the September term, 1859, but at a special term held in November of the same year, the docket was nearly cleared of cases.

This was Judge Thompson's last term of court, he having been legislated out of office under the new constitution.

In the fall of 1858, John Porter, then a citizen of Cerro Gordo county, was elected Judge of the new Eleventh District of which Hardin county formed a part. Under this constitution, the office of Prosecuting Attorney for each county was abolished, and a District Attorney for the Judicial District was elected.

At the February term, 1859, Judge Porter, for the first time, presided at the Hardin County District Court. There were present as officers of the court, Henry Fiddler, as Sheriff, and S. L. Higenbotham, Clerk. This was a special term, for the trial of common law cases. There were neither grand nor petit juries called.

The most important cause tried at this term was the contested election case of John M. Scott vs. Samuel L. Higenbotham, the latter having been given the certificate of election as Clerk of the District Court, and was then exercising the duties of the office. Brown and Moir appeared as attorneys for Mr. Scott. After hearing the case, the Judge decided in favor of Mr. Scott, and he was given the certificate of election, and recovered damages of Mr. Higenbotham to the amount of \$298.90.

The regular term of the court was held in May, 1859. There were present, Hon. John Porter, Judge of the 11th Judicial District; Henry Fiddler, Sheriff; J. M. Scott, Clerk.

John Q. Patterson was admitted to the practice of law at this term of court.

A man by the name of Larkin resided at Iowa Falls. He had two daughters residing at home, aged eighteen and fifteen, who were possessed of considerable beauty, the youngest especially so. They had many admirers among the vil-

lage beaux. Among those who were in the habit of calling upon the young ladies and bestowing upon them much attention, was George Gilman Start, a prepossessing and fascinating young man of the place. It was generally understood that he was to marry the oldest daughter. Sometime in the year 1859, the youngest daughter was taken suddenly sick, and a physician hastily summoned. He at once discovered from unmistakable signs that an abortion had been practiced upon the girl, and that her recovery was doubtful. Every effort was made to save her, but she died from the effects of the cruel treatment to which she had been exposed. An examination was made of the oldest daughter, and it was found that she, too, had been seduced. Start was called in and compelled to marry the girl, and was then arrested for the crime of causing an abortion upon the youngest daughter, resulting in her death. A preliminary examination was held, the trial lasting three weeks, at the end of which Start was held to await the action of the grand jury. Henry L. Huff and William J. Moir were attorneys for the prosecution, and Josephus Eastman and H. E. J. Boardman for the defense.

At the October term, 1860, an indictment was found against Start. On being arraigned, he asked for a continuance of the case till the next term. It was then again continued. At the October, 1861, term he was arraigned, and plead not guilty. Moir and Huff again conducted the prosecution, and Henderson & Boardman, of Marshalltown, defended. The trial lasted one week, and resulted in the acquittal of the prisoner.

The last term of court at which Judge Porter presided, was in October, 1865. Resigning the office, D. D. Chase was elected to fill the vacancy..

John Porter, the successor of Judge Thompson, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, April 14, 1828. His boyhood life was spent in milling and farming during the summer seasons, and in attending the common schools in the winter. At the age of eighteen, he commenced teaching "district school," and for three years his time was passed alternately in teaching and attending school to perfect himself in the higher branches. He then entered the office of Todd, Hoffman & Hutchins, Warren, Ohio, where he read law some years. In 1854, on his admission to the Bar, he located at Plymouth, Indiana, where he remained two years, and then removed to Mason City, Cerro Gordo county, Iowa. He soon took high rank as a lawyer, and obtained a good practice for that day. In 1858 he was elected judge of the newly organized district, which position he occupied until he resigned, in 1866. The energy displayed, with quick and good judgment, earned him the good will of both the Bar and people of the district. Judge Porter was united in marriage with Mariam Stevens. They have one child. For several years the judge has taken great interest in railroads, and has devoted much of his time to securing roads through Hardin county. As a lawyer, he is recognized as one of the best in the State, and is an honor to the Hardin county Bar.

The first term presided over by Judge Chase was in June, 1866. There were present as officers of the Court, A. F.

Wood, Sheriff; R. F. Ripley, Clerk; J. H. Brady, Prosecuting Attorney.

Finley Ranesharger was arraigned at this term for the crime of murder in the first degree, but obtained a continuance until the first day of the next term of the court. A change of venue was then asked, and the case sent to Marshall county for trial. Finley Ranesharger and a man named Voils lived in the vicinity of Steamboat Rock. Voils was a large, muscular man, somewhat addicted to drink, and when under the influence of liquor was quarrelsome. Ranesharger was a much smaller man. Some trouble had occurred between the two, and meeting in Steamboat Rock Voils, then under the influence of liquor, threatened to whip Ranesharger, shaking his fist under his nose and making other demonstrations. The latter suddenly drew a knife and struck Voils just below the left nipple, killing him instantly. Ranesharger was arrested, bound over to await the action of the grand jury. At the meeting of the District Court, an indictment was found. Ranesharger asked a change of venue, and the case was sent to Marshall county, where it was tried, the prisoner convicted and sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary. About eighteen months afterwards he was pardoned by the Governor. Henry I. Huff and W. J. Moir defended.

Cyrus Lundy was a farmer living in Prindena township.

Thomton also lived in the same township. The latter had a sister whom he considered had been insulted by Lundy, and therefore bore a grudge against him for the supposed insult. In the summer of 1866, Lundy's barn and contents were consumed by fire.

Suspicion attached to Thomton as an incendiary, and he was indicted by the grand jury for the crime of arson, at the November term, 1866. The case was called and a continuance granted. It was subsequently tried, and the jury failed to agree. It was again tried, and again the jury could come to no agreement. The evidence depended upon by the prosecution for conviction, was in discovering near the barn a peculiar boot track, which they believed corresponded with the track made by the heel of one of Thomton's boots. The boot was produced in court during both trials, but the jury failed to accept the evidence as conclusive. When the case was called for the third trial, it was discovered the boot was lost, and as the evidence was thus taken away on which they depended for conviction, there was no other alternative left for the district attorney but move the case be dismissed.

Dr. E. M. Maybell, of Point Pleasant, was indicted in 1870 at the June term for adultery. Dr. Maybell was a French physician, a man of fine personal appearance, well educated, and one well calculated to charm the gentle sex. As a physician, he stood well in the profession, and as a linguist he was excelled by few. An outraged husband in the community in which he lived had him indicted for criminal intimacy with his wife. He was arraigned for trial at the November term, 1870, tried, convicted, and sentenced to the State prison for six months.

The November term, 1874, was the last over which Judge Chase presided. The following preamble and resolutions were entered upon the records of the Court:

WHEREAS, This term of the District Court of this county closes the official labors of the Hon. D. D. Chase; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Hardin county Bar, hereby tender the Hon. D. D. Chase our most sincere thanks and heartfelt gratitude for the uniform courtesy and kindness we have received at his hands during the time he has been upon the Bench.

2. That, by his retiring from the Bench, we lose the services of an able and impartial judge and an eminent jurist, whose place cannot be easily filled.

3. That we welcome him back to the Bar, highly appreciating him as a lawyer and citizen, and hope our relations to him may be as pleasant in the future as they have been in the past.

HENRY L. HUFF,	JOHN PORTER,
W. V. ALLEN,	W. J. MOIR,
FRED. GILMAN,	S. A. REED,
MATIN W. ANDERSON,	W. A. GREER,
A. C. MURPHY,	E. W. EASTMAN,
WILLIAM HALL.	

Daniel D. Chase was born in Canajoharie, New York, July 4, 1830. Until he attained the age of seventeen he remained at the old homestead, attending the district school in the winter season, and laboring like other lads in rural communities on the farm during the spring, summer and autumn. The four ensuing years he passed at the Ames Academy and the Cazenovia Seminary, where he acquired a good academic education, and taught in the meantime to procure the necessary funds to pursue his studies. After he ceased attending the seminary he became principal of the public schools at Cazenovia, at the same time commencing the study of law. He was afterwards called to the charge of Woodstock Academy, successfully discharging the duties of a teacher while pursuing his legal studies. He was admitted to the Bar of the State of New

York at the general term of the Supreme Court, in Saratoga county, January 1, 1856, and entered at once upon the practice of his profession.

In August, 1858, Mr. Chase removed to Iowa, settling at Webster City, Hamilton county. He came here with no capital save that which was stored up in his brain, and an earnest determination to deserve success. Upon his arrival in the little frontier town which he had selected as his home, and which then contained scarcely four hundred people, and the county not over sixteen hundred, he found the small legal practice in the hands of two older lawyers, who had settled there some time previously. It was many months before he secured his first retainer—a discouraging fact to a man of limited means, when the times was hard, and growing worse with every succeeding week. But he patiently bided his time, and finally the temperance people were forced to employ him in the prosecution of Sunday violations of the liquor law; both of his competitors, fortunately for him, being engaged on the other side. The fight was a prolonged and bitter one, and it served to bring prominently to the notice of the people the fine legal ability and great force of character of the hitherto reserved and rather reticent and neglected young lawyer. This rough and tumble contest completely “westernized” him, and from this time forward he was a favored attorney. In the following winter he visited a number of the counties in the Eleventh Judicial district, becoming acquainted and securing quite an addition to his slender, legal practice. In a short time he was accorded a leading position in his profession in

northwestern Iowa. Noted for his purity of character, dealing fairly with his clients, and never encouraging litigation, except in cases where its necessity and justice rendered it imperative—thus making him always the safest of counselors—he rapidly won his way to a high place in the popular estimation.

In the autumn of 1859 his name was prominently mentioned in connection with the position of County Judge, every delegate to the convention favoring his nomination, but he declined the proffered honor. In the ensuing year, at the Republican Judicial Convention, he was unanimously tendered the nomination for member of the Board of Education, to which he was chosen in October following by a large majority. Before his term of service expired he was elected District Attorney. In 1865, a vacancy having occurred in the office of District Judge, he was appointed to fill the vacancy by Governor Stone. He was twice nominated by acclamation and twice elected to this distinguished position, and, at the close of nine years' continuous service on the bench, declined a third term nomination, and retired to private life.

Judge Chase was always held in the highest esteem by both the Bar and people. On his retirement from the bench, the Bar of his county passed a most complimentary resolution, declaring that "by his ability, efficiency and integrity in the discharge of every official duty, Judge Chase has won, and is worthy of, not only the commendation and plaudits of the Bar, but of the entire people who have received the benefits of his labor." The Bar of the entire district, on the last day of his court, united

in presenting him with a magnificent gold watch and chain, to purchase which they contributed the sum of \$500.

Judge Chase, in his early days, was a Whig, but has acted with the Republican party since its organization. He was a delegate-at-large to the National Republican Convention which nominated President Lincoln for his second term.

Hon. I. J. Mitchell was elected judge of the district to succeed Judge Chase. His first term in Hardin county was in June, 1875.

The first case of historical importance tried before Judge Mitchell in Hardin county was that of A. J. Reed, *et al.*

During several months in the years 1874 and 1875, complaints were frequently made of horses being stolen in Hardin and adjoining counties. Many efforts were made to discover the thieves, without success. Large rewards were offered, and for a time without avail. Finally sufficient evidence was obtained to warrant the arrest of A. J. Reed, A. Holly and E. B. Chaney. At the November term, 1875, the three were jointly and severally indicted by the grand jury on several separate charges. E. B. Chaney was never brought to trial. While being taken to a restaurant by the sheriff, and just as they entered the door the sheriff's attention was called, and while drawn away from the prisoner the latter ran, jumped upon a horse standing conveniently near, doubtless by a preconcerted arrangement, and made his escape. After obtaining a continuance at two terms of the District Court, Reed and Holly were arraigned in November, 1876, and each sentenced to six years in the penitentiary. While Reed was not a man

of education, he was a man of good natural ability, with talents that, if turned in the right direction, would have made him an honor to society. At is was, he was an adroit horse thief, one calculated to deceive. He was living, when captured, in Marshall county, in a neighborhood of friends, and had secured their perfect confidence, they believing him to be a thoroughly honest man. He finally met with a just punishment for his crimes.

One of the most interesting causes at the May term, 1877, was the trial of Isam Harris, for forgery.

Some months previous a well dressed and well appearing man called at the office of the county recorder, and announced himself as Isam Harris, from the east. He was somewhat interested in western lands, and desired to examine some of the records of the office. Col. Stout, who was always friendly and accommodating to all who desired information, showed him the books and gave him such information as in his power. The stranger was very polite, and thanked the colonel for the favors showed him. The next heard of him he was in Union and Providence townships, where he represented himself as a Friend, and thus ingratiated himself in their favor. Here he donated 80 acres of land in Ringgold county to one of the denomination of Friends, giving a deed for the same, acknowledged before a notary public in Chicago. His next exploit was one which eventually was the cause of his arrest for the crime of forgery.

Representing himself as the agent of a gentleman owning some land in Polk county, he traded a quarter section to Spurling Brothers, of Union, for a store

building and hall in that village, receiving some money in the trade. He gave Spurling Brothers a deed for the land in question, purporting to be from the real owner, and furnishing an abstract showing the title to be perfect. He next sold the store building and hall, receiving some money, and taking a mortgage for six hundred dollars as security for the remainder. He then left for parts unknown. One of the Spurlings, shortly after making the trade, concluded to make a trip to Polk county to look after the newly acquired possession. Arriving there, judge of his surprise to find that the owner knew nothing of the transaction. Being assured of this fact, Spurling returned home and at once laid the whole matter before Judge Porter, and employed him to work up the case, arrest the man, and have him punished as he deserved to be.

The judge at once laid the matter before S. W. Boyd, Deputy Sheriff of Hardin county, the Sheriff being absent. It was soon ascertained that Harris had gone to Chicago, letters being forwarded to him addressed in care of a certain hotel in that city. Boyd lost no time in following his man to that place, and stopping at the same hotel, registering his name as Sam Wells, Lincoln, Nebraska. He stated his business to be a dealer in western lands, and had conversations at different times with the landlord and guests of the house in relation to such matters.

In the course of time he learned that there was a gang of forgers who were engaged in swindling the people by means of forged deeds, and that Isam Harris was one of that number. He learned further that Harris was only one of many names

assumed by the man; that he was known at the hotel by the name of John R. Davis.

While in Chicago he learned that Harris, through a pretended real estate firm, had been trying to dispose of the mortgage on the Spurling property to S. R. Benson & Co., bankers, of Union, and that some letters had passed. Disguising himself, he called at the office of the firm, representing himself to be Mr. Benson, who, being in the city, concluded to call and make the trade. He asked to see the mortgage, and was informed that it was in the vault, and that the dealer would at once go out and get it. In a short time the dealer returned, handed Mr. Boyd the deed, who, examining it and finding it to be genuine, quietly slipped it in his pocket and requested the dealer to go with him to the police headquarters, that he might show how he came into possession of it. The dealer quickly drew the revolver, and pointing it at Mr. Boyd, told him to hand back the paper. Laughing quietly, Mr. Boyd, who had as quickly drawn his revolver, already cocked, told the man that that was a game two could play at; that he had better drop his revolver and go quietly with him; that if he was an honest man he could easily prove it; that the deed was one he was looking for and wanted the man to whom it had been made. This matter was then quietly settled.

Shortly after this he happened into a real estate office one day, in his character of dealer in Western lands, and while talking with the lady in charge of the office, he saw upon a desk a letter signed by John Cline, and recognized it as the handwriting to be that of the man he was looking for—Ism Harris. Curiosity

tempted him to examine the letter, while ostensibly figuring upon a trade for some land, and found that it was a request from Harris, alias Cline, to the dealer to send a gentleman at once to South Bend, Indiana, to complete a trade for a piece of land.

Before going to Illinois, Mr. Boyd armed himself with a requisition from the Governor of Iowa on the Governor of Illinois for the man Harris. Being afraid that his bird would be flown before he could obtain a requisition upon the Governor of Indiana; he determined upon a bold and hazardous plan for the capture of the man. Taking the first train for South Bend, he sought out an officer and laid the case before him, showing his requisition from the Governor of Iowa and the warrant for his arrest from the Governor of Illinois. Finding the matter as represented, the South Bend officer agreed to make the arrest and run him over the line into Illinois, where the warrant could be properly served. The two went to a hotel where Boyd pointed out his man to the officer, who quietly stepped up, remarking "You are my prisoner," while at the same time Mr. Boyd slipped on a pair of handcuffs. He was hurried out of the house to the depot, taken on board a Chicago train, and was soon upon Illinois soil, where a proper warrant could be served upon him. He was not allowed the chance of consulting an attorney, in order that a writ of habeas corpus could be issued.

Harris was at once brought to Eldora and lodged in jail. He sent for Governor Eastman and employed him as counsel. A preliminary examination was held before Esquire Parker, who fixed his bail at \$1,500. Being unable to give bond, he

was returned to jail to await the action of the grand jury.

A large number of blank deeds was found in his possession, signed and properly certified before a notary public. When afterwards questioned by Mr. Boyd, the sheriff, he informed him how he came in possession of the seals. He stated he would enter the office of a notary public, talk with him for a while, and ask for something that would require considerable search, and while the notary was looking he would quietly slip the corners of a few deeds under the seal and take an impression. Thus his seals were always genuine, though he had to forge the name of the notary.

When placed in jail after the preliminary examination, Harris wrote to an uncle in Illinois, asking for the loan of \$1,500, which he proposed to deposit as security for bail, and with the evident intention of forfeiting his bond and leaving for parts unknown. He gave his uncle a truthful account of his situation, holding nothing back.

The following reply was received:

"RIDGE FARM, ILL., 3d Mo., 5th, 1877.

MY DEAR PENCE:

Thine of the 20th ult. to hand, which after reading I handed to Rufus for his perusal. He kept it several days and passed it back to me, having carefully considered its contents, leaving the duty of replying to me.

I am thy friend truly, but cannot consent for a moment to assist thee to evade a just and righteous law. I love my country and her laws, and cheerfully pay my taxes annually for their support. To aid a criminal to escape is to become an accomplice and partake of his sins. I am so sorry that thou, my dear nephew, should be guilty of breaking the law. If it were possible for thy uncles to remit our nephew's illegal acts,

instead of attempting to evade their penalties, we should certainly labor assiduously to that end. I beg thee, in the name of Him whose blood was shed by law-breakers—whose servant I am, to make a clean breast of it to the Court and ask for mercy. The penalty of human law is but an earnest of the eternal punishment that awaits the contemners of the divine law. And although fifteen hundred dollars bail might enable thee to escape the rigors of the Eldora dungeon, fifteen millions dollars would not eliminate thee from the bitter woes of the second death in a country where justice cannot be cheated. My dear misguided nephew, we shall soon meet God face to face, where bails will not be thought of. I implore thee not to think of escaping the reasonable penalty of a just law; but make this the turning point in thy career, and give to Him thy few remaining years of thy life. Return like the prodigal in the parable, wholly penitent, to an indulgent father, who, although "He will not look upon sin with the least degree of allowance," loves to forgive a heart which He knows to be truly penitent. When we allow Jesus to divide between us and our sins, He saves us triumphantly on the spot. Let me hear from thee again frequently. I shall never cease to hope for thy peace.

Truly thine,

Harris had married in Michigan a woman who loved him dearly. Two children were born unto him. Shortly after his arrest, Gov. Eastman notified her of his incarceration in jail. The following is an extract from a letter written by the wronged wife to her husband:

No person here, except myself, knows of your condition. They know something has occurred because I receive no letters from you. It will in all probability come out, but I shall avert the blow as long as possible. To speak of my feelings is more than useless. Hope deferred from year to year is bliss when compared with a great hope lying shrouded and dead within. 'Tis not so much myself as my poor innocent child that I care for. When I am sad she will put her

arms about my neck and kiss me and say, "ma-ma I love you." She is the only comfort I have in this world, yet when I look at her, and think of her probable future, I ask myself, why, if there is such a being as a just and all-wise God, did he permit me to bring a child into this world to innocently suffer for others' faults. I visited the little grave under the pine on Sunday, and for the first time felt perfectly reconciled. I would not have it otherwise. He is far better off an angel. I have decided upon nothing for the future, only if my health does not fail me entirely, and I can get work of any description, I will keep China. It does seem to me I cannot give her away, although she might be far better off. I made an effort for the school in this district; offered to teach for three dollars per week and board myself. I would have worked for my board at fathers, and paid mother for baby's trouble during the day. But there was a young girl underbid me a half dollar and secured the school. Now there is no resort but house work, for I must have Nina with me; (she calls herself "Nina.") My maintaining friendly relations with present friends, depends upon the treatment of me, my child, and I might add, you. If you have sinned against your family as well as others, I know it without being told of it, and I cannot help, and therefore am not to blame for my sympathy for the father of my child. May good angels sustain us in this great trial is my prayer."

One night shortly after Harris' incarceration, the sheriff was sent for in great haste, and when he arrived he found that the prisoner had attempted suicide by driving a knife into his left leg, with the evident intention of cutting an artery, and bleeding to death. Dr. Underwood was summoned, checked the flow of blood, and bound up the wound. Harris subsequently acknowledged abstracting the knife from a visitor to the jail.

The prisoner was of a most respectable family of the society of Friends, but had strayed away from the paths of virtue and

from the teachings of that strict and zealous people. In his possession was found a license to preach, signed by Bishop Wahl, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and given in the name of John R. Davis. By a careful examination of the license, it was discovered that a name had been erased, and that of John R. Davis inserted, so it is not known, but thought to be the fact, that the license was genuine from Bishop Wahl, and given to Davis by his true name of Isom Harris, and changed by him when he assumed the former name, though it might be possible the license of some minister was stolen or had been found, the original name carefully erased, and that of John R. Davis inserted.

Harris was arraigned for trial before the District Court of Hardin county, at the May term, 1877. He was ably defended by Governor Eastman. The prosecution was conducted by M. D. O'Connell. The trial lasted two days, and every point was taken advantage of by both the prosecution and defense. Harris was convicted, and sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary.

Harris, beyond doubt, was one of the most adroit rogues that ever fleeced an unsuspecting public. He was a man of fine personal appearance, in manners a perfect gentleman, and highly educated. While confined in the jail he wrote a large quantity of manuscript with the intention of having a book printed entitled "Science and Religion." On his incarceration in prison the manuscript was sent by Sheriff Boyd to his friends in Indiana.

Harris lived but a few days after being taken to the penitentiary, but died of what the physician there pronounced hydro-

phobia, but doubtless from some disease induced by the wound. Thus perished a gifted man—one with talents that might have made him an ornament to society, but who suffered his passions to lead him away from the path of right and of duty.

Mr. Boyd, the sheriff, wrote a letter to Harris' wife, after taking him to the penitentiary, in which he expressed sympathy with her. In reply, she thanked him for his kindness, and said: "I would ask, in what manner did he speak of his wife and child? Did he evince any emotion, any regret, or even pity for those whom he has so ruthlessly consigned to a life of pain and misery? I verily believe if he has a conscience he will die of self-condemnation." The letter, from which this is an extract, was written June 1, 1877, but before mailing it, she received a letter from Mr. Boyd announcing his death. She added:

"I had this prepared when yours of the 30th ult. reached me. There are times when the human heart is full to overflowing with sorrow that language either spoken or written seems a mockery. I can only thank you for your kindness and sympathy manifested in my behalf. God pity the widow and orphan."

Wipka Martin, a girl of fourteen years of age, was, on the 8th day of September, 1877, found dead in a corn-field, in the neighborhood of her home, in Grundy county. It was evident that her death was caused from a violence perpetrated in a brutal attempt to ravish her. She was well grown and healthy, and had resisted the assault with all her strength. There was evidence at the place where it occurred of a violent struggle, showing the spirit and determination with which she had

resisted her destroyer. Death was caused by strangulation, produced by the hands of the more than brutal being that perpetrated the revolting crime. Her body was borne by her destroyer a short distance into the corn-field after life was extinct. The girl had been sent from home, the afternoon of her murder, to a blacksmith shop with a "plow lay." She was seen on the road to the shop, at a point about thirty-six rods from the place where the crime was committed, in company with W. P. Glynden. The girl was not seen alive by any one afterwards. The defendant admitted that he was with or near the deceased at or about the place indicated by the witnesses who testified that he had asked for directions to the house of Andrew Coler, to which he was going. He also admitted that he passed through a corn-field, from the place he met the girl to the house, and pointed out his footprints. Other evidence corroborating the facts as stated was given. The body of the unfortunate girl was not found until the next day after the murder. Glynden was arrested the same day at Eldora, and taken to Grundy county, where he was subsequently indicted for murder. On his arraignment a change of venue was asked and the case sent to Hardin county. At the ——— term, 1878, he was arraigned for trial, convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to the penitentiary for life. An appeal was made to the Supreme Court and the case sent back for a rehearing. A change of venue was then asked, and the case sent to Story county, where it was again tried, the jury once more finding him guilty of murder in the first degree, and the life sentence in the

penitentiary again imposed. He is now serving his term.

When questioned by the sheriff about his life, Glynden said that he was born near Salineville, Columbiana county, Ohio. His father was a Presbyterian minister. His mother died when he was quite young and his father married again. The step-mother treated him in a cruel manner, and he ran away to sea. He was shipwrecked in the Mozambique channel. In due time he was rescued and returned to his old home. He subsequently enlisted in Co. F., 88th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Captain Straughn, of New Lisbon, Ohio, under the name of Martin S. Ward. After serving a time, he was discharged, and soon after enlisted in the 66th Illinois Infantry, under the name of Thomas Miller. Being discharged from that regiment, he subsequently enlisted in Co. A, 7th Ohio Sharpshooters, commanded by Captain Walter G. Squires, of Clyde, Ohio, under the name of James M. Saunders. While with this regiment he was selected, among others, to form the body-guard of General Sherman, on his famous march to the sea. In proof of this last statement, he showed a very complimentary letter from the General written to himself. After the close of the war he went out into the mountains, and finally turned up in Eldora, where he worked in the pottery as long as there was anything to do, and then sought work in the country. He was in search of work when the murder was committed.

Mr. Boyd, the sheriff, after learning these particulars, wrote to the postmaster at Salineville and learned that no such Presbyterian minister as Glynden ever

lived there, so far as could be remembered by the oldest inhabitant, and that there was never any Presbyterian church in the neighborhood. An old sailor talked with him awhile, and found that he knew nothing of sailor's phrases, therefore it was concluded that he had never been to sea. A letter addressed to the New Lisbon paper elicited a response from Major Straughn, who responded that Martin S. Ward was a member of the company he took out from that place. Lieutenant McCrary, of the 7th Ohio Sharpshooters, also responded by saying that James M. Saunders was a member of his company, and that he was a good soldier. A subsequent letter from the Lieutenant stated that he met General Sherman, and showed him Boyd's letter. The General remembered Saunders, and remembered giving him the letter referred to. From the information gained by Mr. Boyd, there is little doubt but the true name of the prisoner was Ward; that his father was an illiterate and drunken blacksmith, living near New Lisbon. It is doubtful if he ever served in the Illinois regiment, but doubtless true that he was in the Ohio regiments named. He was, in all, a hard character.

Isaac J. Mitchell is a native of Ohio, and was born in Cincinnati on the 31st of May, 1827. While an infant his father moved to a farm in Clermont county, Ohio, and there the son worked until he was nineteen, when he went to a high school in Laurel, Ohio, a few months, to prepare himself for a teacher. He taught in Brazil, Indiana, and adjoining districts, for three years. While preparing to teach, he worked on a farm for two dol-

lars a week, devoting the money thus earned to the purchase of text-books. He read law while teaching in Indiana, and completed his school education by attending Asbury College, Greencastle, Indiana, one term, when, his health giving way, he had to leave the institution. He removed to Boonesboro, Iowa, in June, 1855, and there resumed his study of law while engaged in the drug business. He finished reading law early in 1858; was admitted to the Bar in Boonesboro in April, and opened an office there in that year. He has since been in constant practice, except when in office, building up a large business and an enviable reputation.

He served as justice of the peace in 1857, while reading law in Boonesboro, and the next year was elected a member of the State Board of Education, serving two years. In 1868 he was elected State Senator for the term of four years. He was chairman of the committee on enrolling and agriculture, and acted on three or four other committees. He was a very useful and influential member of the Assembly.

While in the General Assembly, he was elected by that body a trustee of the Iowa State Agricultural College, and most of the time was a member of the executive committee of the same institution.

In 1874 he was elected Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District, and served four years. He was recognized as a man of great purity of character, well read in the law, with good judgment, dignity, decision of character, and other qualities that tend to make an excellent judge. He had a hard struggle in securing an education, but success crowned his efforts.

The trial of the Glover boys at the April term, 1878, was one of some interest. Some months previous the store of John Snider, at Steamboat Rock, was burglarized of goods to the amount of \$200 or \$300. Homer, Stephen and John Glover were supposed to have committed the deed. A detective named C. O. Dyke was put upon their track, and followed Stephen and John to Warsaw, Ill., where they disposed of all or a portion of the goods at auction. A telegram was sent to arrest them, but by some means the detective was arrested with them. Deputy Sheriff S. W. Boyd, of Hardin county, proceeded to Warsaw, but found that he was unable to secure the release of Dyke, the Glovers having put up a job to swear the theft on him in order to get out of it themselves. Boyd then went to Keokuk and secured the services of an attorney, and returning to Warsaw, had the preliminary examination of the parties proceeded with. The result of this was, that all three were discharged. Boyd then swore out a warrant for the Glovers as fugitives from justice. He had no requisition for them, and they declined going with him unless he had one; so an officer started with them for Carthage, the county seat of the county in which they were arrested, taking the train for that point. Mr. Boyd was also a passenger on the train. On arriving at Hamilton, the train is always backed across the river to Keokuk for passengers from that point. It evidently did not occur to the officer in charge of the prisoners that when they crossed the river they would be on Iowa soil. The deputy sheriff kept this fact constantly in mind, however, and the minute the train landed

on the Iowa side, he nabbed the two men, and claimed the custody of them under his warrant. They were surrendered to him without opposition, and lodged in the jail at Keokuk until evening, when they were brought to Eldora. Great credit is due Mr. Boyd for the shrewdness which he displayed in getting his men without the slow process of the law.

On arrival at Eldora, a preliminary examination was held, and they were bound over to await the action of the grand jury. An indictment was found at the April term against the three Glovers, Homer having in the meantime been arrested, and all were tried and sentenced to a term in the penitentiary.

Willis F. Dodge was tried at the same term of the District Court as were the Glovers, on a charge of larceny. He was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. On the expiration of his term, he went to Illinois, there killed a man, and was subsequently hung. Willis F. Dodge was a mere boy, but he was a shrewd young scamp. When arrested he had it all fixed up to prove an "alibi." He had it all arranged so that he was at Marshalltown the night the horses were stolen, and hence could not have been engaged in the stealing, as they were stolen about twenty miles of Eldora, and at least thirty-five from Marshalltown. But the sheriff undertook the hazardous game of taking him out of jail and taking him out into the neighborhood where the horses were stolen, and found persons who could recognize him as the boy they saw there in the evening of the night of the stealing, in company with his "chum." Thus annulling the alibi and convicting the prisoner, for

this the sheriff was soundly berated by the prisoner's attorney, and as much complimented by the District Attorney, Hon. M. D. O'Connell.

On Saturday, February 28, 1880, S. B. Wentworth, better known as "Bony" Wentworth, had been drinking heavily at a saloon in Gifford. Returning to his home, he began abusing his sister-in-law, the wife of Augustus Wentworth, the two brothers, with their families, living in a double house with a door communicating between the two parts. Wentworth threatened to kill, or, in his own language, "send them both to hell"—Mrs. Wentworth and her son Edgar Osborne, a son by a former husband. Believing their lives to be in danger, young Osborne picked up a hatchet and struck Wentworth on the head, felling him to the floor. The old man got up, staggered into his own room, and had his wound dressed. He continued to walk about the house and yard until the Tuesday following. On Friday he died. A coroner's jury was empanelled, the evidence of Mrs. Wentworth and others heard, and the jury returned a verdict that death was caused by his being struck with an instrument in the hands of Osborne, but it was done in self-defense, believing himself and mother were in great danger. About one year and a half afterwards, Osborne was indicted for murder by the grand jury. The case was called at the November term, a jury empanelled, and Osborne tried. The trial lasted five days, resulting in the acquittal of the prisoner. Henry L. Huff was for the prosecution, and William J. Moir for the defense.

H. C. Henderson, the present judge of the Eleventh Judicial District, is a native of Virginia, and comes of a family who were quite prominent in that commonwealth. His father was an old-line whig and quite intimate with Henry Clay, John Bell, and other noted politicians of that school. The family, or a portion of it, moved to Illinois at an early day; one of the members of it having since attained a national reputation—Thomas J. Henderson, Colonel of one of the Illinois regiments during the rebellion, and subsequently a member of Congress from that State. While residing in Illinois, H. C. read law and was admitted to the Bar. For several years he practiced his profession in Rock Island in that State, from which place he removed to Iowa about 1856, locating in Marshalltown. Here he gained a large practice and quite a reputation throughout the State, as a lawyer and as a politician. He is also a Radical Prohibitionist. On the death of Judge McKenzie, he was appointed by the Governor of the State, to fill the vacancy on the bench in this district. The position he has filled in a satisfactory manner, so much so as to secure him the nomination for the full term, beginning January 1, 1883. Of his election there can be no doubt.

Judge McKenzie was compelled to resign on account of ill health, and died shortly afterwards. From the Franklin County *Recorder*, under date January 18, 1882, the following scetch of the judge is taken:

“Judge McKenzie is dead. After a lingering illness, which he bore with extraordinary fortitude, he peacefully

breathed his last at half past four o'clock last Sunday morning, January 15th.

James Wheeler McKenzie was the son of Roderick and Rachel McKenzie, and was born in Wyandotte county, Ohio, July 2, 1843. His early life was spent on a farm, with such early schooling as the district schools could afford. He early manifested a taste for reading and intellectual pursuits however, and the outbreak of the war found him well educated and well informed for his age. His first enlistment was in a regiment known as the “Squirrel Hunters,” which were called into service to protect the southern border of Ohio, but this service was of short duration, and in March, 1864, he enlisted in the Signal corps as a private. At this time he was, and had been for about two years, a student at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware in that State. He was assigned to duty in the department of the Tennessee, and most of the time until the close of the war he was on duty at the corps headquarters, commanded by Logan, McPherson and Howard. He was an eye witness of the death of Gen. McPherson in 1864, and narrowly escaped capture at that time. While at Altoona, October 5, 1864, when that place was attacked by the rebels under Gen. French, he was on duty with a detachment of Signal men, and acting as Sergeant, but in reality only a private; the occurrence took place which has passed into history and song under the title of “Hold the Fort!” One of the other signal men undertook to flag the message, and to do so had to stand upon the parapet in full range of the enemy’s guns, and he failed to perform the task; when McKenzie himself jumping upon the

parapet, completed the message, and for bravery on this occasion he was mentioned in General Order No 47, from the Bureau of the Signal Corps, Nov. 30, 1864, as follows:

"For coolness, bravery and good behavior under fire, during an attack of the enemy on Altoona, Georgia, October 5, 1864."

In the summer of 1865 he was mustered out of service, and after one term spent at Oberlin College, he taught school during the winter of '65 and '66, and commenced the study of law in the office of Berry Bros., at Upper Sandusky in the spring of 1866. In the fall of that year he entered the law department of the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor, graduating therefrom in the spring of 1868. His father had removed with his family to Richland Tp., in this country, in the spring of 1867, so that he spent the summer at his father's place, returning here upon his graduating in the spring, as stated above. At the spring term of the District Court of that year, he was admitted to the Bar and commenced practice.

The first year or two was not encouraging to him. He lacked the pushing forward and self-sufficient manner that brings many young lawyers to the front, especially in the west; but he was during all this time a close student, and finally it began to be known that this pale-faced, quiet young man was a well-read lawyer, a safe counselor, and above all, an honest, upright man. From about the first of the year 1870, his practice steadily increased until, when at his nomination for District Judge, he stood confessedly at the head of the Bar in Franklin county. He was never an office seeker, although he was for three

years President of the school board of the Independent District of Hampton, and in 1876 was a delegate to the National Convention at Cincinnati, that nominated Hayes. July 10, 1878, he was nominated for District Judge for the Eleventh Judicial District at the convention held at Fort Dodge, and was elected at the October election following, by a majority of 2,336 over Hon. H. E. J. Boardman, a well-known and popular lawyer, which was 480 ahead of the State Republican ticket in the district. In January following he assumed the duties of his office, and from that time until failing health compelled his resignation, he discharged the duties of the office with industry and fidelity, and showed a rare adaptation to the position. In fact he possessed in perfection the qualities that go to make a good judge, and if his life and health had been spared, he would have made for himself a bright record as a judge, and achieved distinction on the bench.

Judge McKenzie was, while eminently a just man, also a kind-hearted and philanthropic one, and public-spirited and liberal even beyond his means.

He was a member of the M. E. Church, and met death without a doubt as to the future.

In December, 1871, he was married to Miss Delia Hemingway, of Ann Arbor, Mich., and she remains with four children, a boy and three girls, to mourn the loss of the kind husband and father. About a year ago he was taken with bleeding at the lungs, but continued to discharge his duties until March, when he became so much worse that he came home and took to his bed. He recovered

sufficiently to take a trip to Tennessee in May, going from thence to Michigan, where he spent the summer, and then returned home, having abandoned all hope, and, as he said himself, "Only waiting for the end." From that time he gradually grew weaker and weaker, until when death did come to him it must have come as a relief.

Other citizens of Hampton may become more distinguished than him, and achieve greater notoriety, and even popularity as the world goes, but no one will ever hold a stronger place in the hearts of our people and of all who knew him, than J. W. McKenzie."

In reference to the incident on which the song of "Hold the Fort" is based, an attorney of Hampton, an intimate friend of the judge, furnishes the following:

"I had been especially intimate with him for many years. Not one word had ever fallen from his lips relative to this matter, to my knowledge. One day, learning incidentally from another of his connection with 'Hold the Fort, for I am coming,' I took occasion soon to ask him about it. He seemed at first reluctant to tell me, but I pressed him, and this is substantially his own account of it. After describing the situation of the armies at Altoona and Kenesaw, he said:

"Gen. Sherman's signal corps had been trying to send dispatches from Kenesaw to Gen. Corse. We could read the dispatches with our telescope, but could not receive or answer them back, because the rebel shots were so thick. The rebels had also a lot of sharpshooters posted watching our squad, and every time a man would show himself, they would pick him off.

At this time, Gen. Corse came up and said, addressing the signal corps: 'Who is in command here?' Our captain was absent, and I was in charge of the squad, and I replied, 'I am, sir.' The General then asked if a message could be sent to Gen. Sherman in answer to his, 'To hold the fort, for he was coming,' just read. I replied that 'it could be if it was absolutely necessary.' Gen. Corse then wrote out the message and handed it to me. It read as follows:

"*To General Sherman:*

"I am short a cheek bone and one ear, but can whip hell out of them yet.

GEN. CORSE "

"I took it and my signal flag and called for a volunteer from my little squad. No man responded. I then offered the flag staff to each man, and asked him if he would volunteer, and each declined. I then thought I would detail one, but my brother Tom was in the squad, and the thought struck me if I detailed another than him, they would say at once, 'partiality.' If I detailed him, and he was shot, I could never forgive myself; and it seemed like certain death to any one to undertake it. At this moment of hesitation, the General, seeing no man going forward, said to me firmly, 'Lieutenant, I thought you said this message could be sent?' I replied, 'It can,' and without further delay I mounted the signal station and commenced sending the message, expecting every moment to be shot. The flag was about eighteen feet long, and the wind was blowing some, and I found it very hard work, and felt as though I must give out before I was done. At this moment, when it seemed I could stand it no

longer, a stranger, not a member of the signal corps, came up behind me, put his arms around me and along my arms, took hold of the flag staff, and, standing behind me, helped me to wave the answer back to Sherman. I do not think I could have sent the whole message without help or rest.'

"This is the simple story as told by himself to me, as near as I can recollect it, word for word, and my recollection of it is very clear, as it made a strong impression upon my mind. Having the power to command others to face death, he refused to command, and faced it himself."

CIRCUIT COURT.

By an act of the General Assembly, passed and approved April 3, 1868, Circuit Courts were established in this State, and each judicial district was divided into two circuits, in each of which, at the general election in November, 1868, and every four years thereafter, a Circuit Judge shall be elected. Four terms of court were provided per year in each county in the circuits. By this act the office of County Judge was abolished, and all business pertaining to that office was transferred to the Circuit Court, which was also to have concurrent jurisdiction with the District Court in all civil actions at law, and exclusive jurisdiction of all appeals and writs of error from justices' courts, mayors' courts, and all other inferior tribunals either in civil or criminal cases.

Hardin county, together with the counties of Hamilton, Webster, Wright, Franklin, Marshall, Story and Boone, were

made the second circuit of the Eleventh Judicial District.

Samuel L. Rose, of Hamilton county, was the first Circuit Judge. He was elected in the fall of 1868. Samuel L. Rose was born in Augusta, Oneida county, New York, on the 19th of December, 1818. His father was Dr. Nathaniel Rose, and one of the ancestors of his mother (whose maiden name was Abigail Knowles) came over in the Mayflower. The paternal grandfather of Samuel was a victim of the Indian massacre at Wyoming, Pennsylvania. The early years of young Rose were spent in schools, he entering Augusta Academy at an early age, and remaining in it until he was eighteen, excepting one winter, when, at the age of sixteen, he taught school at Kennett, Chester county, Pa. Among his pupils that season were Bayard Taylor and Mr. Wickersham, since State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Pennsylvania. Mr. Rose began the study of medicine before leaving the academy, but at nineteen abandoned it for the study of the law, reading at first with Judge Beardsley, of Utica, and then with Hon. Timothy Jenkins, of Oneida. He was admitted to the Bar in 1841, and practiced in his native town until 1850. During the last named year he moved to Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, where he rose to eminence as a lawyer, he giving, meanwhile, part of his time to railroad matters. In December, 1857, he removed to Milwaukee, where he engaged more extensively in railroading, and was at one time President of the Milwaukee and Western Railway Company. In 1862 he crossed the Mississippi, halting one year at Fort Dodge, Iowa, and then locating at Rose

Grove, in the adjoining county of Hamilton, fifteen miles from the county seat, where he now has one of the loveliest homes in this part of the State.

A farm life has long been his choice. He has six hundred acres under improvement, and raises a great deal of fruit.

Mr. Rose was elected judge of Dodge county, Wisconsin, before he was a voter in that State, and served until 1856 when he resigned. He was a member of the Wisconsin Legislature four years, two in each house, and was one of the most prominent men in that body. Mr. Rose was the first postmaster at Rose Grove, and held the office six years. He was chairman of the Board of county Supervisors for six years. While a resident of Wisconsin, he was a part of the time very active in educational matters. He aided in founding Mayland University, at Beaver Dam, and was the first President of its Board of trustees. For six years he was one of the regents of the University of Wisconsin. Mr. Rose belongs to the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders. He was a Democrat of free soil proclivities until 1856, since which date he has been a Republican.

As a Judge, Mr. Rose gave satisfaction to the Bar and public. He served the full term of four years.

J. H. Bradley was the successor of Judge Rose, and was elected in the fall of 1872, entering upon the discharge of his duties in January, 1873. The first term at which he presided in Hardin county, was in February of that year. He was re-elected in 1876, and served his second term, ending January, 1881. Judge Bradley made an able and impartial judi-

cial officer, and was generally esteemed by Bar and people. For several years previous he had been prosecuting attorney for the district, and his qualifications were therefore well known by all.

D. D. Miracle was elected successor of Judge Bradley in the fall of 1880. His first term in Hardin county was in May, 1881. His qualifications as a judge are undisputed.

COUNTY COURT.

In 1851 by an act of the General Assembly, county courts were established and the office of County Judge created. By the same act the office of Probate Judge was abolished, as were also the offices of County Commissioners; the duties of the Commissioners and Probate Judge devolving upon the County Judge. The county of Hardin not being organized until 1853, it had no Probate Judges or County Commissioners. The first County Judge was Alexander Smith, one of the first settlers of the county. Upon Judge Smith devolved the duty of perfecting the organization of the county, dividing it into townships and such other work as necessary to perfect a system of county government. Judge Smith was succeeded in 1857 by J. W. Jones, who, in turn, was succeeded by Maynard F. Stiles in 1859. J. H. Cusack was elected in 1859, and served until 1861. During his term the office of Board of Supervisors was created, which relieved the judge of much of the business that had heretofore developed upon him. In 1861 Ellis Parker was elected judge, and served until the office was abolished, January 1, 1869.

CHAPTER VI.

THE BAR OF HARDIN COUNTY.

There is no subject connected with the history of the county of more general interest than a faithful record of its Bar. In reviewing the history of the Bar, it must be borne in mind that as the prosperity and well-being of every community depends upon the wise interpretation as well as upon the judicious framing of its laws, therefore it must follow that a record of the members of the Bar must form no unimportant part in the county's history. Upon a few principles of natural justice is erected the whole superstructure of civil law, tending to relieve the wants and meet the desires of all alike. The business of the lawyer is not to make the laws, but to apply them to the daily affairs of men. But the interests of men are diversified, and where so many interests and counter interests are to be protected and adjusted, to the lawyer and the judge are presented many interesting and complex problems.

Change is everywhere imminent. The laws of yesterday do not meet the wants and necessities of the people of to-day, for the old relations do not exist. New and satisfactory laws must be established. The discoveries in the arts and sciences, the inventions of new contrivances for labor, the enlargement of industrial pursuits, and the increase and developement of commerce, are without precedence, and

the science of law must keep pace with them all; nay, it must even forecast the event, and so frame its laws as will most adequately subserve the wants and provide for the necessities of the new conditions. Hence, the lawyer is a man of to-day. The exigencies he must meet are those of his own time. His capital is his ability and his individuality. He cannot bequeath to his successors the characteristics that distinguished him, and at his going, as a general thing, the very evidences of his work disappear.

Anthony Thornton, President of the Illinois State Bar Association, in 1878, in an address before the association, thus speaks of the lawyer: "In the American State the great and good lawyer must always be prominent, for he is one of the forces which move and control society. Public confidence has generally been reposed in the legal profession. It has ever been the defender of popular rights, the champion of freedom, regulated by law, the firm support of good government. In times of danger it has stood like a rock and breasted the mad passions of the hour, and firmly resisted tumult and faction. No political preferment, no mere place, can add to the power or increase the honor which belong to the pure and educated lawyer. The fame of Mansfield and Mar-



H. L. Kuff

shall and Story, can never die. 'Time's iron feet can print no ruin-trace' upon their character. Their learning and luminous exposition of our jurisprudence will always light our pathway. It is our duty to preserve the prestige of the profession. The past, at least, is secure; the present and future summon us to action. With the progress of society and the increase of population, wealth and trade, varied interests arise, and novel questions requiring more thought confront us. A disregard of the law has been developed, crime meets us unabashed, and corruption stands unmasked in the high places of the land. It is no fancy picture that the law has, to some extent, lost its authority, and it is only the shade of that which once was great. Hence, new duties are imposed, and a firmer courage is required. * * * The exaltation of the profession is a duty enjoined upon us. It is a debt which only death can discharge. Lord Bacon has said: 'Every man is a debtor to his profession; from the which, as men of course do seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavor themselves, by way of amends, to be a help and ornament thereto.' Every lawyer is a debtor to his profession. If worthy, it gives him an honorable character and high position. The lawyer should prize and love his profession. He should value its past renown, and cherish the memory of great men whose gigantic shadows walk by us still. He should love it for the intrinsic worth and innate truth of the fundamental truths which adorn it."

The Bar of Hardin county has numbered among its members some who have been an honor not only to the county, but to the

State and Nation as well. So far as the material was accessible sketches are given of each attorney who has practiced before the courts of the county. None are omitted intentionally, and of some, more would gladly have been said if more were known of the parties by those now living in the county.

Among those who have practiced before the courts of Hardin county, and who have been resident lawyers, were James D. Thompson, John N. Fairchild, Henry L. Huff, John F. Brown, J. S. Gaulding, Allen Greer, William J. Moir, Enoch W. Eastman, John Porter, Josephus Eastman, M. P. Rosecrans, M. W. Anderson, O. W. Garrison, S. A. Reed, J. H. Scales, W. V. Allen, A. Pratt Roberts, Fred. Gilman, John S. Roberts, Daniel Eiler, William A. Greer, C. A. Albrook, J. F. Hardin, George W. Ward, W. S. Preston, John C. McBride, James W. Wood, E. M. Finkbone, — — Cassiday, W. N. Davidson, L. H. Evans, C. M. Nagle, J. C. Adams, B. S. Baker, — — Raymond, George L. Griggs, T. H. Milner, William Hall, A. C. Murphy, Hiram Button, J. C. Waldron.

James Danforth Thompson, born September 19 1832, near Fredonia, Chatauqua county, New York, is the second son of Capt. Isaac K. and Emily D. Thompson, natives respectively of Massachusetts and Vermont, descendants of English forefathers, who settled in New England before the Revolution. He lived with his parents on a farm, attending the common school, and afterwards the academy in Fredonia, New York, till seventeen years of age, when he went to Niagara county and taught his first school. During that

winter his father was accidently killed, and from that time he was left to his own unaided exertions.

At the close of his school, in the spring of 1850, he returned to Fredonia and again resumed his studies at the academy, and in his leisure hours read law, teaching again the following winter in Laona, a town near Fredonia, and still continuing his law studies. In the spring he entered the law office of Hon. O. W. Johnson, of Fredonia, and at the same time recited with his class in the academy until he finished his law studies. Always of slight physical development and high nervous temperament, such close application told seriously on his health, having been a sufferer from neuralgia to such an extent for three or four years as to compel him to read mostly at night, it now completely prostrated him; and for more than a year he was unable to read even the weekly newspaper, and for more than two years it stuck to him "closer than a brother," never, during all that time, being free from it two weeks in succession. In the spring of A. D. 1854, he came to Iowa, having passed one year in Kentucky and one in Ohio, engaged in railroading, both in constructing and engineering; arrived at Marietta, the county seat of Marshall county, on the 24th day of May, meeting there Hon. Delas Arnold, an old friend and school-mate, his only acquaintance in the State. After remaining in Marshall a few weeks, he concluded to make Hardin county his home, and on the evening of the 15th day of June he walked into Eldora with his satchel on his back, and soon opened a law office, engaging in surveying and real estate business. He was elected

Prosecuting Attorney at the next regular election, and in the summer of 1855 became County Judge by the resignation of Judge Alexander Smith. Was nominated by the Democrats for that office during the Know-Nothing excitement, but withdrew from the contest. Returned to New York in the fall and was married to Miss Dorinda Clough, at Laona, on the 12th day of September, A. D. 1855, and immediately started for Iowa.

In the spring of 1857, at the request of the Democracy and a few personal friends of the Republican party, he consented to run for the office of Judge of the District Court, and though the district was largely Republican, was elected for the term of four years, holding the office till legislated out by the adoption of the "new constitution."

At the request of the Democratic Central Committees of the different counties, he announced himself as an independent candidate for re-election, but owing to the aspirations of others then professing to belong to that party, he consented to go before a convention of his party, and was nominated, receiving 36 of the 39 votes on the first ballot. The district being largely Republican, and the excitement of the "Dred Scott" decision at its height, a regular nominee of a Democratic convention could expect nothing but defeat, and when the contest was decided his opponent, Hon. John Porter, had a majority of less than 300 votes. This was a time, also, of county seat removals. Of the counties forming the district, three-fourths had, during his term of office, held elections, and in most cases the contest was carried into the District Court for adjudication.

While holding the office of judge, being largely interested in the town of Hampton, the county seat of Franklin county, he moved there and resided a portion of the time; returning to Eldora after the expiration of his term of office, he entered into partnership with Hon. H. L. Huff, and continued in the practice of his profession till he entered the army in 1861; was a member of the State convention that sent delegates to Charleston in 1860, and canvassed a portion of the State for Douglass in that exciting campaign; volunteered as a private in Capt. Stumps' company, but withdrew by permission to assist in the organization of the 1st Iowa cavalry; raising and commanding Company "G" of that regiment; returned to Hardin county and took an active part in the election of the fall of A. D. 1861, supporting Hon. W. J. Moir as the Union candidate against J. F. Brown, Esq., the Republican nominee; after the election returned to his regiment, and was from that time in active service with his company and battalion during the years 1861-2; that battalion accompanying Gen. Fremont in his famous campaign to Springfield; was present commanding his squadron at the battle of Milford in December of 1861, when, after a sharp fight, 1,300 rebels under Cols. Robinson and Magoffin surrendered to 400 men of the 1st Iowa Cavalry and 50 regulars under command of Gen. J. C. Davis; a success that gave Gen. Pope prominence, and which he utilized to its full extent. Again at Silver creek, Howard county on January 8, 1862, when the 1st Iowa and a part of Merrill's Horse defeated Poindexter. In February, 1862, having been placed in command of the cavalry stationed at

Sedalia, Mo, he with a detachment of the 1st Iowa, numbering 120 men, fell upon 800 confederates under Gen. E. W. Price, son of Gen. Sterling Price, while crossing the Osage river at Warsaw, about four o'clock on the morning of the day of the battle of Fort Donelson, and succeeded in cutting off and capturing Gen. Price, Col. Dorsey and other officers, and some 50 or 60 men, 400 horses, mules, etc., for which service he received special commendation from Gen. Halleck. In April of the same year, he was ordered to Warrensburg to relieve the garrison under Major Foster of the Missouri troops, who had been driven into the stockade, and besieged by Quantrell and Parker.

Leaving Sedalia at 11 o'clock of a rainy night, by a forced march of 30 miles, he reached Warrensburg at sunrise, with 200 men and a section of artillery, to find Quantrell had raised the siege and decamped, moved out 15 miles from Warrensburg and fell in with Col. Parker and a portion of Quantrell's troops, and engaged in a running fight for two or three miles through the timber, killing Capt. Griffith and four or five men, and wounding as many more; captured Col. Parker and fifteen or twenty of his troops; was ordered to Lexington in May, and thence to Clinton; was a member of the military commission at Butler, Bates county, during the summer of 1862; assuming command at Clinton in August for a while, but owing to an unyielding attack of neuralgia, and sickness and death in his family, he resigned in October and returned home to remain only till his health improved, when he again returned to the army, having been commissioned major of the 8th Regiment

Iowa Cavalry; soon after he joined his regiment it was ordered south, and by the 1st of December reached Nashville, Tenn. During that month he was assigned to the command of a sub-district, under the immediate command of Gen. Gillem, with headquarters at the terminus of the Western R. R., 30 miles out from Nashville.

During this winter he succeeded in defeating, killing, and capturing at different times the most of the celebrated "Hawkin's Scouts," and driving Col. Hawkins, their commander, into the arms of the 2d Kentucky Cavalry, as it was marching through the country; was ordered to Iowa in March, 1864, in command of a detachment to escort recruits to different regiments in the department of the Tennessee. After discharging that duty, he was detailed on court martial at Nashville till Gen. Sherman was ready to begin his "march to the sea," when he was ordered to his regiment, then stationed at Cleveland, Tenn., but soon destined to move to the front, where it was engaged continually in scouting and skirmishing; at one time 13 days successively under fire, till the unfortunate raid near Rome, Georgia, resulting in the capture of its Colonel and most of the regiment, a portion only cutting its way out with Gen. Ed. McCook; was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel for gallant and meritorious service. The terrible strain of such severe and continued service, the exposure and over exertions, resulted in an attack of neuralgia of the heart, so violent as to compel him to be sent to the hospital at Nashville for treatment, where he remained nearly three months without improvement, and till discharged, on cer-

tificate of permanent disability, by a Medical Board specially appointed.

Arriving home in the fall of 1864, broken down in health but not in spirit, he located on his farm, and for two years engaged in agriculture.

In 1866 he was nominated for Congress by the "People's party," and made a thorough canvass of the district, and, though running far ahead of his ticket, was defeated. In 1867 he received an appointment of Pension Agent at Des Moines, to which place he removed, residing there till his term of office expired; then returning to Eldora in 1872, was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention, and was largely instrumental in securing harmony of action between that convention and that of the Liberal Republicans. Was also a delegate to the Baltimore convention that nominated Horace Greeley for President, and was selected by his fellow delegates as the member (from Iowa) of the committee to await on Mr. Greeley, of New York, and appraise him of the choice of the convention. Having performed this duty, he returned to Iowa and entered vigorously into the campaign that resulted so disastrously to Mr. Greeley and Democracy. Coming to the conclusion that he was not a "President maker," he has from that day since religiously abstained from all conventions. Though a member of the Grange and an active supporter of the Anti-Monopoly movement, he only labored as a private, refusing promotion. In 1874 Judge Thompson closed his office in Eldora, and in 1875 removed to San Francisco, California, where he now resides.

John N. Fairchild was a young man of liberal education, bred a lawyer, and a man of some literary attainment, fair talent, but with little experience in his profession. Died within a year after settling in Hardin City, in 1854.

J. S. Gaulding was from Kentucky; came to Hardin county in the summer of 1855, and located at Eldora. He was a man about forty-five years of age, evidently a well educated man, and a man of ability as a lawyer. He had a good practice in his native State. He was a man of reckless habits and bad character. Left the county in the fall of 1855.

Henry L. Huff has been a member of the Hardin County Bar a longer period than ~~any other attorney~~. Henry Lewis Huff is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Cumberland county on the 29th of January, 1829. His parents were John and Priscilla (Davis) Huff. His father died when Henry was in his infancy. His mother moved to Wayne county, Ohio, and married John Mercer. In his youth Henry worked on a farm and a short time in a tailor's shop, attending a district school part of the time each year. At an early age he had a desire to be a lawyer, and at sixteen, while spending three terms at the Edinburgh Academy, near where he lived, he also devoted some time to the study of law. Three or four years later, having read diligently all the time at home, he went to Muncie, Indiana, and studied with Judge March, and was admitted to the Bar in that place in August, 1853.

In December, 1853, Mr. Huff removed to Iowa, and the following spring opened an office at Marengo, Iowa county, in

partnership with Hon. J. D. Templin, of Iowa City. At the end of one year he removed to Hardin county, and on the 20th of May, 1855, located at Hardin City, then the principal town in the county. Here, in connection with C. G. Ankeny, under the firm name of Ankeny & Huff, he opened a real estate and law office. In the fall of 1856 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Hardin county, and in 1857 moved to Eldora, where he has since continued to reside. A portion of the time that he was County Attorney he was *ex-officio* County Judge. He held the office until legislated out in 1858.

In 1860 and 1861 he was in partnership with Hon. J. D. Thompson, the firm being Huff & Thompson. From the latter date until 1869 he was alone. He then admitted as a partner S. A. Reed, and under the firm name of Huff & Reed the co-partnership continued until April 1, 1881. He again continued the practice of his profession alone until April, 1882, when a partnership was formed with F. W. Pillsbury. Except during the short period in which he was in the service of the State, he has devoted his entire time to his profession.

Mr. Huff was a member of the lower house of the General Assembly during its thirteenth session, in 1869-70. He was on five or six committees, and chairman of two or three. He drew all the bills presented by the committee on commerce; was a leading member, though not chairman, of the judiciary committee, and was known as one of the most diligent men of that body. He was a fluent speaker, but his work more than his eloquence left its impress on that assembly.

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On the 11th of May, 1861, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth B. Devin, of Abingdon, Illinois. They have been blessed with eight children, two of whom have passed on to the better land—George H. and Henry L. The living are Edwin J., Cora F., Thomas, Herbert A., Clyde C. and Luella.

Mr. Huff is a Master Mason, and is a member of Eldora Chapter. In politics, he was originally a Democrat, and continued as such until the opening of the rebellion, since which time he has been a Republican.

In every public enterprise, Mr. Huff has taken an active interest. He was one of the prime movers in that enterprise which brought a railroad from Ackley to Eldora, and was President of the Eldora and Steamboat Rock Coal Company, which originated the enterprise. In its incipency, and during its progress, he gave much time and his great energies to the work. On the organization of the Terra Cotta and Fire-clay Company, he became a stockholder and a director. In fact, every public enterprise has had his support. Thus in the several gradations of life he has maintained an unusual degree of energy, perseverance, and has ever maintained a deep regard for all that pertained to individual and public advancement; kind, charitable and obliging, he has surrounded himself with warm and devoted friendship. As a lawyer, he has but few equals. Coming to the State in an early day, he has had the privilege of watching the legal advancement of our State; and being possessed of a very retentive memory, he is well calculated to judge of the intendment of legislation.

He is a prudent and safe counsellor, and a first-class jury lawyer. He now stands at the head of his profession in the State. He has, by his honest and faithful work, assisted materially the Supreme Court of the State in establishing honest and lasting principles that govern the civil conduct of our people. He is now in his social relations of life, reaping the harvest of honor and respect, sown by him in his youth and early manhood.

A good story is related at the expense of Mr. Huff, which must not be lost. In a trial before the district court, in which he appeared as one of the counsel, Augustus Mitterer, of Point Pleasant, was introduced as a witness. Now, Augustus was a German, and retained much of the German dialect in his speech. He was also supposed to be a free and independent citizen of the United States, and entitled to all the rights and privileges pertaining to citizenship. In his capacity of a good and worthy citizen, he had been labored with some months previous by Mr. Huff, who was a candidate for the Legislature, to cast his vote for him for that office. It is not known whether the persuasive influence of the gentleman had its desired effect or not, nor is it necessary to the truth of this story. Enough to say Mr. Mitterer was placed upon the stand, duly sworn, and was then catechized by Mr. Huff somewhat as follows:

"What is your name?"

"Augustus Mitterer."

"Where do you reside?"

"In Point Pleasant."

"What is your age?"

(The answer was given.)

"You are a German, are you not?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, Mr. Mitterer, have you ever been naturalized?"

"Vot for you ask me dot question now?" he responded indignantly. "Why you no ask it when you were running for office, and come out to mine place and talked so much to me to get mine vote?"

Hon. Wm. J. Moir, of Eldora, is a native of Scotland, and was born at Buchan, October 19, 1824. His parents emigrated to Canada in 1830, where his father, John Moir, resided till his death.

Mr. Moir has been a resident of the United States since 1843. He was educated, in part, at Derby Academy, Vermont. He was naturalized at Plymouth, Indiana, in August, 1854; he began the study of law the same year at Plymouth, where he was admitted to the Bar about 1856. He came to Eldora May 8, 1856, and has resided here, in the practice of his profession, since that time. He was married, October 27, 1847, to Miss Olive J. Ball, a native of Canada. They have two children—Marcus W., born in Trumbull county, Ohio, in 1851, and George J., in Eldora, October 14, 1861. Mr. Moir is a successful lawyer and a representative man, ever prominent in any enterprise whose aim is the welfare of the best interests of the people. He has twice represented this district in the Legislature, having been elected in 1861 and again in 1863. He is at present trustee and treasurer of the "Iowa Reform School," at Eldora. Has been a Republican always.

E. W. Eastman became a member of the Hardin County Bar in 1857, although he had attended several terms of the District Court prior to that time, and was recog-

nized as one of the leading attorneys of the State.

Enoch Worthen Eastman was born in Deerfield, Rockingham county, New Hampshire, April 15, 1810. He was the third of seven children—five boys and two girls. He was brought up to work, and until he became of age labored at any and all things that his hands could find to do, his parents receiving his wages. At this time he had only received a limited common school education.

During the next five or six years, after he had become of age, he devoted all his earnings and leisure time to obtaining an education, and acquired what, in New England, was called a thorough academic English education. At that time he had no intention of adopting a profession. His object was to know something, and be qualified for all ordinary kinds of business. Hard labor often brought upon him sickness, and, among other misfortunes, he took the small-pox, which left him in delicate health, which was soon followed by fever and general debility. Attending church one Sunday, in feeble health, just recovering from a fever, a good Christian lady, taking him by the hand, said: "What is the use for you to try to work; you know you get sick every time you do it? Why don't you study a profession? Be a doctor or a lawyer. Read law and be a good lawyer." He went home; but the voice kept ringing in his ears, "Be a good lawyer." And why not? In less than two weeks he began his studies, and soon after entered the office of Hon. Moses Norris as a student. The law then required a student to read five years before being admitted to the

Bar. He read his legal time, was admitted, and practiced in New Hampshire until September, 1844, when he emigrated and located in Burlington, Iowa, in October of the same year. In November, 1847, he removed to Oskaloosa, where he practiced his profession till the fall of 1857, when he removed to Eldora, where he has since continued to reside. His practice has been large and profitable, involving some of the most important cases and securing him liberal fees.

Mr. Eastman was a Democrat until 1857, since which time he has been a strong Republican. He has ever been in the advance, and waits not to see how the leaders or political "bosses" shall go before making up his mind as to the right or wrong of any question. In 1863 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of the State for two years, receiving the largest majority, which, up to that time, had been given to a candidate for any State office. He made an able presiding officer. He took the gavel in hand while the rebellion was progressing, when the patriotism of the Union men of the North was at its heat, and when some were endeavoring to sow the spirit of discord among the friends of the Union. Some idea of the boldness of the man and the spirit of the times, may be found by short extracts from his speech made on taking the chair, and which will be found on page 65 of the Journal of the Senate, January 15, 1864. He referred to the "perilous times" in which the people were then living, to the fact that there were disloyal men in Iowa, and of the possibility of there being some member of the State Senate, whose devotion to the Union had ceased to exist, and then added:

"If unfortunately such a one is here, my heart's desire and prayer to God, is that his tongue may be paralyzed and cleave to the roof of his mouth, whenever he attempts to utter the intent of his heart. For the honor of the State, I do hope that the patriotic men of Iowa, who have taken their lives in their hand and gone to the tented field, will not receive a shot in the rear from any member of this honorable Senate."

In the same speech, Mr. Eastman took advanced grounds on the question of the right of speech. He declared that "no man has the legal, moral or political right to begin to do that which the law will punish him for consummating;" he added:

"Believing, therefore, as I do, that the axe should be laid at the root of the tree, I hold it unparliamentary for any one to talk treason, or advocate the cause of secession or any dismemberment of our Union, or in any way give aid or comfort to the rebellion, by pleading the cause of traitors, denouncing or disparaging the Government, in this Senate, while I preside over it. The right of free speech in a legislative assembly does not extend beyond the bounds of loyalty."

Gov. Eastman has always taken an active part in establishing and building up the political, educational and charitable institutions of the State. When he came to the Territory there was no system of common schools in it, and he found many opposed to it. By voice and with pen he advocated the system. The following is an extract from his writings, published in a Burlington paper shortly after his removal to the Territory:



E. W. Eastman.

"As it is the duty of every nation to perpetuate its own existence, and strive to make all its members prosperous and happy, and as the present political generation will soon yield its place, with all the responsibilities of this powerful Nation, increased by the progress of art and science and the march of mind, to those who are now youths and sucklings, how indispensably necessary it is for the Government to prepare the mind of the youth for the high station which awaits it, and how infinitely more essential it appears when we reflect that this is the only means within the power and control of the Government to enable it to transmit itself unsullied to posterity. It is on this principle—on the blessed truth that the mind of the youth is public property, and, in the rapid current of events, soon to become both the pillars and edifice of the Nation—that our public schools are established. The Nation knows no distinction between the poor and the rich; each are equal, and both are alike to be prepared for any issue. Mind, from its very position in the Government, becomes paramount to property and every other minor thing. The mind of the youth, if I may use the expression, is not only heir to the throne, but is the Government itself in embryo. And herein it follows that, as it is the duty of the Government to know itself, to preserve and perfect its own nature, and carefully protect all its members, and has a right to everything necessary for its preservation, so it is within its power and duty to appropriate an equal portion of all property, whether its holder has children or not, to the education of all youth, and the mind of the poorest child is absolutely entitled

to receive from the Government the same nurture as that of the child of the most opulent of the whole Nation."

These articles on education were written in the Territorial days of Iowa, and before the controversy arose about expelling the Bible from the schools, and dividing the school money to the different religious sects, but upon sectarian instruction Mr. Eastman said:

"But of all the evils to be guarded against, secretarian books and sectarian teachers are the most important. They plant the very evils which it is the province of a proper education to uproot. You must leave the pupil to learn doctrines at home or at church, where he can have the instructions of a professor on each religious creed and doctrinal point. Our Government has no established religion. It tolerates all parties and creeds, but teaches none. It recognizes a great Sovereign of the Universe, before whom all its officers take an oath, and is regulated by a constitution. Of these you can speak, leaving the mind free from bias. You must bear in mind that you are the servant of the Government, and not of a political party or religious sect. You are to educate the pupil for the use of the Government. You are also to bear in mind the broad distinction between instructing and educating. You are not simply to impart knowledge. You are not simply to train the memory, making the mind a library or lumber room, stored with other men's thoughts and theories. That is only teaching. You are to expand the mind, and train it to think and act for itself—enable it to analyze. You must infuse into the mind self-reliance, and give it self-help,

self-trust and internal rigor; for every one must act for himself, think for himself, that he may choose the good and shun the evil; and he had better think *wrong* sometimes than not to think at all. The pupil must be inspired with an invincible love of truth, that he may investigate for the sake of truth. You must inspire the whole heart and soul with a love of honor and moral integrity. You must give boldness and heroism to the heart. In short, you must unfetter the immortal mind, unbind the image of God, give freedom to the thoughts, capacity and strength to the understanding, that it may walk alone, and gain strength by its own exercise. This is education, and he who is thus educated will answer the end for which he was made."

That Gov. Eastman has in him a heart, is evident, from the fact in the reform school trouble, an account of which will be found in the history of that institution, he devoted seventy days to the trial, prosecuting on the part of the State against the superintendent, for which he received nothing, except the satisfaction of seeing a radical reform in the management of the institution, and it be made as he expressed it, "a humane institution, not a prison, a home, not a bastille."

In 1850, Gov. Eastman became a member of Triluminar Lodge, No. 18, Oskaloosa, since which time he has been an active member of the order. He was a representative of his lodge to the Grand Lodge in 1855, 1857 and 1861, on all of which occasions he was of great service on committees, chiefly those of grievance and jurisprudence, as well as in the consideration of important questions arising

in the Grand Lodge. He was also present at the annual communication of the Grand Lodge in 1865, and was one of a committee of three to prepare an expression of feeling prevailing in Grand Lodge, relative to the assassination of President Lincoln. Since that time professional duties have prevented his attendance at Grand Lodge. In 1857 and also in 1858 he was elected Grand High Priest in the Grand Chapter.

In religious matters, Gov. Eastman is a Unitarian, but there being no organization of that denomination in Eldora, he worships with the Congregationalists.

He was united in marriage January 8, 1845, with Sarah Caroline Greenough, of Canterbury, New Hampshire. She was a graduate of Bradford Seminary, Massachusetts, and was a highly accomplished lady, an excellent wife and mother. From this marriage survive four children; three girls and one boy. Returning home from the Grand Lodge, in Dubuque, in 1861, he found his wife delirious with typhoid fever, of which she died, without recognizing him after his return. In 1865 he was again married, uniting with Miss Amanda Hall, by whom he has one son.

Gov. Eastman stands six feet one inch in height, and weighs about one hundred and seventy-five pounds. He has a spare form, quite muscular, and capable of enduring much fatigue. He has an ample chest, with wholesome lungs and good digestive apparatus. He has a positive mental temperament, a large and active brain, and expressive features. His head is covered with a heavy growth of dark hair, now tinged with gray. His character gathers strength from the base of his brain. He has large firmness, intuitive and logical,

and comprehends the law of cause and effect, or the laws of analogy, by which the true relations of society are determined by the natural laws of their being. In his life he is consistent, and in his declarations earnest and eloquent. He never wavers, but is always true to his convictions.

James W. Wood, one of the oldest settlers and the oldest practicing attorney in the State of Iowa, is a native of Massachusetts, being born in Middlesex county, April 30, 1800. When quite young, his father emigrated to New Hampshire, and when yet a lad, J. W. went to Lewisburg, Virginia, and began the study of law with Cyrus & Carsy, completing his studies with William Smith, afterwards a member of Congress. On the 10th of March, 1827, he was admitted to the Bar, and immediately came west and located in Illinois, where he practiced law some years, and was contemporaneous with Lincoln, Douglas, Baker, Shields, Trumbull, Browning, Walker, and others of the most eminent men of that State. In 1833, in company with five others, he crossed the Mississippi near where Burlington now stands, and built a cabin, but did not make a permanent settlement until 1834. In 1837 he was appointed first city solicitor of Burlington, which office he held several years. He was secretary of the first territorial council which convened at Iowa City, 1840-41. He was Secretary of the first Senate, in 1846-47.

From 1847 to 1854 he was Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of Iowa. In 1866 he located in Butler county; and in 1868 removed to Bremer county; and in 1881 to Steamboat Rock, Hardin county. The Colonel has always taken an active

part in the politics of the State, and has been a Democrat of the most strictest sect of their religion.

No man in the State of Iowa has led a more active life than Col. James W. Wood. He has aided in the organization of more than half of the counties in this State, and was present at the first term of their courts, Hardin county among the number. No man is more widely known throughout the State than Col. Wood, or "Old Timber," as he is familiarly known—a name given him by Judge McFarland, with whom he was intimately associated. Practicing law at a time when it was customary to "follow the circuit," or go with the judge from county to county where court was to be held, he has almost continuously followed the custom. He calls himself an "itinerant lawyer." In a neighboring county, some years ago, he was asked by a young attorney to explain to the court what he meant by an "itinerant lawyer;" he had often heard of an itinerant preacher, but the books said nothing of an itinerant lawyer. In explanation, the colonel said: "An itinerant lawyer is one who follows the circuit for the purpose of aiding young attorneys who have cheek enough to take a case, but with neither sense nor ability enough to successfully try it." The young lawyer was satisfied.

On one occasion "Old Timber" incurred the displeasure of his honor, Judge McFarland, who fined him \$50 for contempt of court. The next day the judge, desiring to go hunting, called the colonel to preside. The first business in the morning was the reading of the proceedings of the court of the previous day. When read, "Old Timber" turned to the clerk, ordering

him to remit the fine, which was accordingly done. On the following day, when McFarland was on the bench, his surprise was great, indeed, when the clerk read the report, that the fine had been remitted, and he quickly asked what it meant. The clerk quietly replied that the fine had been remitted by the court on the previous day. The judge had nothing to say.

Allen Greer was born in Knox county, Ohio, March 4, 1822, where he grew to manhood, and in 1846 married Rebecca Bradfield, a native of Virginia, born November 24, 1828. About the time of his marriage he read law and was admitted to the Bar. When the gold excitement in California broke out, he went to that Eldorado and remained one year. Returning home, with his family emigrated to Iowa, and located at Oskaloosa, where he remained three years, engaged in the mercantile trade and in the practice of his profession. He then came to Jackson township, where he had entered a section of land, but soon afterwards engaged in the mercantile business at Berlin, a town which laid out on section 22. His health being poor, he devoted but little time to the practice of law, but gave more of his attention to farming. In the early days of the war he assisted in raising a company for the 32d Iowa Infantry, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant. He resigned the office toward the close of the war on account of ill health. He afterwards engaged in business at Iowa Falls, but was not able to practice his profession. Mr. and Mrs. Greer were the parents of eight children—Henry C., William A., Mary E., Eva L., Josephine, Carrie L., Emma E. and Ida B. Several years after

the close of the war Mr. Greer took a trip to Colorado with a view to benefitting his health, and was gone six months. He died on his farm, three miles north of Berlin, March 5, 1875. His widow now resides in Eldora.

Josephus Eastman was a native of New Hampshire, and was born in 1822. He received his literary education in Hartford College, and also graduated from the law department of that institution. He located in Boston in the practice of his profession about 1848, and remained there ten years. In 1858 he came to Eldora, and for a time was a law partner of his brother, E. W. Eastman. He went from here to Grinnell in 1863, from which place, after the close of the war, he went to Missouri, and from there to Dickinson county, Kansas, where he died about 1872.

O. W. Garrison, of Iowa Falls, is a native of New York, being born in Mecklenberg, in that State, in 1840. He came to Oregon, Illinois, in 1857. He studied law in the office of Hon. H. A. Mix, and was admitted to the Bar in 1861. In 1866 he came to Iowa Falls, and entered upon the practice of his profession. He was the first Mayor of that town. For several years past he has been editor and proprietor of the Iowa Falls *Sentinel*. Every enterprise calculated to build up the town of Iowa Falls meets him with his cordial approval and active assistance.

John F. Brown located at Iowa Falls in the fall of 1855. He was a native of New York, and educated himself for a lawyer. He was a good scholar, with fair literary attainments. He was also quite a politician, and, while in Hardin county, devoted the better part of his time to politics. He

had learned the art of making a political speech to perfection, and was regarded as the best political and temperance orator ever in the county. While in this county he showed little adaptability to the profession of law, did but little business, and with little success. He subsequently moved to Washington county, where he now resides. Since leaving this county he has devoted less time to politics and more to his profession, and has met with good success in the profession, and accumulated a competency.

M. P. Rosecrans was a man of limited education, and engaged in farming when he came to Hardin county, in 1855. He was a man of some native ability and studious habits. He was not a thorough lawyer, and has never been a success in the profession. He was admitted to the Bar in Hardin county, and moved to Hancock county about 1859, where he has practiced his profession, and has been County Judge of that county. He afterwards moved to Clear Lake, in Cerro Gordo county, where he now resides, at times an editor and engaged in various avocations.

A. Pratt Roberts is a Pennsylvanian, and located at Ackly among the first citizens of the town. He had been admitted to the Bar, and claimed to be an educated lawyer; practiced his profession but little in this county, and engaged in mercantile trade in Ackly. He left the county some years ago.

E. M. Finkbone came to Eldora from Ohio, as a traveling insurance agent, in 1878. He was a young man with but little attainments in a literary point of view or his profession. He was of a rough character, and provoked a quarrel by slander-

ing a young lady in Eldora, which resulted in an assault upon his person by a young man by the name of Teiege, which came near resulting in his death. He remained here about a year, and then went West.

— Cassiday was an Irishman by birth, and a man of fair education and a fair lawyer. He came to this county about 1874, from Wisconsin. He was a man with a great fund of wit and sarcasm, but showed no marked ability in his profession. He remained here about two years, and removed to one of the northwestern counties of Iowa, where he is engaged in the practice of his profession.

W. N. Davidson was a scholarly man, a man of good literary attainments. He was a native of Ohio, and located in Franklin at an early day, and remained there till about 1874, when he sold out his practice and removed to Ackly, where he remained about four years, and then moved to Minnesota, where he now resides.

L. H. Evans was a man about thirty-five years of age when he came to this country, about 1873, and located at Union, where he commenced the practice of his profession, but by peculation in business proved himself to be an immoral man. He was subsequently indicted for embezzlement in Marshall county and placed in jail; escaping therefrom, he has never been heard from.

J. C. Adams was a farmer, and about ten years ago commenced to educate himself as a lawyer. He engaged in the profession for a time at Union, and is now at Radcliff.

A. C. Murphy was at one time a prominent lawyer in Wisconsin; came to this

county about 1872, and located at Ackley. He was a man of intemperate habits. He left about 1877.

Samuel A. Reed, Esq., attorney, is a native of Indiana, where he was born in 1839. He removed with his parents to Ohio, where he lived about five years, and thence to Wisconsin, where he lived eleven years, and thence to the State of Iowa. He enlisted, in 1861, in Company E, Fifth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served in the army about five years. He participated in many hard-fought battles. At the battle of Champion Hills he was severely wounded, his skull being fractured; when taken up he was supposed to be dead, and was being removed with the dead for burial when consciousness returned, and he was rescued from a fate terrible to contemplate. When he had sufficiently recovered he was made a First Lieutenant in a colored regiment, which position he held about one year, when he was promoted to a Captaincy, serving two years. A greater part of the time while Captain, was on the staff of Gen. Hawkins as Ordnance Officer. He began the study of law, after the war, at Independence, in this State, with J. S. Woodward, Esq.; was admitted to the Bar in the fall of 1867, and located at Ackley immediately after, where he remained one year, then came here and became associated with H. L. Huff, Esq., with whom he continued till April 1, 1881. His wife was Lydia Raymond. They have one son, John.

S. M. Weaver, attorney, of the firm of Weaver & Woods, is a native of Fredonia, New York, where he was born in 1844. He read law with the firm of Warren & Morris in his native village; was admitted

to the Bar in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1868. He came to Iowa Falls and entered into the practice of his profession early in 1869. He continued in practice till 1874, when he assumed editorial charge of the Iowa Falls *Sentinel*. He resumed the practice of law in 1876. Mr. Weaver is a successful lawyer, and has a large and growing practice. The firm of Weaver & Woods has also established a collecting and loan office. Mr. Woods is also the present cashier of the Commercial Bank of Iowa Falls. Mrs. Weaver was formerly Miss Sarah Lucas, daughter of Abram Lucas, an early settler of Albion, Marshall county. They have four children, three sons and one daughter.

Martin W. Anderson, attorney, is a native of Upper Canada, where he was born November 21, 1819. His parents were native Americans. He received a mercantile education, and went to Illinois in 1838; read law and was admitted to the Bar in 1853. He has been in the exclusive practice of law since the latter part of 1857. He came to Iowa Falls in December, 1865.

F. W. Pillsbury, attorney, of the firm of Huff & Pillsbury. Mr. Pillsbury is a native of Maine, having been born in 1845. When ten years of age, he removed with his parents to Livingston county, Ill., where his father still resides. Mr. Pillsbury began the study of law at Pontiac, Ill., in 1868, with his father, Judge N. J. Pillsbury, and was admitted to the Bar October 17, 1869. He located at Union, Hardin county, and engaged in the practice of his profession in 1874. His present partnership with H. L. Huff, Esq., was formed April 1, 1882. Married Catherine

Judge S. M. Weaver
County of Hardin
was born 1844 - 60 years old
4-14-1905
J. M. R.

Parke, a native of Maryland. They have one daughter—Gracie.

A. M. Bryson was born in Hartford, Conn., in October, 1844. His parents were of Scotch descent, but were born in Connecticut. His father, James Bryson, was for many years a large manufacturer of woolen goods. In 1850 the family migrated to Allamakee county, Iowa.

In 1861 the subject of this sketch enlisted in the United States service; was transferred to Company L, 27th Iowa, and served nearly two years, when he was discharged on account of physical disability. He then returned to Iowa, re-entered the Upper Iowa University, and remained until March, 1864. He then went to Poughkeepsie, New York, where he took a course at the Eastman Business College.

In December, 1865, Mr. Bryson returned to Iowa, and for two years was engaged in mercantile business at Nashua, Chickasaw county. During this time he also read law, and in 1868 was admitted to the Bar in Bremer county. After being admitted to the Bar, Mr. Bryson was engaged in insurance and other business until 1873, since which time he has been located at Ackley, and engaged in a general law and collection business. He was married in December, 1865, to Miss C. H. Allen. They have three sons and two daughters.

J. H. Scales is a native of Galena, Ill., and he was born on the 18th day of December, 1844. His father, Joseph Scales, is a native of Rockingham county, N. C., and his mother, Nancy (Trumbeau) Scales, is a native of the State of Kentucky.

The subject of this sketch completed his school days at the University of the Lake, at Chicago; subsequently read law

with P. B. Simpson as preceptor, and on the 29th day of April, 1869, he was admitted to the Bar of Lafayette county, Wis.

In April, 1870, Mr. Scales located at Ackley, and has since been engaged in a general law and collection business, and, as he has given his entire attention to his profession, is now a prominent and successful member of the Bar.

In March, 1882, Mr. Scales associated with J. W. Blakey as partners, since which time the firm has been J. H. Scales & Co.

In politics, Mr. Scales is a Democrat. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and a charter member of the Knights of Honor, and of the Knights and Ladies of Honor.

Mr. Scales was united in marriage with Miss Eliza Ivey, daughter of Richard Ivey, of Shullsburg, Wis., and they now have three children—Elmo, Ora and Alfred

William V. Allen was born in Madison county, Ohio, January 28, 1847, his parents being Samuel and Phœba (Pugh) Allen.

In 1856 the family came to Iowa, and settled in Nevada, Story county. Here the subject of this sketch helped till the soil for a few years, but when the civil war broke out William V. Allen, although a mere boy fifteen years of age, had his soul so stirred to action that in 1862 he enlisted in Company G, 32d Iowa Volunteers, and served three years and twelve days. During nine months of the time in service he was special dispatch carrier for Maj. Gcer. At the close of the rebellion Mr. Allen returned to Iowa, and realizing the necessity of a better education, entered the Upper Iowa University, where he remained over two years. He then commenced the study of law with Hon. L. L.

Ainsworth, of West Union, as preceptor, and was admitted to the Bar May 1, 1868.

After being admitted to the Bar, he practiced law in Fayette county until February, 1874, since which time he has been located at Ackley.

Mr. Allen was a Republican until 1872, when he supported Horace Greeley, of whom he was a great admirer. He was subsequently a candidate, on the Democratic ticket, for State Senator, and in the fall of 1878 was a candidate for Congress against Hon. N. C. Deering, but was defeated with the rest of the ticket. He has been City Mayor one term. In 1880 he supported James A. Garfield. Thus it can be seen that Mr. Allen is not a strict party man, but always asserts his right as an American citizen by voting for whoever he may deem the best man for the place. At Fayette, Iowa, on the 2d day of May, 1870, he married Miss E. Blanche Mott, daughter of A. J. Mott, of Fayette. They have three children, Lulu E., Henry B., and an infant.

Fred. Gilman, one of the prominent members of the legal profession of Hardin county, is the youngest son of Dr. Z. Gilman and Miss Naoma (McNeal) Gilman, and he was born in Piermont, Grafton county, New Hampshire, on the 13th day of December, 1849.

When he was fifteen years of age, he removed with his parents to Morrisville, Vermont, but he was subsequently educated at Meridino, New Hampshire, where he graduated in June, 1867.

He then taught two terms in the Academy at Albany, Vermont, but he did not wish to follow teaching as a livelihood in the future; he therefore commenced the

study of law in the office of Powers & Glead, of Morrisville, was admitted to the Bar in the fall of 1869, and in the month of December following, although but nineteen years of age, he was made Master in Chancery of the Supreme Court of the State.

Mr. Gilman soon concluded to seek his fortune in the west, and accordingly, in April, 1870, immigrated to Iowa, and located at the young and thriving town of Ackley. Here he has given his entire attention to his profession, and has therefore a large practice in the counties of Hardin, Franklin, Grundy and Butler. His law library, which contains nearly five hundred (500) volumes, is one of the best to be found in this part of the State.

In politics Mr. Gilman is a Republican, but has never had a desire to hold public office. He has been a member of the Ackley fire department since its organization. He is a Royal Arch Mason, being a member of the Chapter at Hampton.

Mr. Gilman, in June, 1873, was united in marriage with Miss Cora Burns, daughter of Michael Burns. They have two children, Lou and Burnie.

John S. Roberts is a native of Fredericktown, Knox county, Ohio; born July 18th, 1854. His parents, John B. and Jane S. (Struble) Roberts, were both natives of New Jersey. They reared a family of eleven (11) children, seven of whom are now living—three sons and four daughters.

The subject of this sketch received a good common school education, and in 1871 came to Ackley. Here he first clerked in a grocery store, then worked in a printing office about eighteen months, and subsequently worked at various em-

ployments until 1874, at which date he clerked in a drug store a few months, during which time he commenced the study of medicine and continued the same about two years; but as he was too tender-hearted to withstand the trials and scenes of a physician and surgeon, he gave up the study.

As Mr. Roberts always depended upon himself for support he learned the painter's trade while he was pursuing the study of medicine, this he continued, and in October, 1878, commenced reading law with J. H. Scales as preceptor, and on the 16th day of September, 1879, was admitted to the Bar in Butler county. After being admitted to the Bar Mr. Roberts continued reading in the office of his preceptor until January, 1881, when he opened an office, and has since been engaged in a general law and and collection business.

He is a Republican in politics, and is at present City Attorney of Ackley. Mr. Roberts was married June 23, 1881, at Ackley, to Miss Sarah Loosa, daughter of Martin Loosa, of Ackley. They have one daughter—Edith L.

Charles E. Albroom, attorney, Eldora, firm of Porter & Albroom, was born in Clarion county, Pa., in 1850. He removed to Delaware county, Iowa, with his parents, in 1857. His father, Frank Albroom, was born in Union county, Pa., of English parentage. His mother was a native of Wurtenburg, Germany. The grandfather of Mr. Albroom was born in England, but fought in the war of 1812 on the side of the Americans. Mr. Albroom graduated at Cornell College in 1874, and was engaged for a year afterward in teaching. He came to Eldora and entered the office of

Porter & Moir in 1876, and was admitted to the Bar in May, 1877. The present partnership was formed September 1, 1882. Married Addie, daughter of Nelson Gibbs.

Benjamin P. Birdsall, one of the rising young attorneys of Hardin county, and son of Benjamin and Anna (Hyde) Birdsall, was born in Weyanwega, Wis., October 26, 1858. In 1871 his parents came to Alden, and here he attended the public school, and afterward three years at the Iowa State University. He then began the study of law with C. M. Nagle, of Alden, and was admitted to the Bar in 1878, at the age of twenty years, and immediately began the practice at Alden. In August, 1880, in company with W. W. Jones, postmaster of Alden, he bought the Alden Times. In politics, is Republican. He is a member of the village council and President of the School Board. He was married in December, 1877, to Miss Bertha H. Shultz, daughter of Frederick Shultz, of Alden. One son has been born to them—Maurice. His father is a native of Chenango county, N. Y., and his mother of Cataraugus county. In 1836 they came west to LaSalle county, Ill., and in 1847 to Waupaca county, Wis. His father laid out and was the founder of Weyanwega, Wis. In 1871 he came to Hardin county, and is now a resident of Walled Lake, Wright county, where he superintends the working of his farm of 800 acres, and is the head of the banking house of Benjamin Birdsall & Son, of Alden.

J. F. Hardin is a native of Champaign county, Ill., where he was born October 11, 1852. He came to Iowa with his parents when twelve years of age. His

C. E. Albroom born in Pa. 1850

parents are residents of Clay township, this county. Mr. Hardin began the study of law in 1877, and practiced at the law school at Des Moines in 1878. The co-partnership of Albroom & Hardin was formed in 1879. Mrs. Hardin was formerly Miss Mary C. Carpenter, native of Illinois. They have two children. Mr. and Mrs. Hardin are graduates of Ames College. The former graduated in 1876, the latter in 1877.

George Ward, of the firm of Eastman & Ward, Eldora, is a native of Iowa county, Wisconsin, where he was born in 1854; but removed to Dane county with his parents when but six years of age. He graduated at the Northwestern Business College in March, 1874. Immediately after graduating he went to Des Moines and purchased a one-half interest in the Iowa Business College of that city, his partner being Mr. B. U. Worthington. Here he remained about three years, teaching commercial arithmetic, commercial law and double entry book-keeping.

He was engaged in the reading of law at Madison and also at Des Moines; he went to Washington, D. C., in 1877, and entered the National University Law School of that city, where he remained four years, receiving from that institution the degrees of L. M. and L. B. He was admitted to the Bar in 1878, his standing in his examination being 98 in a possible 100.

Mr. Ward has been thoroughly educated in his profession, which, together with his ability and love for the study of the law, promises a brilliant future in his profession. While at Washington he had an extensive experience in practice in the Supreme Court of that city. He is now

associated with Governor Eastman, with whom he formed a co-partnership in February, 1882. His wife was Miss Allena Dimmick, born in the State of New York. They have two daughters, Marion and Ethel.

L. O. Lowden, attorney-at-law, was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, January 12, 1833, where he remained until 14 years of age; thence to Wyoming county, New York. His educational advantages were common school with an attendance at Castle Academy in Wyoming county. He remained in Wyoming county five years; he then returned to Pennsylvania, remaining two years; thence to Chisago county, Minnesota, in 1854, and engaged in blacksmithing, being one of the pioneer settlers of Taylor's Falls, Minn. Remaining here two years he went to Sunrise City, Minnesota, remaining nearly ten years. While here he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, which office he held eight years. While holding this office he studied law under Judge Setzer, of Sunrise City. He was re-elected to the office of justice of the peace, but did not qualify, owing to his removal from the State. November, 1868, came to Hardin county, Iowa, and engaged in farming and mercantile pursuits, also in the practice of law at Pleasant Tp. In spring of 1881 he settled at Hubbard, and formed a partnership with J. F. Cady, forming the law firm of Lowden & Cady, and remained in partnership with Mr. Cady until February 1, 1882, when Mr. Lowden bought the business, and Mr. Cady returned to Union.

Mr. Lowden has been twice nominated to the Legislature by the Greenbackers, but not elected. He was married in 1856

to Miss Nancy E. Bogg, a native of Steuben county, New York. They have been blessed with ten children, six of whom are now living: May Adelaide, now the wife of John A. Hammet, Frank O., Eveline D., Allie, Belle and Nellie.

Mrs. Lowden was born in Steuben county, New York, October 8, 1836. Her father, William Bregg, was born near Auburn, N. Y., and received a good, liberal education. When about twenty-one years of age, he married Elenor Elliott, also a native of Auburn, by whom he had three boys and five girls, Mrs. Lowden being the youngest. Her father was one of the prominent men of his county, holding the office of sheriff quite a number of years. Her brother, William L. Marcy Bregg, had the misfortune of being born deaf and dumb, was a graduate of New York Deaf and Dumb Asylum, at New York City, and taught in same institution one year, when he was recommended by Professor Fay, of that asylum, for a professorship in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in Michigan, which position he held from its foundation until his death, in 1876.

Mrs. Lowden has a good, liberal, common-school education, and also attended Dansville (Steuben county) Academy. After finishing her education, she followed the profession of school teaching three years.

James F. Cady was born at Lamont, Ottawa county, Michigan, July 11, 1855. He is the oldest son of Pearly P. and Olive B. Cady. His father is a native of the State of New York; his mother, a daughter of Jeremiah Prescott, is a native of the State of Maine.

Mr. Cady came to Iowa in 1856 with his parents, who settled at Hardin, Alamakee county, where they began making for themselves a home and a farm.

Here, at the age of six years, in the graded school of the village, his school life began, and continued till he was ten years of age, when, in 1865, with his parents, he came to Hardin county and located on a farm which they had purchased, and on which they still reside. Here he attended the common schools, and helped his father on the farm till 18 years of age, when he was sent to school at New Providence Academy. In the winter of 1873-4 he commenced teaching in the common schools of the county, taught seven terms, working on his father's farm, or canvassing for the Hawkeye Insurance Company between terms of school. Having chosen the law for his profession and the practice thereof for his business in life, he entered the law office of F. W. Pillsbury at Union, Ia., April 19, 1879, and studied diligently for two years, in the meantime assisting Mr. Pillsbury in the business of the office; and on the 16th day of March, after a rigid examination, was admitted to the Bar in the March term of the Circuit Court, the Hon. D. D. Miracle, judge, administering the oath. In April following he formed a copartnership with L. O. Lowden, and commenced the practice of law at Hubbard under the firm name of "Lowden & Cady."

After nearly a year of successful practice at Hubbard, Mr. Cady sold his interest in the firm to Mr. Lowden, severed his connection as partner, purchased the business of Mr. Pillsbury, and opened an office of his own in the thriving town of Union,

where he is now, by studious habits and industrious efforts, honest and energetic dealing, building for himself a business both pleasurable and profitable.

Mr. Cady takes an active part in politics, and is a Republican from principle. He is a worthy member of society, and looks to the future with bright hopes and prospects.

George L. Griggs located in Iowa Falls in 1866, and remained there till 1872. For a time he was associated with I. M. Weaver in the practice of his profession.

T. H. Milner came to Iowa Falls in November, 1878, and remained here till July, 1882. He was from Jackson county.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATIONAL.

The educational history of Hardin county is one of interest, and the zeal displayed by many in the interests of good schools is indeed commendable. The common schools of our country are now regarded by many as essential to the safety of the Republic. The first settlers of the Territory showed in their works their faith in the public schools. Governor Robert Lucas, in his message to the first legislative assembly of Iowa Territory, which convened at Burlington, November 12, 1838, says, in reference to schools:

"The 12th section of the act of Congress establishing our Territory, declares, 'that the citizens of Iowa shall enjoy all the rights, privileges and immunities heretofore granted and secured to the Territory of Wisconsin and its inhabitants.' This extends to us all the rights, privileges and

immunities specified in the ordinance of Congress of the 13th of July, 1787.

"The 3d article of this ordinance declares, 'that religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and all the means of education shall be forever encouraged.'

"Congress, to carry out this declaration, has granted one section of land in each township to the inhabitants of such township for the purposes of schools therein.

"There is no subject to which I wish to call your attention more emphatically than the subject of establishing, at the commencement of our political existence, a well digested system of common schools."

This assembly addressed itself early to the task of providing for a system of common schools, and enacted a law providing

for the formation of districts, the establishing of schools, and authorized the voters of each district, when lawfully assembled, to levy and collect the necessary taxes, "either in cash or good, merchantable property, at cash price, upon the inhabitants of their respective districts, not exceeding one-half per centum, nor amounting to more than \$10 on any one person, to do all and everything necessary to the establishment and support of schools within the same."

The second legislative assembly enacted, January 16, 1840, a much more comprehensive law to establish a system of common schools—a law containing many excellent features. Its provisions were, however, in advance of the existing public sentiment, on the subject of education, making ample provision as it did for free public schools. Even the people of Iowa were scarcely ready for such a law.

In the U. S. census of 1840, very few schools, either private or public, were reported. One academy in Scott county with 25 scholars, and in the State, 63 primary and common schools with 1,500 scholars, being the whole number reported.

The first section of the act of 1839 for the establishment of common schools provided, that "there shall be established a common school, or schools, in each of the counties of this Territory, which shall be open and free for every class of white citizens between the ages of five and twenty-one years;" the second section providing that "the county board shall, from time to time, form such districts in their respective counties, whenever a petition may be presented for that purpose by a majority of the voters resident within such

contemplated district." These districts were governed by a board of three trustees, whose duties were to examine and employ teachers, superintend the schools, and collect and disburse the taxes voted by the electors for school purposes.

Among the earlier enactments of the Territorial Legislature were those requiring that each district maintain at least three months' school every year, and that the expenses for the same be raised by taxes levied upon the property of said district. Among the later enactments was that providing for a county school tax to be levied to pay teachers, and that whatever additional sum might be required for this purpose should be assessed upon the parents sending, in proportion to the length of time sent. The rate-bill system was thus adopted near the close of the territorial period.

When Iowa was admitted into the Union as a State, December 28, 1846, with a population of 100,000, and a reported school population of 20,000, about 400 districts had been organized. From this time the number of districts rapidly increased, reaching 1,000 in 1879, and 1,200 in 1850. In 1857 the number of organized school districts had increased to 3,265. The Hon. Maturin L. Fisher, who then so ably filled the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, in his report, dated November, 1857, urged the revision of the school law and of the reduction in the number of school districts.

The Seventh General Assembly again took up the subject of the revision of the school laws, and on the 12th day of March, 1858, passed "An act for the Public Instruction of the State of Iowa," the first

section of which provided that "Each civil township in the several counties of this State is hereby declared a school district for all the purposes of this act, the boundaries of said township being the boundaries of said school district, and every township hereafter laid out and organized, a school district; and each district, as at present organized, shall become a sub-district for the purpose hereinafter provided: *Provided*, that each incorporated city or town, including the territory annexed thereto for school purposes, and which contains not less than 1,000 inhabitants, shall be and is hereby created a school district." This law took effect March 20, 1858; and reduced the number of districts from about 3,500 to less than 900.

In December, 1858, a law was enacted providing that any city or incorporated town, including the territory annexed thereto for school purposes, may constitute a school district, by vote of the majority of electors residing upon the territory of such contemplated district. In 1860 the provisions of this act were extended to unincorporated towns and villages containing not less than 300 inhabitants.

By an act passed April 3, 1866, this privilege was further extended to any city or sub-district containing not less than 200 inhabitants, and certain territory contiguous thereto. It soon became evident that by this amendment a serious innovation would be made in the district township system, by the formation of independent districts in the more thickly settled and wealthier portions of the townships. The amendment was repealed

early in the session of the following General Assembly.

Hon. D. F. Wells, in his report dated December, 1867, says that "the advantages of the district township system are so numerous and apparent that prominent educators in other States where it is not yet introduced are laboring earnestly for its adoption."

Hon. A. S. Kissell labored assiduously to secure such a change as would remove the sub-district feature of our system, which had proved a fruitful source of discord and dissatisfaction, and was every year making the system more unpopular as it became more difficult of administration. He desired to abolish the sub-district meeting and the office of sub-director, and make each township a single school district, to be governed by a board of directors elected at the annual district township meeting for the term of three years. In his report dated January 1, 1872, he says:

"In this system every township becomes a school district, and all sub-district boundaries are abandoned; and if this plan were carried into effect in this State, it would allow no other school divisions than those of the independent and township districts.

"The most experienced educators of the country have advocated this system. Among these are such men as Horace Mann, U. S. Commissioner Barnard, ex-Governor Boutwell, Dr. Newton Bateman, of Illinois, Dr. Gregory, late Superintendent, of Michigan, and the County and State Superintendents of one-third of the States of the Union. The arguments advanced by many of these experienced

school men are unanswerable. Massachusetts and Pennsylvania have tested the system practically for several years; it is pronounced by these States a success; and this successful experiment of three or four years should have greater weight with us in this young and growing commonwealth than any theoretical arguments that could be advanced."

Notwithstanding the efforts and array of argument, and the conviction on the part of those who had made a special study of this subject, the General Assembly which convened January 8, 1872, enacted a law providing for the formation of independent districts, from the sub-districts of a district township. This law has ever been a plague to county superintendents, and several efforts have been made to effect its repeal, but without avail.

Every Governor that Iowa has had has given his warmest approval of the common school system. Governor James W. Grimes in his inaugural message December 9, 1854, displays broad statesmanship, advanced and liberal views and eminently sound philosophy in the following language:

"Government is established for the protection of the governed. But that protection does not consist merely in the enforcement of laws against injury to the person and property. Men do not make a voluntary abnegation of their natural rights, simply that those rights may be protected by the body politic. It reaches more vital interests than those of property. Its greatest object is to elevate and ennoble the citizen. It would fall far short of its design if it did not disseminate intelligence, and build up the moral energies of the people. It is organized to establish justice, promote the

public welfare and secure the blessings of liberty. It is designed to foster the instincts of truth, justice and philanthropy, that are implanted in our very natures, and from which all constitutions and laws derive their validity and value. It should afford moral as well as physical protection by educating the rising generation; by encouraging industry and sobriety; by steadfastly adhering to the right; and by being ever true to the instincts of freedom and humanity.

"To accomplish these high aims of government, the first requisite is ample provision for the education of the youth of the State. The common school fund of the State should be scrupulously preserved, and a more efficient system of common schools than we now have should be adopted. The State should see to it that the elements of education, like the elements of universal nature, are above, around, and beneath all.

"It is agreed that the safety and perpetuity of our republican institutions depend upon the diffusion of intelligence among the masses of the people. The statistics of the penitentiaries and alms-houses throughout the country, abundantly show that education is the best preventative of pauperism and crime. They show, also, that the prevention of those evils is much less expensive than the punishment of the one, and the relief of the other. Education, too, is the great equalizer of human conditions. It places the poor on an equality with the rich. It subjects the appetites and passions of the rich to the restraints of reason and conscience, and thus prepares each for a career of usefulness and honor. Every consideration, there-

fore, of duty and policy, impels us to sustain the common schools of the State in the highest possible efficiency."

Hardin county was organized in 1853, and in the fall of that year the first public school was commenced in a log building erected for that purpose, on section 21, Eldora township. Previous to this time the settlements in the county were so scattered that a sufficient number could not be gathered together for school purposes. T. Y. McClure was the first teacher. Before the expiration of the term Mr. McClure resigned, and Samuel Smith was appointed to fill the vacancy. From that time on the schools rapidly increased. District after district was organized by the School Fund Commissoner, until, with respect to population, Hardin county was equal to any in the State in educational advantages.

In 1858 a law was enacted by the Legislature abolishing the office of School Fund Commissioner, and creating that of County Superintendent of Public Schools. Edward fuller was the first elected to the latter office.

Edwin Fuller was a native of Ohio. He came to this county among the earliest. Mr. Fuller served but one year, and was succeeded, in 1859, by J. M. Comstock, who served two years. R. F. Ripley followed Mr. Comstock, and served four years. Elias Jessup, of New Providence, was the next incumbent, being elected in the fall of 1865. J. M. Boyd, then a resident of Eldora township, was Mr. Jessup's successor, and was in turn succeeded by E. P. Stubbs, in 1869; Frank A. Moore came next in 1871, with L. S. McCoy in 1875 and Howard G. Fuller in 1881.

The statistics are wanting in the office of the county superintendent prior to the year 1871, so that comparisons in growth during the first decade and a half of the county's history cannot be given. During that time the old log school houses were slowly giving way to the better edifices more adapted to the wants of the community.

In 1871, from the report of the County Superintendent, Frank A. Moore, it is found there were 82 sub-districts in the county, and 92 schools. There were 55 male and 104 female teachers employed. The number between the ages of five and twenty years were 5,389, with an enrollment of 3,688. The average compensation paid teachers were, males \$43.36 per month, females \$34.88. There were 7 brick, 5 stone and 75 frame school houses, every log school house having disappeared. The total value of the school houses were estimated at \$92,920.

In his report to the State Superintendent of Public Schools, Mr. Moore says:

"I am pleased to report improvement in our common schools. The public is now demanding better qualified teachers, and making a distinction between those of first and second grade. To meet this demand teachers are seeking every available means to qualify themselves for their work. Our Normal Institute, held at Iowa Falls for two terms, has furnished to the schools of the county a corps of live teachers, and the very name of Prof. Jerome Allen, the conductor, is respected by teachers, school officers, patrons and pupils, for the reformation in our schools. The school room is now no longer a prison in Hardin county. The academy at New Providence, a

fine moral and religious school maintained by the Friends, is another source of great benefit to the teachers of this and adjoining counties, and, I am proud to say, is ably managed and largely attended."

Frank A. Moore made his final report to the State Superintendent in the fall of 1875. A gratifying increase was shown in the educational work in the county. At this time there were eleven district townships, forty independent districts and seventy-two sub-districts. Fifty-nine male and one hundred and fifty-four female teachers were employed, at an average monthly compensation of \$33.98, and \$29.38, respectively. The decrease in salary is due, not to the fact less interest was being taken in securing good teachers, but to the hard times which prevailed. There were now 6,040 children of school age, of whom 4,481 were enrolled in the public schools, with an average attendance of 3,051. A decrease in the number of brick and stone school houses was reported, but a very gratifying increase in the number of frame. There were three stone, five brick and one hundred and four frame houses reported, the value of which was given at \$85,000.

From L. S. McCoy's report in 1877, it is learned that the number of township districts had been decreased, while the number of independent districts had increased largely. There were 9 township, 67 independent and 62 sub-districts, with 118 ungraded and 7 graded schools. During the year, 88 male and 170 female teachers had been employed, the former receiving an average monthly compensation of \$35.46, the latter of \$28.49. An increase was reported in compensation to males,

but a slight decrease in that paid female teachers. The number between five and twenty-one was increased, now numbering 6,831, of which number 5,169 were enrolled in the schools, and showing an average attendance of 2,865. There were now 115 frame, 6 brick and 3 stone school houses, the value of which was reported at \$100,468.

Superintendent McCoy, in his final report in 1881, reported 9 township districts, 59 independent and 62 sub-districts. During the year there were 76 male and 180 female teachers employed, the former receiving an average of \$35.20, and the latter \$28.65 per month. The number of school age was reported 6,954, of whom 4,821 were enrolled in the schools, with an average attendance of 2,915. An increase in the number of school houses was reported, there being now 120 frame, 7 brick and 3 stone.

Mr. McCoy, in his report, made the following observations on the schools of the county:

"From observation of the schools of this county, continued through some six years, I am satisfied that the desirable results reached by teachers in school work fall short of what may be attained. What applies to Hardin county will probably apply to the average counties of the State.

"Very much of this inefficiency arises from the number of young teachers constantly entering, or trying to enter, the work by competition, discouraging or driving out the better class, thus lowering the wages. There is entirely too much crude practice required to fit these immature aspirants for instructors, and by the time they are somewhat fitted, the mass of

them leave the work, to be replaced by another ephemeral class, and so the protoplasmic condition is continued.

"A second and very important drawback is the lack of classification in the country schools resulting in an excessive number of recitations, with all the waste of valuable time involved and the inefficient habits of study induced to meet short and hasty recitations. Thirty, thirty-five, and even forty recitations a day are not uncommon. School boards do not and will not take up this matter and attend to it, however much urged by the superintendent, and each teacher is left to adopt his own methods and programme, if he has a sense of order, or go on without any system if his mind is chaotic.

"He may, or he may not, adopt suggestions of the County Superintendent; and in case he does adopt and try the suggestion, he is liable to be immediately unnerved by the objections of some patron who is wedded to the past. The lack of an adopted and enforced list of text-books naturally increases the inefficiency referred to.

"It should be made the duty of some authority to secure without fail the best organization attainable as regards classification and text-book uniformity. Successful handling of anything by topic is evidence of the good teacher. Ability to handle by topic is, or should be, the final stage reached by every pupil in all the subjects studied.

"Extra care should be taken in country schools against those mistakes, in the development of the child's mind, which continue to mar its mental power and beauty through life. The teacher who

has never learned the value or necessity of system in study will not teach much, nor well by the topical or any other method; but a teacher who can instruct without the book is one seldom found in country schools, and under the present conditions we cannot expect much improvement.

"Let the Superintendent be relieved from the duty of visiting every school house each term, and visit those only which most need his attention. Let him be required to hold teachers' meetings at least once a month in each township, and carry on through the year the work began at the institute, and thus forward the interests of the graded course of study now inaugurated. The teacher should be required, in his contract, to attend such meetings. Preparation on the part of the Superintendent for the labor can well be made office work, and belongs naturally to school supervision. As a consequence, there will be an awakened interest in districts now lethargic; as the people can be more directly reached, teachers will be changed less frequently, and will work with an incentive to meet the requirements of the new order of things; they will stay in the work longer, because more alive to the importance of their calling; after a time their scholarship will advance, their pay will be better, and the people will be far better repaid.

"In writing this criticism on the shortcomings of our schools, I will say that I yet regard the work of our schools as considerable. We have not gone back, but forward. Under proper conditions we will go much faster, and do our work more thoroughly. A year ago I raised the grades

required for certificates. This has worked well, though often taxing my firmness. Teachers have since, as before, been required to come to examination, and show work for their license. Juvenile applicants are not so numerous, and wages are advancing perceptibly. But we need more knowledge of the teacher in his school-room work, more supervision, and the co-operation of patrons."

Edwin Fuller, the first Superintendent of Public Schools, was a native of Ohio. He came to Hardin county in the fall of 1857. By profession he was a physician. In 1858 he was elected Superintendent of Common Schools of Hardin county, and served one year. In that time he laid the ground work for future Superintendents. In 1860 he left Eldora for Nevada, where he remained for a time, and then went to Kansas, where he died.

J. M. Comstock, the second Superintendent of Public Schools of Hardin county, was born in Northern Ohio, and came to Hardin county in the spring of 1858, and located in Steamboat Rock, where he was employed as a clerk in a dry goods store. In 1859 he was nominated and elected to the office of Superintendent, and served one term. He subsequently moved to Grundy county, and was there elected Clerk of the District Courts.

R. F. Ripley succeeded Mr. Comstock in 1861, and was re-elected in 1863, and served two terms.

Elias Jessup was the successor of Mr. Ripley, and served from 1865 to 1867.

Enos P. Stubbs was born in the town of West Elkton, Preble county, Ohio, in 1834. His parents were members of the Society of Friends. He was educated for a

teacher, receiving special training for that profession. He began teaching at the age of nineteen, and followed that business for many years. He came to Hardin county in 1862, and bought a farm in this township, on which he lived for eight or nine years; he then resumed teaching, was elected to the office of County Superintendent of Schools in 1869, and served in that capacity two years. He has always been deeply interested in the cause of education, and during his term as County Superintendent several normal institutes were held, the first held in the State. These were productive of a largely increased interest in the cause of education in Hardin county, and also served to introduce advanced methods of imparting instruction. Mr. Stubbs was one of the committee who planned the academy building at New Providence. This academy is still in successful operation. He was County Surveyor of Hardin county for several years ending January 1, 1882, when he resigned that position. He has been engaged in the sale of farming implements for several years. Mr. Stubbs married Mary H. Hunt in December, 1855. They have six children, five sons and one daughter.

Frank A. Moon is a native of Maine. He came to Hardin county when a young man. He is a self-made man, with great natural abilities as well as acquired. He made a good Superintendent. He now resides in Oregon.

L. S. McCoy was first elected to the office of Superintendent in 1875, and re-elected in 1877.

L. S. McCoy, a native of Ohio, was born in Ganges, Richland county, February 28,

1837. He is the son of John C. and Levina (Ayers) McCoy. In 1839 his parents moved to Morgan county, Mo. He received his early education from his mother, and was instructed by his father, who was a physician, in Physiology, Chemistry and Latin. In 1855 the family moved to Livingston county, Mo. In 1858 he became editor and proprietor of the *Utica Times*, a paper whose sentiments partook considerably of Unionism. His office and contents were destroyed by fire in 1860, the origin of which was always a mystery. In 1861 he enlisted in Company E, Regiment of Merrill's Horse, so named by J. C. Fremont. He soon after returned to his home, and there fulfilled a promise made to an old colored woman belonging to his father. He bought her freedom and liberated her. He was always loyal to the Union, and let no opportunity pass without expressing himself. He made the first abolition speech ever made at Chillicothe, Mo. In 1858 he began the study of law, and in 1863 was admitted to the Bar. In 1863 he made a study of military tactics, and was soon after appointed to the captaincy of a company, from which he was honorably discharged at Baton Rouge August 15, 1865. After the war he was engaged in journalism at Kingston, Mo. He started a paper devoted to universal suffrage. In 1869 he lost his first wife; she was Miss Catharine G. Newman, to whom he was married May 3, 1860. He then attended Washington University at St. Louis, and in 1872 he was married to Mrs. Sarah L. Roberts, and came immediately to Eldora, and was appointed Deputy County Surveyor, and afterward elected to that office. He was afterward elected

County Superintendent of Schools, which office he filled with credit to himself and entire satisfaction to the county, for six years.

Howard G. Fuller, the present Superintendent of Common Schools of Hardin county, is a lawyer by profession. He was born in Warren county, New York, January 5, 1850. In 1846 his father, Garrett Fuller, came to Iowa and located a lot of land in Jackson county and then returned to New York. Shortly after Howard's birth the family came out and settled upon the land Mr. Fuller had located, Howard had but few advantages for securing an education when a boy, and it was not until he had attained nearly to manhood, when the value of an education became apparent to him, that he put forth any great effort for mental culture.

He came to Eldora in 1871, and attended for a few weeks what was known as the Eldora Academy. In the winters of 1872-3, he engaged as teacher of the primary department of the school at Xenia. His success may be inferred from the fact that he was soon made principal of the school, a position he held for six years. He was afterward principal of the school at Union for three years, and was elected County Superintendent of the schools of Hardin county in the fall of 1881.

Mr. Fuller is a self-educated man, a thorough, practical teacher, and a popular and successful superintendent. He has also found time to devote to his favorite study, that of the law, and was admitted to the Bar in March, 1881. His wife was Maria E. Leonard, a former teacher of Hardin county. They have three children: Thaddeus L., Arthur L., and Harry L.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

On the 22d day of February, 1858, a number of the teachers of the county met at the school house in Eldora, for the purpose of organizing a teachers' institute for Hardin county. Samuel R. Edgington, who was then School Fund Commissioner for Hardin county, was elected President; George P. Griffith, who taught the first school in Hardin township, Vice-President; Robert Allison, who subsequently lost his life in the United States service, Secretary.

This was the first teachers' institute in Hardin county, and it goes to show that even at that early day the teachers here were alive to the importance of their work and designed to perfect themselves in their profession.

NORMAL INSTITUTES.

In the spring of 1870 the first Normal Institute ever held in the State of Iowa was held at the school building in Iowa Falls, under the general management of Prof. E. P. Stubbs, then Superintendent of the Schools of Hardin county. Two eminent educators and Prof. Jerome Allen, of Monticello, Iowa, and Mrs. Annie T. Randall, of Oswego, N. Y., were engaged as instructors on this occasion. Prof. Seaman, then principal of the school, also rendered efficient service. This institute was pre-eminently a success. It continued for six weeks, and 150 teachers were enrolled. Superintendent Stubbs is entitled to much credit for the success which attended the first Normal Institute held in Iowa. One year later, another institute was held at the same place, the same conductors being present, and was equally successful as the

first. It was in session four weeks, and 175 teachers were enrolled.

Sessions of the institute were doubtless held in the years 1872 and 1873, but no records are to be found. In 1874 one was held; a record of the enrollment is given, but no mention of the time or place at which it was held, or names of instructors.

In 1875 a term was held at Eldora, beginning August 2 and closing August 27. Frank A. Moore, county Superintendent, was the conductor. The first day there was an enrollment of 25. Total enrollment during the term; 48.

The seventh annual institute was held at Union, commencing August 21 and closing September 15, 1875. L. S. McCoy, the County Superintendent, was conductor, with J. W. Stephens and others as teachers. There was an enrollment of 61 the first day, and a total attendance of 113 during the term.

The eighth annual institute was held at Steamboat Rock, commencing August 13, to September 7; L. S. McCoy, County Superintendent; J. W. Stephens, conductor; Joseph Wallace, teacher. The first day's attendance was 48; total attendance, 133.

The ninth annual institute was held at Iowa Falls, commencing August 12, and closing September 6, 1877. It was conducted by J. W. Stephens, with L. S. McCoy, County Superintendent. There was an attendance the first day of 65, and a total attendance of 142.

In 1879 the institute was held at Alden, commencing August 18, and closing September 12; L. S. McCoy, County Superintendent; J. W. Stephens, conductor. The total attendance was 135, and an enrollment the first day of 52.

The eleventh annual institute began at Ackley, August 16, and closed September 10, 1880. L. S. McCoy, County Superintendent, was conductor, with A. A. Weaver and W. A. Doran, instructors. The attendance the first day was 66, and a total attendance for the term of 149.

The twelfth annual institute was held at Eldora, commencing August 15, and closing September 9, 1881; L. S. McCoy, County Superintendent; J. W. Stephens,

conductor; A. A. Weaver and B. E. Canavan, instructors. The first day's attendance was 60, and the total attendance 143.

The thirteenth annual institute was held at Union, commencing August 7; and closing September 1, 1882. H. G. Fuller, County Superintendent, was the conductor, with W. N. Hull, W. A. Doran, C. S. Trowbridge and G. A. Garrard, instructors. The first day's attendance was 105, and the total attendance 161.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

In all ages of the world, among civilized and uncivilized people, the medical profession has been held in high esteem. Whether it be the learned professor, who has studied the science of medicine in all its branches, or the "great medicine man" of the untutored savages, who, from actual experience, has made discoveries of the healing powers of herbs and roots, honor awaits him upon every hand, while the life and death of every human being is virtually placed in his keeping. The weary patient lying upon a bed of pain, and the no less weary watcher by his side, wait anxiously for the coming of the "good doctor," and, on his arrival, note

his every movement and every expression of countenance for a ray of hope.

The medical fraternity of Hardin county have, with few, if any, exceptions, been an honor to the profession. They have ever been ready to respond to the call of duty. The winter's cold, the summer's heat, or the rains of spring and autumn, could not keep them back when the cry of distress reached their ears. Not a physician in the county, especially among those who settled here at an early day, but has experienced sufferings that would have deterred those in any other profession, in response to a summons to attend the bedside of a sick and suffering one. They

have been compelled to cross trackless prairies, to face blizzards from the north, often with no hope of fee or reward, but only, if possible, to relieve those who pleaded for their care. All this has been done by the physicians of Hardin county without complaint. If the good deeds of the profession are not remembered by those who have received aid, a time will come when they will be remembered. When the names of such men as Drs. Simonds, Cusack, Foster, Underwood, and scores of others whose names are here mentioned, are recalled, it is hoped that the hearts of the old settlers will be touched, and that all will respond, "May God bless them."

Dr. R. L. Parker came to this county in the spring of 1851, and was, without doubt, the first physician in the county. He was a son-in-law of Jonathan Conger, and came with the family from Illinois. He was not a regularly educated physician, but read a few books in the office of his father, who was also a physician. The doctor obtained but little practice in this county, and gave but little attention to his profession. He remained here until 1863, when he went to California, returning in 1866, and in 1868 made a trip to Pike's Peak, but returning the same summer. He then went to Kansas, where he remained until 1872, and then again came back to Eldora. In 1874 he removed to Oregon, where he now resides.

ELDORA.

Eldora, the shire town of Hardin county, has had several physicians of some note residing there. Among those who have located here were Drs. R. L. Parker,

John R. Lord, J. H. Cusack, O. F. Hall, Myron Underwood, O. G. Fisher, O. F. Hixson, A. P. McKinley, A. E. Smith, Nelson Donaldson, N. C. Morse, Henry Fritcher, F. J. Kallmarten, J. E. King, B. E. Dodson, B. E. Strickler and Geo. L. Marshall.

Dr. Lord was from Maine. He located here in 1855. He was a man of good ability, and secured a fine practice. He died in the fall of 1860 at Eldora, leaving a wife and three children. He was a regular and a graduate of Medical College at Concord, New Hampshire.

One of the most prominent men that have ever lived in Hardin county was Dr. J. H. Cusack, well known as a physician and surgeon, and who held many offices of honor and trust. John H. Cusack was born May 1, 1820. He was a native of Ballymena, county of Antrim, Ireland. He received his education at the Belfast University. His parents were old Covenanters, and designed John for the ministry. His early student life was conducted with this end in view. As he grew to manhood he found his taste and preference were for the profession of medicine rather than theology. He therefore entered the medical college at Belfast, where he pursued his professional studies under accomplished preceptors, and finding his thorough classical training in the theological school of great benefit to him. He was an excellent Hebrew, Latin and Greek scholar.

At the age of twenty-three he came to New York, and from there he proceeded to Pittsburg, where he was employed as a teacher in a classical school for three years, during which time he was thoroughly post-

ing himself in the profession of his choice. In 1846 he removed to Logan county, Ohio, where he began the practice of medicine. Two years later he married Jane Wilson, a resident of the place where he located. After six years' residence in Ohio, he removed to Oskaloosa, Iowa, in 1852, where he remained three years, coming from thence to Hardin county, and locating in Eldora. The family of Dr. and Mrs. Cusack consisted of three children: Angiletta, born September 14, 1849, who died in Oskaloosa when but five years of age; William, born September 14, 1852, who died just as he reached manhood, in Eldora; Effie L, wife of George A. Wilcox, now residing in Eldora.

From his first settlement in Eldora, Dr. Cusack became identified with its interests, and was a leader in all public enterprises. He had few prejudices, and was liberal in all his views, and generous in his judgments. As a citizen his counsel was sought, for he was a tower of intellect and had a fund of strong common sense. Positions of honor and trust were always at his command. He was County Judge and Treasurer of the county for two terms, and was an able and faithful officer. As a physician he stood high in the profession. He was cheerful and careful, yet very courageous. He was always ready to minister to the rich and poor alike. No needy family ever called on him for medicine or pecuniary aid in vain. Raised among the strictest class of Presbyterians, the Scotch Covenanters, he acquired some of their religious rigidity, but was respectful to all denominations of Christians. His sympathies were with the Presbyterian church. In health he was

a man of prodigious strength and weighed over three hundred pounds.

Dr. Cusack, while on a professional visit in Oskaloosa, died Sunday, May 27, 1877. His remains were brought to Eldora, and interred by the Odd Fellows, of which order he was a member. The death of no man in Hardin county was ever more sincerely mourned.

Myron Underwood was born at Montville, Geauga county, Ohio, August 7, 1833, where he lived until he was twelve years of age, when he removed with his parents, Jonas and Mary Underwood, to McHenry county, Illinois. His literary education was received in common schools and at Mount Morris. He began the study of medicine with Dr. Hager, of Marengo, Illinois, in 1855, and continued his studies with Dr. Miller, of the same place. He then entered the office of Dr. J. W. Green, also of Marengo, and also attended three full courses of lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, graduating therefrom, February 14, 1859. In May following he came to Hardin county, and located at Steamboat Rock, in the practice of his profession. He remained at that place until July, 1860, when he removed to Eldora. In a short time he secured a fine practice, but when the war commenced he considered that it was his duty to be in the field, and therefore offered his professional services. He was commissioned as Assistant Surgeon of the 12th Iowa Infantry, and went with the boys to the front, serving until final discharge, in October, 1865. From the spring of 1863 till the close of the service he acted as Surgeon of the regiment, Dr. Sanford W. Huff, the regular Surgeon, acting as Division Surgeon.



Amos Underwood M.D.

On his discharge he returned to Eldora, and resumed the practice of his profession, in which he has been eminently successful. At the present time his practice is very extensive, his professional services being called into requisition by the people not only throughout Hardin, but extending into Grundy and Franklin counties. Dr. Underwood has a warm heart, and his sympathies are easily aroused. The call of distress never falls unheeded on his ears, and at great inconvenience to himself he responds to the calls of the afflicted. He often has to ride one hundred miles in twenty-four hours in a professional way. As a citizen he is enterprising, and ever ready to do all in his power to advance the interests of his town and county. No man enjoys the respect and confidence of the people in a greater degree than Dr. Underwood. He was united in marriage, in 1861, with Sophia A., daughter of John Ellis, who located in this county in 1856. They have four children, Ada L., Myron A., Asa B. and Robert E.

J. E. King, homœopathic physician and surgeon, is a native of Ohio, having been born in what is now Mahoning county, in that State, in 1825. The doctor spent some time in seeing the world when a young man. He went to California in 1851, where he passed about three years, and also spent about the same length of time in South America. He began the study of medicine quite young, but did not complete his course of study till after he came to Eldora. He came here in 1861, and graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, in 1863, and has been in practice here since that time. He is the only homœopathic physician that has lo-

cated at Eldora since the town was organized. Dr. King has a large and lucrative practice. Mrs. King was formerly Miss Mary Tillettson, a native of England. They have six children, four sons and two daughters. J. A., their oldest son, was a sergeant in the 9th Iowa Cavalry during the rebellion; he now resides in Nevada. George H. resides in Illinois; Ina C. is now the wife of Mr. J. P. Musser, of Minneapolis, Minn.; Lizzie M. is now Mrs. George Brookins, of St. Paul; Oliver J. and John E. are now in St. Paul.

Israel Snyder was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, in 1807. His father, George Snyder, was a native of Pennsylvania, of German descent. When quite a youth, Doctor Snyder obtained such education as the institutions of the early days of Ohio afforded. He engaged in teaching and in the study of medicine. In those days medical colleges were not as numerous as they are at the present time, and the doctor did not have the advantages that the modern medical college affords. He is bound by no school of medicine, but pursues that course in the practice of his profession that is dictated by long experience and close study and observation. He began practice in 1835, in his native State; he afterward removed to Pennsylvania, and thence to the State of New York. On the death of his father, in 1847, he returned to Ohio, and settled at Ravenna, where he lived till 1862, when he came to Iowa and settled at Cedar Rapids. In 1869 he came to Eldora. The doctor has for many years devoted his attention to the treatment of chronic diseases. He has attained to success, both in his profession and financially. He has been twice married. His first wife

was Mary A. Betts, a native of Ohio; his present wife was Margaret Wilson, a native of Pennsylvania. He has four children by his first marriage and two by the second.

N. C. Morse, M.D., is a native of Covington, Ky., where he was born July 12, 1850. He received his literary education at Covington, where he graduated in June, 1873, receiving the degree of B. A. He was engaged in the drug business at Hazel Green, Ky. He graduated at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, June, 1877. He came to Eldora June 4, 1877, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, making, however, surgery a specialty. In 1876 he took a course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City. Dr. Morse has built up a fine practice in Eldora and vicinity, and is a popular and successful physician, and in 1881-2 was elected President of the Iowa Central Medical Association. His wife was Miss Fannie A. Wilson, daughter of Smith Wilson, of Kenton county, Ky.

Dr. O. G. Fisher, eclectic, was from Saratoga, N. Y. He located first in Steamboat Rock in 1855, and sometime during the war removed to Eldora. He was a dark-complexioned and heavy built man. He was a man of fair ability, and had a good practice while living here. He left the county some years ago and located near Sioux City, Iowa.

Dr. A. E. Smith, regular, was from Missouri, locating here about 1863. He was a man advanced in years, of good ability, and very precise in conversation. He resides in Hampton.

Dr. A. P. McKinley, regular, was quite an eccentric person, and secured some notoriety in the treatment of diphtheria. He located here during the war and left about a year after its close. He subsequently died in the southern part of the State.

Dr. Fritcher, a young physician from Chicago, came some time during (1877) the second decade of the county's existence, and remained about one year. He was well educated in his profession, and a man of fair ability. His present residence is in Chicago, where he is engaged in his profession.

Dr. Dodson was from Central Illinois. He first located in Alden, where he remained a few years, from which place he came to Eldora in 1875. He subsequently returned to Illinois and located in Bloomington, where he died.

Dr. Strickler studied medicine in the office of Dr. Underwood; attended lectures in Rush Medical College, in Chicago, from which institution he graduated in 1876. He now resides near Red Oak, Iowa, where he is engaged in the practice of his profession.

Dr. Marshall studied medicine in Eldora with Dr. Underwood, attended lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and graduated in 1878. Returning to Eldora, he engaged in practice here until 1881. He is now in South Pueblo, Colorado.

ACKLEY.

Among the Ackley physicians were Drs. Faulkner, Turk, Ghrist, Kelso, Van Der Huyl, Potter, Feeustra, McDermot, Roberts and Hiln.

Dr. Faulkner came from Ohio and located about one-half mile west of the present town of Ackley, where he managed a farm and attended to his professional duties. He was a graduate of some eastern college, a man of fair abilities, good reputation as a citizen and a physician, and had a good practice. He was withal a strong temperance man. He left here about 1868 for Missouri.

Dr. Henry B. Turk was from Pennsylvania. He located southwest of Ackley on a farm which he cultivated, and yet found time to attend to quite a good practice in his profession. He arrived here about 1866. He was a graduate of a Philadelphia college, and was a well read man and a good physician. In ancient history he was authority. He is given the credit of having conceived the idea of manufacturing the celebrated "Cardiff Giant" that deceived so many so-called scientific men in this country. Near Fort Dodge is a large deposit of gypsum, which has been used extensively for building purposes, and is of incalculable value in manufacturing plaster of Paris, land plaster, cement and stucco. It was from this quarry that the celebrated cardiff giant was taken in a coffin-shaped piece, and shipped by rail to Chicago, where it was chiselled into a statue the size of a giant. From thence it was taken to Syracuse, New York, and buried so as to be easily found when the owner of the land started to dig a well. Knowing the nature of this gypsum, Dr. Turk believed it would make a good giant and deceive some of the most knowing ones. For a while it was a great mystery. Dr. Turk left Hardin county in 1874, and

now resides four miles from Walled Lake, Wright county, Iowa.

Dr. Isaiah W. Ghrist located here in 1865, opened an office, and shortly afterwards engaged in the drug business, in which he continued two or three years. He subsequently removed from here to Waterloo, from there to Manchester, and in the spring of 1882 located in Labette county.

Dr. Van Der Huyl, a native of Holland, came to Ackley about 1872. He was a well educated man, a graduate of one of the German universities, and soon won the confidence and esteem of those with whom he was brought in contact. He secured, in a short time, a large practice among the Germans. He died at Ackley, January 19, 1873.

Dr. Fallfricht was a good German physician, who located here about 1872, but remained only a short time, then selling out his practice and removing to Columbia county, Iowa, where he died in 1880.

Dr. Feeustra was a native of Holland. He Located in Ackley in 1873, and remained here about two years, when he removed to Carroll county, where he now resides, and is engaged in the practice of his profession.

One of the best read physicians of Hardin county is James Seaton Kelso, a graduate of the University of Glasgow, Scotland. He is a native of Ireland, and was born in Lisburn, county of Antrim, on the 25th day of December, 1820. His father, Rev. Joseph Kelso, was a Presbyterian clergyman of some eminence, and pastor of the United Parishes of Ballinderry and Maghralgal. His mother, Rebecca Johnston before marriage, was distantly connected

with the Johnston family of Annondale, Scotland.

Dr. Kelso obtained his preliminary education at an ordinary parish school, and was prepared for college from a private tutor, completing his classical education at the Royal Academical Institution, Belmont. After being examined at Apothecary's Hall, in Dublin, he was articled to an apothecary, and learned carefully the art and mystery of that business, in connection with hospital practice at Belfast. He commenced the study of medicine at the University of Glasgow in the winter session of 1838-39, and completed his course at the session of 1841-42, obtaining not only a degree from the University of Glasgow, but a diploma from the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh. He was thus qualified to enter the civil service of the East India Company, which step he had in view, and, after waiting a short time for his commission, he concluded to visit the United States before going to the Indies. He came over in the autumn of 1844, and soon after his commission followed him, but he liked this country too well to exchange it for any other, and has never left it.

In the spring of 1845, Dr. Kelso opened an office in Lafayette county, Wis., and there remained steadily in practice until 1860, when he made a short trip, by the overland route, to California, to attend to some business. Not completing it as soon as he expected, he took charge of the *Shasta Courier*, changing it from a Democratic to a Republican paper, and conducting it during the campaign which ended in the election of Leland S. Sandford for Governor.

On the breaking out of the rebellion, in 1861, Dr. Kelso returned to Wisconsin, and the same year was commissioned as one of the surgeons of the 2d Wisconsin Cavalry, continuing in that position until the close of the war. On returning to the North he located at Ackley, and here we still find him, devoted to the practice of medicine. He has long been one of the leading physicians of the place, and here, as in Wisconsin, is popular and influential. One of the early settlers of Ackley, he has constantly labored for its welfare. He was the projector of the Sabula and Ackley division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad.

Dr. Kelso is a ready writer on various subjects, and has been a contributor to the London *Lancet*, and different American medical journals. In politics he was a Whig, then a Free Soiler, and now a Republican of the strictest sect. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. In December, 1847, he married Mrs. Ann Washburn, widow of Frank Washburn, of Raynham, Massachusetts. She died in 1867, leaving no children by this union.

In September, 1873, he married Miss Emma Ogden, of Ackley. Dr. Kelso originated the Union Agricultural Society, which for several years has held an annual Fair at Ackley, and has done much to cultivate a spirit of education among farmers, stock raisers and manufacturers.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

The physicians of Union township have been Drs. Fowler, Pearson, Pillsbury, McDill, Corfe, Sheffield and W. F. Harvey.

Dr. Harvey, regular, came from Indianapolis in 1876, and remained here about

five years, when he received an appointment from the General Government, and is now in the Indian Territory.

Dr. Fowler, regular, came to Union about 1868.

A. H. Pearson, M. D., one of the oldest practicing physicians of the village of Union, was born in Henry county, Indiana, April 26, 1830. He is the son of Dr. Peter Pearson and Emma (Hastings) Pearson, natives of North Carolina. In 1810 the elder Dr. Pearson emigrated to Indiana, then a Territory, and settled in what is now Wayne county. The Indians being very troublesome, they were forced to go to Ohio, where they remained until the close of the war, when they again returned to Indiana. In 1860, with his family, he came to Winnesheik county, Iowa, where he remained until the close of the rebellion, when he went to Kansas, where he died. His mother is still living. The subject of this review, when a mere boy commenced reading medical works in his father's office. He first took the Eclectic practice, which he followed up until 1872. Since that time he has practiced Homœopathy.

In the fall of 1850 he married Miss Hope George. She was born in Indiana in 1830. There was a family of ten children, five sons and five daughters, eight of whom are living, viz: Seth, Jessie G., Luzena, Lorina, Exalina, Ezon and Flora A. In 1861 he came to Winnesheik county, Iowa, where he followed his profession for ten years, and thence to Hardin county, where he has remained since. The Doctor is a member of the Homœopathy Medical Association of Iowa. The family are members of the Friends society.

A. H. Pillsbury, M. D., was born in York county, Maine, March 9, 1848. He is the son of S. N. and Susan (Avrille) Pillsbury. Mr. and Mrs. Pillsbury were the parents of eight children, six of whom are living, viz: N. J., Judge of Appellate Court of Illinois; Stephen O., lumber merchant at Pontiac, Ill.; Mary E., wife of D. L. Murdock, State's Attorney of Livingston county, Ill.; Eliza J., wife of C. J. Bucknell, of Hardin county; F. W., attorney-at-law at Eldora, Ia.; and A. H. The subject of this sketch attended lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago. In 1875 he married Miss Sarah Jane Tulburt, a daughter of Rachael Tulburt, of North Carolina, by whom there are two children, Bertha and Claude. The doctor is an Odd Fellow, a member of Industry Lodge No. 225, of Union, Iowa.

J. H. McDill, M. D., one of the practicing physicians of Union, was born in Preble county, Ohio, June 10, 1813; he is the son of Thomas and Mary (Young) McDill. There was a family of eight children, six of whom are living. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, under Gen. Harrison; he died from exposure when the doctor was three years old; his mother died at the age of 96. The doctor attained a classical education preparatory to entering college. When 19 years of age he taught school, and in the meantime read law. In after life he commenced reading medicine in the office of his brother, A. C. McDill, of Monmouth, Ill. He graduated at the Medical College of Ohio in 1845; in the same year he came to Henderson county, Illinois, where he commenced the practice of medicine. In 1850 he took a trip to California, where he was engaged

in mining, but not making it a success returned to Henderson county, Ill., where he followed the practice of medicine till 1872, when he purchased a drug store in Victoria, Knox county, Ill.; in 1876 he came to this county, where he has followed his profession since. In 1846 he married Charlotte E. Signor; she was born in New York in 1829. Four children blessed this union, viz: Mary E., wife of E. L. Wood; Sarah V., wife of Arthur S. Tiffany; Araminta C., wife of James L. Wheney, and John Y.

Frederick Corfe, M.D., Union, Ia., was born in Winchester, England, on the 2d day of April, 1823, and was educated in the diocesan or training school. At the age of fifteen he served his apprenticeship as druggist and chemist, remaining five years. At the age of twenty he entered the office of Bennett, of Oxford street, London, where he remained one year. In the fall of 1855 he came to America, and located in Cayuga county, N. Y., where he took up the practice of medicine. He afterwards came to Wisconsin, settling near Milwaukee, where he became acquainted and married Ann Eliza Tisdale, a daughter of Wm. Tisdale, a pioneer of that State; she was born in Essex county, N. Y., in 1841. Mr. and Mrs. Corfe are the parents of two children, William H. and Edward A. In June, 1862, he enlisted in the 1st Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry as Assistant Surgeon, joining the regiment at Murphysboro, Tenn., and was attached to the 14th Army Corps, under Gen. Thomas, from the time of entering the service until the capture of Atlanta. After the battle of Chicamauga he was captured, with 165 other surgeons, and was taken to Libby Prison and held eleven weeks, when he

was exchanged; he returned to the regiment under Lookout Mountain, where they were reduced to an ounce of meat and two ounces of bread per day. After the capture of Atlanta they returned to Milwaukee, where they were honorably discharged. The Doctor again joined Gen. Wilson's Cavalry as Staff Surgeon and Medical Director of the 2d Division of Cavalry, commanded by Gen. Eli, remaining until the close of the war. The Doctor participated in the "march to the Sea," and was in the corps that captured Jeff. Davis. At Macon he took charge of an ambulance train, and was instrumental in the capture of Wirtz. After the war he was located at Mt. Sterling, north of Prairie du Chien. In 1881 he came to Union, where he has been engaged in the drug business since, and where he carries a full line of drugs, and, in fact, everything that is usually kept in a first-class store.

The Doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

R. F. Sheffield, M.D., Gifford, Iowa, was born in Caldwell county, Ky., September 13, 1823. When four years old, his parents emigrated to Steuben county, N. Y., where he remained until he was eighteen years old. Returning to Kentucky, he entered the office of Dr. J. L. Maxwell, where he read medicine for two years, when he enlisted in the 16th Regiment Infantry, Co. B, and participated in the Mexican war. Soon after enlisting, he was assigned to duty on the staff of the Surgeon-General, being on duty one year. He then returned to Kentucky, where he followed the practice of medicine a few years, when he returned to his native county, and embarked in his profession, which he followed

for thirty years. In 1848-9 he attended lectures at the Louisville Medical College. In 1875 he came to Hardin county, and purchased land where Gifford now stands; in 1879 moved his family out. The doctor was married in Steuben county, N. Y., in 1852, to Miss Annie F. Manning, a sister of Rev. Jacob M. Manning (who is an LL.D., and has supplied the pulpit for twenty-five years), and a daughter of Jacob Manning, of New Hampshire, where she was born in 1829. Dr. and Mrs. Sheffield are the parents of three children—Eddie M., Pitt M. and Annie F. Mrs. Sheffield died June, 1852, and the doctor again married Malinda Allen. She was born in Steuben county, N. Y., her parents being pioneers of that State.

IOWA FALLS.

The medical profession of Iowa Falls has been represented by some good men and excellent physicians—men who were an honor to their profession. Among those who have practiced here were Drs. Simonds, Foster, Davis, James, Guibor, Latter, Ladd, Hart, Depew, Latson, Hill, Morton, Angell and George.

One of the earliest and best known physicians of this part of the State of Iowa is Dr. J. H. Foster, of Iowa Falls. Dr. Foster was born in Guilford county, N. C., in 1826. His parents belonged to the Society of Friends. He went to Indiana when about twenty-one years of age, and when the gold excitement in California broke out, he joined in the rush to the Pacific coast. He passed some time in Oregon and California, returning to Indiana in 1853. He early in life directed his attention to the study of medicine; gradu-

ated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, after his return from California, but had been in practice previous to that time, practicing at Yreka, Cal., and at Jacksonville, Oregon. As before stated, he came here in 1855. His wife was formerly Miss A. J. Estes, daughter of J. L. and S. M. Estes. They have one son—Frank.

During Dr. Foster's long residence at Iowa Falls, he has acquired and maintained a high reputation, both as a physician and as an honorable, upright citizen.

J. L. Evans, M. D., physician and surgeon, is a native of Somersetshire, England, where he was born in 1845. His parents emigrated to the United States when he was about five years old and settled at Cooperstown, N. Y. He resided in Otsego county most of the time till he came West. He began the study of medicine in 1871 at Exeter Center, with Dr. Charles Chappel, with whom he remained three years. A part of the time he was engaged in practice with Dr. Chappel. He graduated at the medical department of the American University, at Philadelphia, December 30, 1874, and located here soon after. His first wife was Miss Emily A. Smith, a sister of S. P. Smith, of Iowa Falls. She died September 17, 1879. His present wife, was Edith Griffith, is a daughter of George Griffith, who is elsewhere mentioned in this work. He has one daughter by his present wife, Grace A. Dr. Evans is a thoroughly educated physician and has a large and increasing practice.

M. W. Hill, M. D., physician and surgeon, located here in May, 1882. Dr. Hill was born in 1851. He came to Iowa with his parents in 1864; began the study of

medicine in 1872 at Dover, Lee county, with Dr. E. C. Atkinson, a prominent physician of that county. He graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, in 1880. He began practice at Dover, practicing two years before graduating. He was married to Ellen Atkinson, daughter of his preceptor, Dr. Atkinson.

Though recently located here he has acquired a fine practice. He is a thoroughly educated physician, and bids fair to take a high rank in his profession.

J. W. Angell, M. D., Homœopathic physician, located here in June, 1882. He is a native of Wayne county, New York, where he was born in 1818. He was brought up in the State of New York; received a diploma from the Medical Society of the State of New York, in 1843, and practiced according to the Allopathic system till 1856. He resided in Grant county, Wisconsin for many years. He was appointed surgeon of the 23d Wisconsin Infantry in July, 1863, and served as such during the balance of the war. In 1875 he went to California, returning in January, 1882, and settled here the following June.

Wm. M. Morton, M. D., Homœopathic physician and surgeon, entered into practice at Iowa Falls July, 1881. He began the study of medicine at Davenport, Iowa, in 1872, and graduated at the Medical Department of the State University, in March, 1881, locating here the following July.

ALDEN.

The medical fraternity of Alden has been represented by Drs. Crawford, J. F. George, B. E. Dodson, Benj. F. Strickler, F. P. Frisbee and others.

J. A. Ladd came to Alden, from Clinton county, Iowa, in 1864, and remained about a year, going to Iowa Falls. Dr. L. was well educated in his profession, and now practices in Traer, Benton county.

Dr. F. B. Frisbee, son of Charles Augustus and Hannah (Yeoman) Frisbee, was born in Delhi, Delaware county, N. Y., May 24, 1849. In 1852 his parents came West, to Salem township, Ogle county, Ill., where they settled. He attended the public schools of that county, completing his classical education at Mount Carroll Seminary. He began the study of medicine with Dr. M. C. McPherson, of Eagle Point, Ogle county, Ill. He afterward began the practice in Fulton county, Iowa, where he remained six years, attending during the time several courses of lectures at Rush Medical College, at Chicago, and graduated during 1880 at Keokuk College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa. He located at Alden in 1879, where he now enjoys an extended practice. He was married in 1871 to Ellen Young, of Illinois. They have two children—Charles Augustus and Laura H.

STEAMBOAT ROCK.

Among those who have practiced the healing art in Steamboat Rock are Drs. O. G. Fisher, Myron Underwood, M. Caldwell, E. H. King, A. L. Lowe, J. W. Caldwell and Watson Roberts.

Dr. King came from West Liberty to this place. He attended one course of lectures in Rush Medical College, and then entered the Medical Department of Iowa State University, from which institution he graduated. After practicing here a few years, he returned to West Liberty.



J. W. Caldwell M.

Dr. Lowe is a graduate of a medical College in New York, and located here about 1878; remained here about three years, and then moved to Watertown, N.Y.

J. W. Caldwell, M. D., was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, May 7, 1852. He is the son of Moab and Nancy M. (Hainlin) Caldwell. His father was a physician, and is noticed elsewhere in this chapter. Young Caldwell came West with his parents in 1861. He first attended the common schools and prepared himself for college, entering Wesleyan University in the fall of 1873, where he remained one year, which finished his literary course. Before entering college he read medicine with his father for some time. In the fall of 1874 he went to St. Louis, Missouri, and entered the St. Louis Medical College, remaining during the course of 1874-5. In the fall of 1875 he entered the Cincinnati College of Physicians and Surgeons, and graduated in the spring of 1876. After graduating he located in Brighton, Washington county, Iowa, and entered upon the practice of his profession. He remained here about one year and a half, and then went to Bloomfield, Davis county, where he engaged in practice with Dr. E. J. Shelton, with whom he continued until the spring of 1880, when he located at Steamboat Rock, where he practiced with his father one year, since which time he has been alone. He was married in 1877 to Lucy, daughter of Dr. E. J. and Alla J. (Fenton) Shelton, who was born in Davis county, Iowa. They have one child, William Fletcher. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic Lodge, I. O. O. F., Knights of Honor, A. O. U. W., and Legion of Honor.

PROVIDENCE.

The physicians of New Providence and Providence township have been Drs. Elias Jessup, H. P. Cutler, A. H. Lindley, O. F. Ball, C. J. Cook, A. J. Hunter, and — Benbow.

H. P. Cutler, M. D., New Providence, Ia., was born in Columbus Ohio, January 8, 1841, where he received a liberal education. When 27 he commenced reading medicine. In 1874 he attended lectures at Hahnemann College, Chicago, and graduated in the winter of 1881-2. The Doctor has been in regular practice since 1874. In March, 1866, he married Emily Hewitson. She was born in London, England, in 1846. By this union there are six children, viz: Fred H., Samuel H. Cornelia H., Lydia B., Claudia M. and Albert P. The Doctor is a member of the Iowa Valley Homœopathic Association, and also a member of the Congregational church.

In 1860 the Doctor took a trip to Central City Colorado, where he was engaged in the mines, and here he enlisted in the 1st Colorado Valley Infantry, Company B., and served for three years. He was mustered out at Denver.

A. J. Hunt, M. D., was born in Champaign county, Ill., Oct. 5, 1851; he is a son of Thos. J. and Nancy M. (Timbrook) Hunt; his father was a native of Tennessee, and emigrated to Champaign county, when twenty-five years of age; his mother was a native of Indiana. There was a family of seven children, two sons and five daughters. The Doctor, when four years old, came with his parents to Hardin county, Iowa, and was educated in the New Providence Academy; when nineteen

years of age he commenced reading medicine, his preceptor being Dr. T. J. Crosgrove, of the Regulars, where he spent two and one-half years. In the meantime he taught school.

After debating in his mind he concluded to drop the Alopahy and take up the Homœopathy. In 1880 and 1881 he attended lectures at Hahnemann Medical College, where he expects to graduate the coming year, the faculty persuading him to practice one year before finishing his course. The Doctor is a member of the Iowa Valley Medical Association. In March, 1877, he married Miss Etta J. Strother, a daughter of Charles W. and Caroline Strother. She was born in Clayton county, Iowa, Oct. 16, 1853. By this union there are two children, Laura Maud and Carrie Theo. The Doctor was the owner of the grounds where the thriving village of Hubbard now stands.

At the time they came to Hardin county there was but one house west of them, that being Jake Rose's, at South Grove. Their trading post was at Iowa Falls. Mr. Hunt introduced the first steam engine into the county.

POINT PLEASANT.

In this village are Drs. Bronson, Crosgrove and Atwater.

Dr. Bronson came from Wisconsin to Hardin county about 1868, and located at Point Pleasant. He remained here till his death in 1877.

Dr. Atwater, Regular, located here in 1853, and remained about ten years. He was a man of fine education and a fair practitioner. He removed to Kansas about 1869, where he subsequently died.

Dr. Thomas Crosgrove, one of the successful physicians of Hardin county, was born in Ireland August 18, 1840. His parents, James Crosgrove and Mary A. Neal Crosgrove, were natives of Ireland, and both died while crossing the ocean to America in September, 1848, with the subject of this sketch, then a lad of eight years. He landed in Boston and remained there two years; from there he went to New York State, where he stopped two years; from there he went to Rock county, Wis., when he removed to Hardin county, settling at Point Pleasant, a village of seven or eight houses at the time. On the 4th of May, 1870, he was married, at Waverly, Iowa, to Miss Caroline Crandall, of that place. There have been born to them four children, two of whom are living: Anna Belle, born Aug. 22, 1879; Thomas E., born Feb. 5, 1881. He received his general education in Evansville, Wisconsin, at the Evansville Seminary, and attended his first course of medical lectures in 1867 at the Rush Medical College, of Chicago, Ill., and received his diploma and graduated from that institution Feb. 3, 1869.

On the 15th of May, 1863, he enlisted in Co. D, 13th Wisconsin Infantry, serving in Tennessee and Georgia, going as far as Atlanta on that campaign, and was then placed on detached service as teamster coming back to Chattanooga, and was discharged at Indianapolis in September, 1865. In politics he has acted with the Democratic party, and has held the office of Town Clerk for the past five years; he is the present Postmaster of Point Pleasant, having held that position one year. During the thirteen years in which he has

resided here, the Doctor has built up a good practice in his profession; which he is still enjoying.

HUBBARD.

The medical profession of Hubbard is represented by Drs. Kallmerten and Painter.

Dr. F. J. Kallmerten, born in Westphalia, Prussia, March 24, 1852, remaining until seventeen years of age, attending the common schools first and afterward took a collegiate course at Gymnasium Arnolderium, in Burgsteinfurt. In 1869 he came to America; remaining in New York one year, he came to Ashland county, Ohio, and for two years was engaged in teaching, and at the same time began the study of medicine. Afterwards took his first course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, in 1873-4, and graduated at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, in class of 1876. During the intervening time he was practicing medicine in Hamilton county, Ohio. After graduating he practiced medicine in Mercer county, Ohio, and in 1878 came to Eldora, remaining until the spring of 1880, when he located at Cottage, and soon after at Hubbard, where he now enjoys an extensive practice. Elected coroner in 1879, which office he held two years. Married in 1873, at Wooster, O., to Miss Maria Scott. They have one child. Mrs. Kallmerten died in 1879. He was married again October 20, 1881, to Miss Alice Neumann, of Hubbard.

Dr. Wm. Painter, born in Madison county, Iowa, May 18, 1856, remaining until thirteen years of age. He then spent four years in Clay county, attending

school; then engaged in teaching until 1878 in the schools of Madison county. In 1878 he began the study of medicine with his brother, Dr. Dayton Painter, of Chicago, and afterward attended Rush Medical College, graduating February 22, 1881. He then located at Hubbard and began the practice of medicine. Married June 19, 1880, to Miss Mary A. Deardorff, of Wintersel.

Dr. Philip Slack, physician, born in Lee county, Iowa, December, 1851. At four years of age he moved with his parents to Hardin county. Receiving a good education, he began teaching at the age of eighteen, which he followed during the winter terms until twenty-one. He then began the study of medicine with Dr. Jessup, of this county. In 1874-5 he attended the medical department of the State University at Iowa City, and in 1875 began practice at Illinois Grove, Iowa, and in 1877 moved to Idaho, this county. Jan., 1882, he graduated at St. Louis, Mo., and in 1880 located at Hubbard, being the first physician at this place. He was married in 1874 to Mary E. Page, born in Illinois, when her parents moved to Webster City, Iowa, where she was married. They have three children.

LAWN HILL.

Dr. C. J. Cook, the first physician to locate in this place, is a native of Indiana. He was born in Wayne county October 7, 1849. When but three years of age his parents removed to Iowa. After receiving a common school education, he entered the State University at Iowa City, with the intention of completing the course, but, on account of failing health, he was

compelled to abandon the idea after attending one term. In 1867 he commenced his medical studies with Dr. E. H. Green, of Bangor, Marshall county, Iowa, and subsequently continued them with Dr. Sherwood, of Marshalltown, and also at home. In 1874 and 1875 he attended lectures at Bennett Medical College, at Chicago, from which institution he graduated January 22, 1875, standing first in his class. He then commenced the practice of his profession in company with Dr. Jessup, of New Providence, the co-partnership continuing until 1877. For four years more he practiced alone in New Providence, and then removed to Lawn Hill, where he now resides, enjoying an extensive practice. Dr. Cook was united in marriage November 27, 1875, in New Providence, with Eva J. Jessup, daughter of Dr. Jessup, of that place. They have three children—Rina J., Ora A. and Loretta May. Dr. Cook has taken an active interest in politics, and is an ardent Republican. In the fall of 1881 he was elected on that ticket a member of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly for the term of two years. He is a charter member of New Providence Lodge, No. 169, A. O. U. W., and has been its presiding officer two terms, and Medical Examiner since its organization.

HARDIN COUNTY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Pursuant to a call issued by several of the regular physicians of Hardin county, a meeting was held at the court house, Eldora, June 12, 1873, for the purpose of organizing a county association. There were present at the meeting Drs. J. H. Cusack, B. E. Dodson, M. Underwood,

Eldora; C. H. Guibor, J. F. Simonds, Iowa Falls; E. Jessup, New Providence; E. H. King, Steamboat Rock; Thomas Crosgrove, Point Pleasant.

Dr. Cusack was elected Chairman, and E. H. King, Secretary *pro tem*. The object of the meeting was briefly stated by the Chairman. A committee, consisting of Drs. Underwood, Guibor and Simonds, were appointed to report a constitution and by-laws for the government of the society. They reported the society to be known as "The Hardin County Medical Association," and the objects to be "the advancement of medical knowledge, the uniformity of medical ethics, the promotion of harmony and fraternity in the medical profession, the protection of the interest of its members, the promotion of all measures adapted to the relief of suffering, and to improve the health and protect the lives of the community."

The association, after adopting the constitution, proceeded to elect a Board of Censors. The following were elected: Drs. Underwood, Jessup and Guibor.

A permanent organization was then effected, by electing the following named officers:

President—J. H. Cusack.

Vice-President—J. F. Simonds.

Secretary—E. H. King.

Assistant Secretary—Thomas Crosgrove.

The President appointed as committees, to report at the next meeting, the following named:

On Medical Ethics—B. E. Dodson.

On Uniform Fee Bill—Drs. Underwood, Jessup and King.

The organization was continued until about 1878.

CHAPTER IX.

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The surface of the county is generally rolling and gently undulating prairie, the largest extent being in the southwest, which is well adapted to farming and grazing purposes, but, in consequence of its remoteness from timber, was the last to be settled.

The more broken part along the Iowa river and its tributaries, which was well supplied with native timber, was the first to be taken up, but since the completion of the railroads, which readily furnish lumber from the pine forests of Minnesota and Wisconsin, these vast prairies have been rapidly improved, and in consequence of the superior quality of their soil, are fast becoming the most productive and valuable portion of the county. The northeast part has an excellent soil, and is well improved. Most of the streams have deep channels, thoroughly draining the surface without any artificial means, except in that portion west of Alden, along the line of the railroad, where there are a few ponds and marshes, which are not so extensive or deep but that they can be readily drained where the growth of the county shall render it necessary. The soil is generally a black vegetable loam of great

depth and almost inexhaustible fertility, and fully equal to that of any other county in the State for agricultural purposes. No failure of crops, from either wet or drouth, are reported since the settlement of the county, which is certainly a record of which her citizens may well be proud. Along some of the streams, gravel of the Drift appears on the points of some of the ridges, but a short distance back they are covered with a deep rich soil.

The county is well watered by the Iowa river and its tributaries, which stream enters on the north side about five miles east of its northwest corner, and flowing transversely through it, passes out within a mile and a half of its southeast corner. The Iowa, in this part of its course, flows quite rapidly, and at an ordinary stage of water has, perhaps, an average of one hundred feet in width, while the shores are usually high, rocky bluffs, in many places rising in bold, perpendicular palisades some fifty or sixty feet above the level of the stream, and alternately changing from one side to the other, with but a limited area of what are usually called bottom lands. These bluffs are usually flanked by a series of elevations, rising and extending back for

some distance, and embracing the valuable timber belt of the county. Some very fine water-powers are afforded by the Iowa river in this county, particularly at Iowa Falls.

In a distance of six miles above that town, the river has a descent of forty-six feet, with a constant supply of water, which might be used in propelling a large amount of machinery. The value of this magnificent power is greatly enhanced by the fact that, in close proximity to it is an inexhaustible supply of good building stone, ready for the hands of the artisan, to construct substantial dams and permanent buildings for manufactories. Time is the only question in regard to the more full development of these resources, which at no very distant day, will be a source of great wealth to the county. The finest quality of this building stone is found at Iowa Falls, where a limestone is easily quarried in unlimited quantities which admits of a finish almost equal to marble. By some one of her wonderful and mysterious processes, Nature has lifted up for the use of man, eighty feet in thickness of her sub-carboniferous limestone strata. It is quarried in blocks of any size and with the greatest ease. Many substantial and neat stone buildings have been erected here from this material. It is well adapted for door and window caps and sills, as well as for ornamental stone work generally. Some three or four miles above Iowa Falls this stone sinks below the bed of the river, but re-appears at Alden, six miles above Iowa Falls, where it is extensively quarried and used for building purposes. Where the limestone dips below, so as to become inaccessible, the sandstone of the Coal Meas-

ures rises, affording to other portions of the county a very good quality of stone for ordinary purposes. This limestone is of the best quality for the manufacture of quicklime, large quantities of which are supplied at Iowa Falls, Alden and other points.

The principal tributary of the Iowa river in this county is the South Fork, which enters the county very near the northwest corner, and passes in a southeasterly direction to its junction with the main stream in Union township, thus watering and draining a large portion of the county. It has a number of tributaries, the most important being Tipton and Beaver creeks. The streams are all bright and clear, and being well distributed in all parts of the county, afford good drainage, and being largely supplied by springs, afford a constant, never-failing supply of stock water. Springs of clear, cold water are quite numerous, while good wells are readily obtained on the prairies by digging from fifteen to twenty-five feet deep.

It is estimated that about one-tenth of the county is covered with timber, the area of woodland gradually increasing where the fires are kept from destroying it, as in the thickly-settled portions. Heavy bodies of timber extend along the Iowa river on both sides nearly its entire distance across the county, so that the north and east portions of the county have a plentiful supply. There are also fine groves on the South Fork of the Iowa, and on Tipton and Henry creeks. The timber consists of the different kinds of oak, walnut, butternut, hard and soft maple, hickory, elm, hackberry, linn, ash, cottonwood, birch, cedar and cherry. On Iowa river, below

the town of Steamboat Rock, are found some white pine, a few trees having obtained a growth of sixty feet or more in height. Some years ago there were many larger trees, but they have been sawed into lumber, and several houses in the county have been partially built from native pine lumber.

Most kinds of wild fruit found in other parts of the State are common here, including grapes, plums, crab-apples, red and black raspberries, strawberries and gooseberries.

Among the different kinds of native shrubs may be mentioned the hazel, sumach, elder and prickly ash. The beautiful and highly ornamental tree known as the white birch is also found along the Iowa river. This, together with the white pine and cedar, are annually sought for and carried away to other counties as ornamental trees. Some two or three different species of willow grow along the borders of the streams.

GEOLOGY.

In the year 1848 the Treasury Department of the Government employed David Dale Owen, of New Harmony, Indiana, to make a geological survey of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. He soon after took the field in person, and in 1852 the Government published his report in a large volume, accompanied with maps, all of which contains a mass of highly valuable and interesting matter.

He was the pioneer geologist of the Upper Mississippi Valley, and his great labor and work has formed the foundation for all who have, or who may, succeed him.

He was a native of Scotland, educated in Switzerland, and with his father came to America and settled in Indiana. He also made a geological survey of his adopted State, Kentucky and Arkansas, and he died in 1860 greatly lamented by all who knew his value and worth as a man and a scientist.

By an act of the Legislature of Iowa, approved January 23, 1855, the Governor of Iowa, by the advice and consent of the Senate, was authorized to nominate a person competent to make a geological survey of the State, and in accord with the provisions of this act, James Hall, of New York, was appointed, and during the years 1855-'56 and '57 completed the survey, and in 1858 the State published his report in two volumes.

This report contains many new and valuable additions to that of Mr. Owen; particularly in regard to the Coal Measures and palæontology of the State, and is full of highly interesting matter.

By another act of the Legislature of Iowa, approved March 30, 1866, Charles A. White, of Iowa, was appointed State Geologist for two years, and he also proceeded to make another geological survey of the State, and his report was also published by the State in 1870, in two volumes.

This report also contains much valuable and interesting matter, and is a valuable addition to that of its predecessors.

Since then nothing has been done by the State to acquire any more knowledge either of her mineral wealth, her palæontology, or of the remains of the silent prehistoric races that lie entombed in her soil.

The end and aim of all these surveys were to give a general outline of the geology of the State, and from the means and time to which they were confined, it was impossible for them to give an extended local survey to each county, therefore we must be content with what we have from them, together with what observations have been made by private parties.

COAL FIELDS OF HARDIN COUNTY.

Many theories have been advanced by geologists regarding the formation of coal. The latest, and most plausible, is, that during an early period of the earth's formation, the country between the Blue Ridge and Rocky Mountains was a vast sea or basin, into which the Coal Measure was precipitated by volcanic action. These Coal Measures are sandstone, slate, shale, and the different varieties of carboniferous lime stones, coal being found in no other. As these Measures were slowly deposited, coal was forming by the condensation of carbonic vapors, and bitumen with the "coal flora," the rich, fatty vegetation of that period. Covered again and again by succeeding strata of molten lava, it has for a vast period of time been safely stored in Nature's vaults, to supply the future necessities of her masterpiece, Man.

The carboniferous coals are grouped under several heads. Stone coal, or anthracite, exists almost exclusively east of the Kanawha region, and is nearly pure carbon. It is heavier than the bituminous coal, ignites with difficulty, but burns with intense heat under a strong draft. Its existence in immense quantities in the Lehigh Valley was known as early as 1791, but a period of twenty years elapsed

before it was discovered how it could be burned.

Bituminous, or soft coals, of the Middle or Western States, contain only about 50 per cent. of carbon, the balance being bitumen or gaseous matter. "Cannel" is also a bituminous coal, and is considered the best for gas. It approximates closely to asphaltum and jet, receives a polish, and can be worked into ornaments. With some exceptions it exists only in very thin seams.

The Coal Measures of the East are 3,000 feet in thickness, but gradually thin as they approach the West to as many hundreds. In the coal seams which they contain is also observed the same phenomena. The average vertical thickness of the Pennsylvania anthracites being 60 feet, while of the Western coal fields it is only ten.

The extent of the American coal field is estimated to cover an area of over 200,000 square miles, while that of Europe is only 10,000. The value of these immense deposits, in the future of our country, is incalculable. Prosperity and wealth invariably visit those communities possessing and utilizing it.

Rogers, in his "Geology of Pennsylvania," makes a statement of the power derived from the combustion of coal, which will convey to the mind of the reader an approximate idea of its value. In lifting power, as applied to the improved Cornish pumping engine, he makes one pound of coal raise 1,500,000 pounds one foot high, equivalent to ten hours' labor of an able-bodied man on the treadmill; thus estimating four tons of coal equal to twenty years of manual labor.

Coal was discovered on the Iowa river, in the vicinity of the present towns of Eldora and Steamboat Rock, by the first pioneers in the county. Abram Grimsley, the first blacksmith to do business in this county, and who set up a shop under an old oak tree, in 1851, secured his coal from this neighborhood. What he used he obtained from the bed of the river.

While the existence of coal in this county was known to the early settlers, no effort was made to do general mining, nor did the first settlers consider the coal lands as especially valuable.

S. B. Moran arrived at Eldora on the 26th day of October, and stopped for the night with Mr. Hulbert, who had erected a cabin and opened a tin shop in the place. During the evening the question of a fuel supply for the country was discussed, and Mr. Moran was informed that coal had been discovered along the Iowa river, and had been used to a limited extent by the settlers. The next morning he started out to prospect, and soon satisfied himself that coal existed in large quantities along the river, and doubtless extended back some distance. In the winter following, in company with his brother Wesley, he went out and secured a quantity for use in the latter's blacksmith shop. In the summer of 1854, he bought 47 acres of land about a mile and a half north of Eldora, and in the winter following commenced getting out coal for the market.

Shortly after Mr. Moran commenced mining, James Buckner also began operations, and was followed by Edwin Fuller. As soon as it became known these banks were in operation, people came from Cedar Rapids, Independence, Delhi, Waverly and

other points, a distance of 125 miles, for coal. Railroads had not yet penetrated this portion of Iowa, and the coal was taken away by teams. Moran's, Buckner's and Fuller's banks were well known all over Northern and Western Iowa.

From the prospectus of the Eldora Railroad and Coal Company, issued in 1866, the following extract is taken:

"The second, or working, vein is about 12 feet above the river level, and is worked by horizontal drifting. It varies in thickness from four to four and a half feet, dipping sufficiently from the river to afford good drainage. Covered by a heavy sandstone and shale roof, the shafts are easily timbered, and rendered safe at comparatively small expense. Expensive vertical shafts and lifting power are thus rendered unnecessary to bring the coal to the surface, the advantages of which to practical miners are obvious, and at present, although operations are conducted in a very superficial and unhandy manner, the expense of delivering coal upon the bank is far less than that required in deep mines, skillfully and systematically managed for the saving of labor. In quality, this coal does not vary materially from that of Illinois or other parts of Iowa, possessing this characteristic, however, which makes it valuable for fuel purposes in burning to ashes without fusing or 'clinkering.'"

Dr. C. A. White, State Geologist, in speaking of this coal, says:

"I observed exposure of Coal Measure in the region surrounding Buckner's mine, two miles north of Eldora, which indicate that they underlie a surface of some two square miles, and doubtless more. The bed of coal at Buckner's mine is four feet

in thickness, the quality fair, and, if properly separated from the seams of sulphuret of iron which prevail in it, is as good as Western coal will average. About a foot of the lower portion of the bed is very good, and, carefully selected, will be suitable for working iron and the preparation of illuminating gas. The quality of coal will doubtless improve as the mining progresses further beneath the hills. The great advantage which these mines possess over others of even a better quality is, that their location is much further to the northward than any yet discovered."

Some years later, when further explorations were made, Dr. C. A. White, the State Geologist, in his report, thus speaks in reference to the coal fields of Hardin county:

"The Iowa coal field makes an abrupt bend to the southward in Hardin county. The Coal Measure strata are found exposed in the valley of the Iowa river at intervals, from the point where it enters to where it leaves the county; but it is in the immediate vicinity of Eldora that the fullest development of them has been observed, and where only a workable bed of coal has been found within the county limits. These strata are seen at several points to rest directly upon those of sub-carboniferous age, but the latter belong to a different formation of the sub-carboniferous group from those which underlie the coal measures in Hamilton and Webster counties.

"The position of the exposures of these coal strata, so much to the northeastward of a line indicating the general trend of the border of the coal field, suggests that the Eldora coal region may possibly be a large outlier from the main field, similar

to, but not so far removed, as the Coal Measure outlier lying between Muscatine and Davenport. The Eldora mines are, however, of great importance and value. Different parties have mined coal there for several years past to supply local demands, but within the last three years the Eldora Coal Company have opened and worked mines upon a more extensive scale, shipping much coal upon the Central Railroad of Iowa and the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad. At the various points where this bed has been mined, it measures about four feet thick. It is underlaid by clay and clayey shales to a considerable depth. These have been penetrated by a drill with the hope of finding another bed of coal beneath the one now worked, but without success.

"Aside from the intrinsic value of these mines, the importance of the region is much enhanced by being the most northeasterly one within which coal has been or is likely to be obtained. The county has also an additional supply of fuel in the woodland of the valley of the Iowa river, the growth of forest trees upon which is rapidly increasing.

"Some excellent potteries are established at Eldora, using the clay from the bed which underlies the coal there. In the northern part of the county, especially at Iowa Falls, are abundant supplies of limestone suitable for common and dressed building stone and for lime."

The following extracts are from the report of Captain Gustavus W. Smith, who made an examination of the country from Dubuque to Sioux City, in the summer of 1857, at the request of Robert Benson & Co., of London, with a view of ascertain-

ing the character of the country, its soil, mineral products, etc.:

"June 21—Two miles from the left bank of the Iowa river, between Eldora and Steamboat Rock, our host has a fine farm of 3,000 acres, 500 of it in cultivation, fine fences and an elegant house. He is two miles from timber, of which there is a large body opposite him on the river fifteen miles long by five miles wide, in places. He says that a coal vein crops out in the prairie, seven miles east of him, in a small grove at the head of Black Hawk creek; that it dips some 90 feet to the river, and comes out not far above the water line in a sandstone bluff, 80 feet high; that it is a first rate coal, burns with a beautiful blaze, but does not last so long as that of first quality Ohio Valley; it makes more ashes and has too much sulphur in it for forging purposes, though used by the blacksmiths with good success. The vein (he says) is four and a half feet thick. He burns this coal in his house exclusively; saw it laying around the house; looks to be like pretty good bituminous coal; some sulphur, not a great deal. * * * *

"June 22—Town called Steamboat Rock is in section 28, township 88, range 19, on the Iowa river. * * * Went down the river to look at the coal veins; on the way saw some iron ore, fire-clay, red chalk, etc.; passed by the place where, they say, 1,200 or 1,500 men dug for *gold*, a few years since, before the Indians were out of the country. Followed the right bank of the river about two miles; saw coal indications in various places, some in the bed of streams, some above, occasionally large lumps; banks have been slipping more or less. Finally, came to

where the main opening was made. This had caved in. I learned the following from the owner and the men who were working at a new opening close by: Thirty thousand bushels, 'in round numbers,' was the quantity taken out up to the time it caved in. The bottom, at the mouth, is about 12 feet above the present water level; the average height of the vein of pure coal was 4 feet 6 inches, inclining downwards at the rate of about one inch to one foot horizontal. This continued for about 80 feet, and then it was horizontal as far as worked, which was 700 feet horizontal, making the whole distance from the mouth 780 feet. In some places it was 40 feet wide. The thickness of the seam varied, being never less than 4 feet, generally more than 4 feet 6 inches, and was 5 feet when they stopped. Coal improved after getting well into the mine; less sulphur, larger lumps, and more easy to work. One miner would pick and wheel to the mouth of the mine 85 to 125 bushels per day, at 4 cents per bushel. The mine had caved in from defective framing.

"About 80 or 160 feet from it another opening is being made; this is in the face of a vertical rock bluff, rising from the edge of the water to a height of 70 or 80 feet, composed of a brownish sandstone, with thin layers of iron ore. Above the coal is a layer of hard slate, which looks very much like cannel coal; this is five feet thick; the vein of coal immediately under this measures 53 inches; this opening is now 20 feet wide, and has been carried in 30 feet. They are now preparing for the winter demand. The bottom is the same height above the water as the first and

main opening is; the inclination of the bottom is also the same—evidently the same seam—though the first was reached through several feet of soil on the face of the bank, which is here inclined and the slope covered with trees and brush.

“At times of very high water the water runs into the mine; the inclination is the wrong way for drainage, but through crevices in the coal the mine drained itself in a short time. This seam has in it, about ten or twelve inches from the bottom, a thin layer of slate, which is diminishing in thickness; the same was the case in the other opening, but in that it soon disappeared and left the whole height pure coal. There is a good deal of sulphur in spots and in layers, but it appears to diminish as the vein is worked. The Iowa river here is from sixty to eighty feet wide, twelve to eighteen inches deep, gravelly and stony bottom, clear water, rapid current. Saw three other openings, from which the coal has been taken, not so far above the water line; the miners were absent; did not go in more than twenty or thirty feet for want of lights. There are coal indications in several localities which I saw, and many others that were spoken of, but as some of them had been worked to the same extent, samples were taken from them, and no others were visited. There is a seam of coal at the main mines just below low water line. The thickness of this is not known; the quality is considered superior to that in the seam they are working, and indications of another vein higher than those worked, but supposed to be not so thick. The country is very new and its resources but little known. Coal taken from these mines is used in the

neighboring towns for fuel, in the blacksmith shops, etc., etc. I saw it in many different places. I don't think anyone in this vicinity doubts there being an abundant supply of good coal. I see no reason to question the fact. The coal is about twelve miles south of the railroad; there is no great difficulty in getting to it with a branch, if necessary; the river cannot be used for transporting it. I know there is coal along the line of this road and in its vicinity, and don't think there is room for a reasonable doubt in reference to the quantity or quality. My opinion is that the supply is abundant, and that the coal, as far as yet developed, is very good, but not equal to the best Ohio Valley.”

The exact limits of this coal basin are not well defined. The Coal Measures are exposed by the river, seven or eight miles north and south. The country east and west is an undulating prairie, giving no evidence of what there may be beneath.

The prospectus of the Eldora Coal Company, issued in 1867 and already quoted from, says:

“In compliance with suggestions of Dr. White, an attempt was made to prove the ground by drilling. The machinery used for this purpose could not be used to advantage at a depth of over one hundred feet, and the workmen were obliged to occupy ravines and low places, where it was doubtful if coal could be found at all. In every instance, however, where they succeeded in getting down to the requisite depth, coal was found. These explorations covered an area of some three square miles, showing conclusively that it is a uniform formation over a much larger portion of country than was at first supposed.”

Captain Smith, during his visit in 1857, speaks of coal being found on Black Hawk creek, six or seven miles east of this particular locality. On Beaver creek, two and a half miles west of Eldora, it has been washed out by the spring freshets. This coal, however, is undoubtedly from the upper vein, as in appearance it is identical and the stream is on about the same level as the vein at or near the river, struck by drilling.

To give the reader an idea of the vast amount, even in two square miles, we quote from Dr. Hall's Geological Survey of Iowa:

"The mining engineers of Europe are said to allow one million tons of coal per square mile, for every foot in thickness of workable coal."

Allowing two square miles only to be underlaid by a $4\frac{1}{2}$ -foot coal seam, we would have in the aggregate nine million tons, over six thousand tons to the acre.

Should an average of two hundred tons per day be mined, it would require 150 years to exhaust even this "small patch."

Considerable iron is found, interspersed in thin sheets, among the sandstones, but not in sufficient quantity to work.

The presence of oil has been detected in many springs. In one case a well had to be abandoned on account of its disagreeable oily effluvia.

Fire clay of a very superior quality is found in great abundance underlying the coal, and in patches by itself. On Judge Porter's farm, three miles east of town on the prairie, a bank opened and worked by the employes of the Cedar Falls Pottery exposes a working face of fourteen feet in thickness.

The quality of the clay for potter's use is pronounced next to that of New Jersey. The ware made from it is of a very strong close texture, when struck with steel emitting sparks like a flint. Cooking utensils made of it are used over the fire like iron.

Potteries have been put up in different parts of the country, within the past three years, all drawing their supplies from this quarter, hauling the clay fifty miles in wagons, in some instances.

The manufacture of stoneware and fire brick, where fuel is so cheap, will ultimately be carried on to a large extent.

Several varieties of limestone are found in this neighborhood. Capt. Smith says:

"On the Iowa, near Steamboat Rock, they are using for cellar walls, etc., an ordinary calcareous sandstone; some of the limestone in this neighborhood contains a good deal of clay, and yields lime possessing fair hydraulic properties."

REPORT OF GEORGE E. LIVERMORE.

In 1866, President Gilman, of the Eldora Railroad and Coal Company, employed George E. Livermore, of Dubuque, to make exploration of the coal fields in the vicinity of Eldora and Steamboat Rock. The following is his report:

G. C. Gilman, Esq., President Eldora Railroad and Coal Company:

DEAR SIR:—Herewith please find a short report of our explorations for coal in the vicinity of Eldora:

In proving the ground, we relied principally upon "churn drills"—a very unsatisfactory method at best; and in this instance, particularly so; a couple of men with a spring pole being our only motive power, we were obliged to use a $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch drill—too small to accurately define the exact thickness of the different strata through which it passed.

As you recommended us, particularly, to be careful in diserimating between the coal and overlying slate, we assure you that we have been so, and think that further development will show the coal to be of greater thickness than we have here reported.

We would further say that churn drilling by hand is extremely difficult at a depth of over 100 feet, and in every hole we sunk, except those marked on your plat 3 and 6, we selected deep ravines for the purpose, though knowing all the while that if we did not strike absolute "faults," we should find the mineral much thinner than under the hills.

Our explorations were thus necessarily very superficial, merely demonstrating the fact that the area of the coal bed is much larger than is generally supposed, and that the pitch or dip of the coal veins is very slight.

No. 1—This hole is in a ravine, at the eastern limit of the town plat, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the river, 77 feet above its level, and 79 feet below the level of the town of Eldora

Depth of shaft	16	feet
" sandstone	44	"
" coal	8-12	"
" fire-clay	4	"

Drill got fastened, and we moved 30 yards north, on the hillside.

No. 2—Level above river	82	feet
Depth of shaft	25	"
" sandstone	37	"
" slate	2½	"
" coal	3	"
" fire clay	1	"

No. 3—Level above river	132	feet
Depth of shaft	30	"
" sandstone	73	"
" coal	3½ feet; quite sulphury	
" fire-clay	2½ feet	
" slate, sulphur and coal	9	"
" fire clay	1	"

Had difficulty with drill, and moved to

No. 4—Height above river..... 12 feet

Sank shaft in soft sandstone 24 feet, and were driven out by freshet in river. This is 1½ miles south of where any coal has been found. Moved to

No. 5—In a ravine on east bank of river, 2½ miles north of the last hole.

Estimated height above river	40	feet
Sank shaft	17	"
Drilled in sandstone	18	"

Depth of coal	14 inches; coal very excellent
" fire-clay	1 foot

Moved 1 mile due south to

No. 6—Level above river estimated at.....130 feet

Sank shaft in soft sandstone 25 feet, and were driven out by water.

No. 7—Was sunk on a flat 15 feet above river. Sank shaft 8 feet.

Thickness of slate	2	feet
" coal	3½	"
" fire clay	2½	"

Moved up a side hill a few yards east, at the same level. Found 5 feet of coal and quicksand. It was reported to us that coal was washed out of the Beaver, a small creek 2½ miles west of town, in every freshet. Went over and examined, and found small hits of very good coal by digging in the quicksand. Would have been glad to have sunk a shaft here, but the ground was very low, and, the season being very rainy, under water a great deal of the time.

At the same time we were at work, Mr. J. Buekner was engaged in seeking a third vein near his shaft. He experienced a great deal of trouble with his drilling apparatus, and only got down 112 feet below the second or present working vein. At a depth of about 100 feet he struck a 16-inch vein of coal, of very good quality. From the time he commenced drilling until he stopped, the borings exhibited the same appearance as slaty shale. Experienced miners declare that so heavy a deposit of shale is certain evidence of the existenece of a third vein, much thicker than the second. I may also mention that the first vein, as it is called, is only three or four inches in thickness. It can be seen on the river bank, about 40 feet above the second vein. The seam either disappears entirely, a mile west of the river, or was so thin we failed to detect it.

Hoping the above report will prove satisfactory, I am,

Yours, very truly,

GEORGE E. LIVERMORE.

Coal has been discovered in the vicinity of the town of Hubbard, and as this work goes to press attempts are being made to develope it, a joint stock company having been organized for that purpose.

CHAPTER X.

POLITICAL.

The political history of a Nation, State or county is always one of general interest, especially is this true in a free land, where, in the eyes of the law, all are upon an equality, where it has been shown that even the humblest—the rail-splitter or the tow-path boy—can attain the highest honor that can be bestowed upon an American citizen. We delight to see merit rewarded; we are pleased with the onward progress of one from the humble walks of life, as step by step he mounts the ladder of fame. Even if we do not reach the highest pinnacle, we flatter ourselves that possibly our children may.

There is an excitement about a political campaign which all enjoy, and although, to the disgrace of the party using, personalities are often indulged in, as a general thing all yield gracefully to the verdict of the people, and submit themselves unto "the powers that be." This is well, and speaks well for the American people.

In this chapter it is designed to briefly sketch the political history of Hardin county, giving in as short space as possible the various general and local issues that entered into each campaign, together with the official vote of every general election.

Hardin county was organized in 1853, and its first election was held in March, of

that year, for the purpose of filling the various county offices. The election was held at the residence of Henry Abrams, near the present town of Gifford. There being but one ticket in the field the excitement did not reach fever heat. Thirty-two votes were cast. Alexander Smith was elected County Judge; J. D. Putnam, Clerk of the District Court; Samuel Smith, Collector and Treasurer; William F. Shafer, School Fund Commissioner; Thomas Bennett, Sheriff; James W. Miller, Coroner; John Shepherd, Surveyor.

From the records on file in the office of the Auditor of the county, there does not appear to have been an election held in August. The next general election was in April, 1854. For county officers there were two tickets in the field. For School Fund Commissioner Jacob Kidwiler was opposed by Samuel R. Edgington; for Prosecuting Attorney Winthrop Dyer had for an opponent Robert Putnam. Neither of these two were attorneys, but as there were none of the profession living in the county, it is probable they each considered himself as well entitled to the emoluments of the office as any other man. Mr. Dyer was the successful contestant. Jacob Kidwiler was chosen to disburse the school funds. There were 71 votes polled at this election. The friends of

Robert Ball, to the number of three, voted for that gentleman for Coroner, and he was declared elected. There being a vacancy in the office he was duly commissioned to sit upon such dead as required his services. Phineas M. Casady received a majority of the votes for District Judge.

In August, 1854, there were two offices to be filled: that of Prosecuting Attorney, and Clerk of the District Court. For the former office James D. Thompson was arrayed against Winthrop Dyer. Mr. Thompson was an attorney, and has the honor of being the first to locate in Hardin county. He was elected to the office, and was subsequently District Judge. (See sketch elsewhere in this volume.) J. D. Putnam, the incumbent of the office, had for an opponent J. D. Gourley, a well-educated man, who had lately moved into the county. Mr. Gourley was elected. There were 154 votes polled at this election—a gratifying increase.

The April election, 1855, was for Commissioner and Register Des Moines River Improvement, Register State Land Office, and for District Judge. This, in reality, was the first election in which political questions were considered by the voters of this county. The Whig ticket was successful in this county, as it was in the State, the largest majority for any candidate being 66, and the lowest 55. This was the last campaign in which the Whig party figured in the State. The question of the adoption of a prohibitory liquor law in the State, was also submitted to the people, receiving a majority of 58 in Hardin county. The highest vote polled in

the county for any office was for that of District Judge, being 259.

The April election in 1856 was a "free-for-all" fight, a School Fund Commissioner and a Sheriff to be elected. The vote of the county was increased more than double that cast the previous year, being 600 against 259. S. R. Edgington was elected School Fund Commissioner, and Henry Fiddler Sheriff. The question of the removal of the county seat from Eldora to Steamboat Rock was voted on, resulting in favor of Eldora by a majority of 352 out of a total of 452 votes cast.

Former issues dividing the political parties had disappeared in 1856, and new issues were being rapidly formed. The Whig party had ceased to exist, and on its ruins had been erected two other parties, one having for its central truth opposition to the further extension of slavery, and the other that American-born citizens must rule America. These parties had, of course, absorbed many of the members of the old Democratic party. The American party, not being opposed to slavery, or, at least, making no opposition to it, either in the States in which it existed or the newly formed territories, where it had been made subject to admission by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, had become a numerous body in the South, with many adherents in the North. The Republican party, basing its claims for popular suffrage upon its advocacy of freedom in the territories, was not permitted an existence in the Southern States, and of necessity was confined to the North. The first State Convention by the newly organized Republican party was held at Iowa City, February 22, and placed a ticket in the

field for State officers, and adopted a platform in accordance with the principles of equal rights and firm opposition to slavery. The Democratic Convention met at the Capitol June 26, nominated a ticket, and adopted a platform in accordance with that adopted at the National Convention at Cincinnati. The nominations of James Buchanan and John G. Breckenridge were enthusiastically confirmed.

In Hardin county the newly organized Republican and the Democratic parties had each regular tickets in the field, to be voted on at the August election. J. D. Gourley was elected Clerk of the District Court over T. Y. McClure, and H. L. Huff Prosecuting Attorney over A. Green. For Surveyor, George P. Griffith had no opposition. At the November election for President, John C. Fremont had 583 votes and James Buchanan 195, a majority for Fremont of 388. S. G. Winchester was elected at this time as Delegate to the Constitutional Convention, over William McClintock, by a majority of 265. The total vote cast for President was 778.

The April election, 1857, was for Mayor, State officers and District Judge. The vote was increased at this election from 778 to 970. The August election was for county officers and upon the constitutional amendment. Here was a regular Republican and an Independent Republican, as well a Democratic, ticket in the field. The Democratic ticket polled less votes than either Republican or Independent Republican. J. W. Jones was elected County Judge over both Thomas B. Knapp and Samuel Smith. E. Pardie had for opponents for the office of Treasurer and Recorder, Mr. F. Styles and J. F. Simonds,

and was elected. Henry Fiddler was re-elected Sheriff, having Daniel Reed, Daniel Dillon and John Royal as opponents. A. M. Mulford was elected Assessor, J. A. Spencer, Surveyor, and Richard Lynn, Coroner. For the new constitution there were 549 votes cast; against new constitution, 303; majority for, 246. Against striking out the word "white," there were 132 votes cast; for striking it out, 85; majority against, 47. From this last vote it would appear there were 635 voters who were non-committal on the subject.

The October election, 1857, was for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and a Representative in the General Assembly. A light vote was cast, Ralph P. Lowe, Republican, for Governor, receiving 435 votes, against Ben. M. Samuels, Democrat, 289. For Representative, J. L. Dana, Republican, had a majority of 61 over Maynard F. Styles, Democrat, out of a vote of 729.

The office of County Superintendent of Common Schools was created by the new constitution adopted in 1857, and candidates were voted for at the April election. Edwin Fuller and Eli Jessup, Republicans, were in the field, and opposed by James Wright, Democrat. Mr. Fuller was elected, and thus has the honor of being the first County Superintendent of Common Schools. The question of removal of the county seat from Eldora to Point Pleasant was voted on at this election. A question arising as to the result was carried into the Supreme Court. (See county seat contests).

The October election in 1858 was a closely contested one in this county.

There were 983 votes cast. The Republicans carried the county by an average majority of 155 on the State ticket. On the county ticket the Democrats succeeded in electing Maynard F. Stiles County Judge by a majority of 74. For Clerk of the District Court, John M. Scott, Republican, was opposed by Samuel L. Higgenbotham, Democrat. On the first canvass of votes the county canvassers declared that John M. Scott had 481 votes, and Samuel L. Higgenbotham had 477. This case was contested by Mr. Higgenbotham, and the referees decided he was entitled to the certificate of election. Mr. Scott then appealed the case to the District Court, and there the Judge decided that the referees were wrong in their decision, and that Mr. Scott was entitled to the office, and rendered a verdict in his favor for the fees received during the time Mr. Higgenbotham was in possession of the office, together with all costs in the case.

In 1859 there were both State and county officers to be elected, and the contest was again sharp in Hardin county. A full vote was cast—the largest in the history of the county. S. J. Kirkwood, afterward well known as the "War Governor" of Iowa, was the Republican, and A. C. Dodge the Democratic candidate for the office of Governor. Mr. Kirkwood received a majority of 187 out of a total vote of 1103. John Scott, Republican, for State Senator, was opposed by Henry L. Huff, Democrat. Mr. Scott received a majority of 151 in this county. J. H. Cusack, Republican, for County Judge, had as an opponent Maynard F. Stiles, Democrat, who had served one year in the office. Mr. Cusack received

a majority of 42. Every officer on the Republican ticket was elected.

The country was now becoming deeply moved over questions which stirred the popular heart as none had ever done before. The storm had been gathering ever since the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; the struggles in Kansas had deeply intensified the feelings of the people of the North, and John Brown's attempt upon Harper's Ferry had been skilfully managed so as to arouse and heat the people of the South. That the Territories of the United States should be forever consecrated to freedom was the solemn determination of a large majority of the people of the North, and that the boundaries of the institution of slavery should not be further enlarged. The South, seeking its perpetuation by means of enlarged political power, determined that it should not be restricted, but should have enlarged privileges. The questions dividing parties were thus chiefly sectional, and pointed directly to war. In this state of public mind the Republican party met in National Convention at Chicago, for the purpose of placing in the field candidates for the office of President and Vice-President. The names of Seward, Lincoln, Chase, Blair and Bates were proposed for the chief office. In the convention it was plain to see who was the favorite of the lookers-on. Every mention of Lincoln's name was received with cheer after cheer. Three ballots were taken, on the last Mr. Lincoln received a majority of the whole votes, and was made the unanimous choice of the convention, amidst the most intense enthusiasm. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, was selected as the candidate for Vice-President.

The Democratic National convention was called to meet at Charleston, South Carolina. The friends of Stephen A. Douglas were active in urging his claims to the nomination for the Presidency, many of the delegates from the Northern States being instructed to use all honorable means to that end. The claims of Douglas were stoutly contested by the leaders of the Democracy of the South, and it was evident some time before the convention assembled that it would be difficult to come to an agreement, especially as the rule of the Democratic National Conventions required a two-thirds vote to nominate. Meeting in the city of Charleston, April 23, 1860, the convention remained in session ten days, at the expiration of which time no nominations were made, many of the delegates from the Southern States withdrawing. After taking fifty-seven ballots it was found impossible for any candidate to receive a two-thirds vote of the entire body, so many delegates having withdrawn. An adjournment was then had to Baltimore June 19. At this latter place the convention met pursuant to adjournment, but even here no agreement could be reached between the factions. After a six days' meeting Stephen A. Douglas was nominated for President and Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, for Vice-President. The nomination of Douglas was received with very great enthusiasm. Mr. Fitzpatrick declining, Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, was substituted. Mr. Johnson accepted the nomination.

That portion of the convention which seceded held a convention June 23, and nominated John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, for President, and Joseph Lane, of

Oregon, for Vice-President. A "Union" convention was also held, at which John Bell, of Tennessee, was nominated for President, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President.

With four presidential candidates in the field, the exciting questions growing out of the institution of slavery and the threats of disunion by a portion of the South in the event of the election of Lincoln, tended to make the campaign one of great interest. "Wide-Awake" clubs and organizations of "Hickory Boys" on the part of Republicans and Douglas Democrats, respectively, tended to increase the excitement. Large and enthusiastic meetings were held by each party in all the leading towns and cities, and even in many of the smaller villages. The names of the "Rail-Splitter" and the "Little Giant" evoked the greatest enthusiasm.

The Republican State Convention met in Iowa City May 23, nominated a State ticket, and adopted a platform endorsing the action of the National Convention at Chicago, endorsing its nominations and favoring rigid economy in State matters. The Democratic convention met at Des Moines July 12, nominated a State ticket, and passed resolutions endorsing Douglas and Johnson. The "Union ticket" was strongly condemned.

In this county the fight was waged as hard as in any county in the State. There was but one county officer to be elected—Clerk of the District Court—consequently there was but little to attract from the great National questions. Lincoln's majority in the county was 331.

The war for the Union was in progress during the political campaign of 1861, and

issues growing out of that war were forming.

The Republicans were the first to meet in convention, assembling in Des Moines July 31, and nominated a candidate for Governor and other State officers, and adopted a platform heartily supporting the Government in its assertion of the right to coerce, denouncing the doctrine of secession, maintaining the supremacy of the Constitution, and declaring in the most forcible language that the Rebellion should be put down at any cost.

The Democratic State Convention passed resolutions also unequivocally condemning the action of the seceding States, but declaring it to be the legitimate result of the successful teaching of the "irrepressible conflict," and also denying *in toto* the right of the Government to perpetuate the Union by force of arms. State sovereignty was endorsed, and the opposite doctrine declared to be fraught with disastrous consequences.

The campaign in this county afforded but little interest, the all-exciting questions of the war filling the mind of every voter. A very light vote was cast, the Democrats having but three regular nominees for local offices. The Republicans were successful by large majorities.

The Union army had met with several reverses during the year 1862, and a gloomy feeling pervaded the minds of the people, having its effect upon the canvass for State officers.

The Democrats met in convention at Des Moines, and adopted a platform in which they expressed themselves as in favor of using all constitutional means for the suppression of the rebellion, and op-

posed to any scheme of confiscation and emancipation; opposed to a suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*; declaring the superiority of the white over the black race, and opposed to the purchase of the slaves.

The Republicans, in their platform adopted at Des Moines, resolved that it was the duty of every man to help maintain the Government, condemned the course of secession sympathizers, and asked all favorable to giving the national administration honest support to co-operate with them.

In this county the vote was lighter than in 1861. J. M. Scott, for Clerk of the District Court, had no opposition.

The Democracy of the State met in convention at Des Moines July 8, 1863, and nominated a candidate for Governor and other State officers. Questions growing out of the war still afforded issues between parties. The writ of *habeas corpus* had been suspended by the President; martial law had been declared in some of the States not in rebellion, and the proclamation of emancipation had been issued. These measures the Democracy in convention and by resolution opposed, while the Republican Convention, which convened June 17, favored each. These were the issues defined.

Hardin county had a representative on the State ticket in the person of E. W. Eastman, who was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, and who received the largest majority ever previously given any candidate for State office. The Republicans and Democrats had both full county tickets, and a much larger vote was polled than at any time since the Presidential

election of 1860. Every candidate on the Republican ticket was elected, receiving a large majority on the home vote, which was increased by the vote of the soldiers in the field, the latter voting almost unanimously for that ticket.

Abraham Lincoln was re-nominated by the Republicans, and associated with him on the ticket was Andrew Johnson, the Union Governor of Tennessee. The Democrats put in nomination Gen. George B. McClellan for the Presidency and George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, for the Vice-Presidency. The Republicans of Iowa held a convention at Des Moines, July 7, and adopted a platform confirming the re-nomination of Abraham Lincoln, and paying high tributes of praise to the loyal soldiers and soldiers' wives who were daily making sacrifices that the Union might be saved. The Democratic State Convention met at Des Moines, July 16, selected a State ticket, but adopted no platform. A peace convention, however, was held at Iowa City, August 24, which adopted resolutions denouncing the war and its further support, and rejecting the equality of the negro with the white man. An increase of the vote over 1863 was had in this county. There were two county officers to be elected—Clerk of the District Court and Recorder. There were 1,201 votes cast for the candidates for the former office, of which R. F. Ripley, Republican, received 901, and T. H. Robinson, Democrat, 300. For Recorder, E. S. Sawin, Republican, was elected over E. S. Ensign, Democrat, by a majority of 591.

In 1865 the Republicans were first in the field, meeting in convention at Des Moines June 14, nominating a ticket and

adopting a platform. The Union Anti-Negro Suffrage party met at the Capital August 23 and nominated a ticket, and adopted a platform in which they resolved to sustain the administration of Andrew Johnson; that they were opposed to negro suffrage; that the soldiers of the late war deserved well of their countrymen, and that their sympathies were with them. The Democrats met in convention the same day, but made no nominations, the party supporting the Soldiers' ticket as it was known.

In this county the parties were somewhat divided on local issues. J. H. Cusack had been re-nominated for Treasurer, and was opposed by many of the party. L. E. Campbell, a Republican, was placed in the field in opposition, and was elected over Mr. Cusack by a majority of 243. Ellis Parker, for County Judge, had no opposition. Elias Jessup, for Superintendent of Common Schools, had no opposition, although 26 votes were cast for E. S. Ensign. On the question of granting bounty to soldiers who went out under the first call of the President, equal to that given at a later day, there were 534 votes cast for and 244 against.

The campaign of 1866 was fought on the issue of reconstruction in the Southern States. The Republicans in convention resolved that the people who subdued the rebellion and their representatives in Congress had the right to reorganize the States that had been in rebellion. This was denied by some of the Republicans and the entire Democratic party. The conservative Republicans, or those who were opposed to Congressional action, met in convention and nominated a State

ticket. The Democratic convention adopted a platform, nominated two candidates, and resolved to support the ticket of the Conservatives. The Republican State officers received a majority of about 670 in this county. The county ticket nominated by the Republicans was also elected by about the same average majority as that given the State officers. There was a large increase in the vote this year.

The general issues dividing the parties in 1867 were the same as in 1866. Full State and county tickets were nominated by both parties. In this county the Republicans were successful by majorities ranging from 644 to 707, except on Representative in the General Assembly and County Treasurer. Thomas B. Knapp was the regular nominee of the Republicans for the former office, and was opposed by Samuel R. Edgington, Independent Republican, and Jesse Foster, Democrat. Mr. Knapp was elected by a majority of 6. L. E. Campbell, regular Republican, was opposed by Madison Greer, Independent Republican, and A. S. Root, Democrat. Mr. Campbell was elected by 173 majority.

The year 1868 brought with it another Presidential campaign. The Republican National Convention met in Chicago and placed in nomination Ulysses S. Grant, the victorious Union general, associating with him Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana. The Democratic National Convention nominated Horatio Seymour and Francis P. Blair, Jr., for President and Vice-President. The financial question began to be a leading issue, especially with reference to the payment of the bonds in coin or greenbacks, the Republicans favoring the payment in coin, the Democrats opposing.

The latter also, by resolution, favored the abolition of the national banking system, and the substitution of United States notes for those of national banks. This was opposed by the Republicans. Full State and county tickets were nominated, and the largest vote was polled ever cast at any election in the county, being 2,121. The average majority of the Republican candidates was 1,050.

In 1869 a very light vote was cast in comparison with the previous year. The Republicans were sure of success, while the Democrats acknowledged their inability to accomplish anything, save the keeping alive of their organization. The average Republican majority was about 800.

The general election in 1870 was devoid of much interest in Hardin county, though a much larger vote was cast than in 1869. Full State and county tickets were nominated by each party. The highest vote cast in this county was on Secretary of State, being 1,911. The average Republican majority on State and county officers was 950.

The election of 1871 was but a repetition of 1870, so far as general results were concerned. A glance at the official vote in this chapter will show the result.

The movement known as the Liberal Republican had a large influence, politically, in 1872, having virtually dictated the Democratic nomination for the presidency, and the platform of principles on which the campaign against the Republican party was dictated. The Liberal Republicans were those connected with the Republican party who were opposed to any extreme measures in the reconstruc-

tion of the Southern States, and who believed the time had come when past issues should be forgotten, and new issues formed; that the hand of reconciliation should be offered the South, and a united country, working together to build up the waste places of the South. Many of the most able men of the Republican party, including Horace Greeley, Charles Sumner, Lyman Trumbull, John M. Palmer and others, united in this movement. In May a National Convention was held by the Liberal Republicans, in Cincinnati, which nominated Horace Greeley for President and B Gratz Brown for Vice-President. The following is a synopsis of the resolutions adopted:

1. Equality of all men before the law; equal and exact justice to all, without regard to race, color or previous condition.
2. Opposition to the reopening of all questions settled by the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the constitution.
3. Demand for the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion.
4. Local self-government; supremacy of the civil over the military, and demand for the largest individual liberty consistent with public order.
5. Denunciation of the existing system of civil service.
6. Demand for a system of federal taxation which should not unnecessarily interfere with the industries of the people; reference of the tariff to the congressional districts.
7. Demand for civil service reform, and for the election of President for a single term only.

8. Maintenance of public credit and denunciation of repudiation.

9. A speedy return to specie payment.

10. Thanks to the citizen-soldiers and sailors of the Republic.

11. Opposition to further grants to railroads.

12. Cultivation of friendship with all nations; regarding alike dishonorable, either to demand what is not right or submit to what is wrong.

The Democracy in convention ratified the nominations of Greeley and Brown, and adopted the platform of the Liberal Republicans. The Republicans renominated President Grant, and associated with him on the ticket Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President. The disaffection among the Democrats in consequence of the nomination of Horace Greeley, a life-long political enemy, was so great that a third ticket was nominated, at the head of which was Charles O'Connor, the distinguished lawyer of New York. The Democrats and Liberal Republicans met in State Convention and nominated a ticket composed of two Democrats and three Liberal Republicans, and passed a resolution endorsing the nomination of Greeley. The Liberal ticket in this county did not meet with much encouragement, the vote given it being only that number usually polled by the Democratic nominees. The total vote at this election was 2,338, the highest ever polled. The Republican majority was about 1,250 on an average.

The question of Capital *vs.* Labor engaged the attention of the people in 1873. The Republican State Convention met at Des Moines June 25, and after nominating candidates adopted resolutions declaring

against monopolies, and urging that the several States should carefully restrict the powers of the railroad companies and other monopolies. Class legislation was also demanded. The Democratic party of the State made no regular nomination this year, but generally supported the Anti-Monopoly ticket. A convention was held at Des Moines August 12, nominated candidates, and adopted resolutions declaring that the old party organizations were no longer useful, denouncing corruption in Government affairs, and urging the necessity of political honesty. In this county the new movement met with a good deal of favor, and Mr. Frisbie, candidate on that ticket for County Auditor, was elected, over A. E. Arnold, by a majority of 58 out of a total of 2,020. A. E. Webb, the Anti-Monopoly candidate for Sheriff, was elected over L. G. Hunt by a majority of 114. The remainder of the Republican ticket was elected by majorities ranging from 122 to 472.

In 1874 the issues were the same as in the previous year, and the Anti-Monopolists made a gallant fight in this county, as well as in the State, but were defeated in both. The Republican majorities ranged from 161 to 562, the latter being received by Job Stout for Recorder.

A convention was called to meet at Des Moines June 24, 1875, to be composed of Democrats, Anti-Mopolists and Liberal Republicans. Assembling, a ticket was nominated headed by Shepherd Lefler for Governor, and a platform of principles adopted covering the principal ground of belief of the three elements represented. The Republicans met in convention and nominated S. J. Kirkwood for Governor.

A temperance convention was also held, and Rev. John H. Lozier nominated for Governor. The latter received 33 votes in this county. On State officers the Republicans carried the county by majorities ranging from 809 to 952. On local affairs the Republicans were successful by majorities ranging from 91 to 432. John Hall, Independent, was elected Representative over F. A. Moore, Republican, by 115 votes.

The election in 1876 was for National, State and county officers. Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler were the Republican candidates for President and Vice-President, while Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks received the nomination of the Democratic party for the same offices. Peter Cooper was the nominee of the Independent party or Greenbackers for President. The hard times which began in 1878 had a perceptible effect upon this campaign. The Democratic party, which for some years had been acting on the defensive, when not allied to some other political body, now assumed the aggressive, and under the banner of "Tilden and Reform," forced the Republicans in the defensive. On the part of the Democrats the campaign was boldly conducted, though it cannot truthfully be said that Tilden was the choice of the Nation, especially of the Western element of the party.

In this State the Greenbackers held two conventions, at the first of which it adopted a platform containing their principal tenets.

The Republicans adopted as a platform substantially the following points: 1, Unity of the Nation; 2, Economy in the admin-



Ellis Parker

istration of the Government; 3, A currency convertible with coin; 4, all railway and other corporations to be subject to the law-making power. The Democrats adopted but a single resolution approving the platform of the National Democratic Convention and the nominations of Tilden and Hendricks.

The Independents, or Greenbackers, also put in nomination a State ticket.

The Republicans were successful in this county by a large majority on all their candidates. There were 3,296 votes cast, the largest in the history of the county.

In 1877 State tickets were nominated by Democrats, Republicans, Greenbackers and Prohibitionists. The latter had for a candidate Elias Jessup, of Hardin county. Mr. Jessup polled 154 votes in the county. The Republican majorities ranged here from 549 to 1,024. There were three local tickets, by Republicans, Greenbackers and Democrats.

In 1878, State tickets were nominated by Greenbackers, Democrats and Republicans. Subsequently a fusion was effected by the Democrats and Greenbackers, and a portion of the nominees of each of their State tickets were chosen as the choice of both parties. The result in this county is seen by the official vote.

The campaign of 1879 was opened May 12, by the Democracy meeting in convention and nominating a State ticket, headed by H. H. Trimble for Governor. A lengthy platform was adopted. The Greenbackers were next in the field, their ticket being headed by Daniel Campbell for Governor. The Republicans met and nominated John H. Gear for Governor, together with a full State ticket. Lastly, the Prohibitionists

met and placed in nomination George T. Carpenter, of Mahaska, for Governor. Mr. Carpenter declining, D. R. Dungan, of Eldora, was substituted. The Republicans nominated a straight ticket, while the opposition combined on a "People's ticket," composed of Independent Republicans, Greenbackers and Democrats. On the State ticket the Republicans carried the county from 1,292 to 1,414 majority. D. R. Dungan, for Governor, had 203 votes. Stephen Whited, regular Republican, had a majority of 1,239 over Cady Swain, Independent Republican, for Auditor. P. J. Cowan, regular Republican, for Treasurer, was almost unanimously elected. E. P. Stubbs, Republican, for Surveyor, had no opposition.

The general campaign in 1880 began quite early, especially among aspirants for office, and their friends. The preliminary canvass for the nomination grew quite warm as both Republicans and Democrats were alike confident that they would succeed in the National struggle. James A. Garfield received the Republican nomination for President, and associated with him on the ticket was Chester A. Arthur for Vice-President. Winfield S. Hancock was nominated for President by the Democrats, and with him was William H. English for Vice-President. James B. Weaver and Gen. Chambers for President and Vice-President, respectively, on the National or Greenback ticket. The canvass was pushed with vigor, the Democratic and Republican parties each using their utmost endeavors to be successful. The National party, under the lead of Weaver, also endeavored to increase its votes, Mr. Weaver making speeches in more than

half the States in the Union. The first State Convention held in Iowa this year was by the Republicans, at Des Moines, April 7. The platform adopted consisted of three resolutions, the first demanding that candidates be nominated at Chicago by the National Republican Convention, of National reputation for ability; second, that James G. Blaine be the choice of the Republicans of the State, and third, instructing delegates to the National Convention to vote for Blaine. The Greenbackers met at Des Moines, May 11, and adopted a platform re-asserting their demands for the abolition of the National banks, the reduction of the army, the limitation of Chinese immigration, the reduction of salaries, and the payment of the National debt in greenbacks. The Democrats met at Des Moines, September 2, nominated a ticket, and adopted a platform endorsing Hancock and English, and the National platform adopted at Cincinnati. The Greenbackers in this county made no nominations, and the vote polled by the party was much less than any previous year. Garfield received a majority of 1,411 over Hancock and 1,296 over both Hancock and Weaver. The majority on county officers was from 1,513 to 1,618. The entire vote polled was 3,152.

The election of 1881 was for State and county officers. The three leading parties had State tickets in the field. The opposition to the Republicans, knowing the hopelessness of their cause in this county, polled a very light vote, E. M. Smith receiving the largest number of votes of any candidate on their ticket, being 223. There was less than a two-fifth vote cast at the

election. The Republican majorities ranged from 887 to 998.

OFFICIAL VOTE.

The following is the official vote at each general election, from 1853 to the present time, so far as could be ascertained from records in the Auditor's office.

Election March, 1853.

County Judge.

Alexander Smith, Dem.....	27—24
Isaac S. Moore, Dem.....	3
Scattering	2

Clerk District Court.

J. D. Putnam.....	29—27
Levi Southard.....	2

Collector and Treasurer.

Samuel Smith, Dem.....	24—22
J. D. Putnam.....	2

School Fund Commissioner.

William F. Shafer, Dem.....	26—25
John Shafer.....	1
A. Smith.....	1

Sheriff.

Thomas Bennett.....	32
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Coroner.

James W. Miller.....	29
----------------------	----

Surveyor.

John Shepherd.....	29—28
J. W. Simmonds.....	1

Election August, 1854.

Clerk District Court.

J. D. Gourley, Whig.....	86—22
J. D. Putnam, Dem.	64

Prosecuting Attorney.

J. D. Thompson, Dem.....	120—92
Winthrop Dyer, Whig.....	28

Election April, 1855.

Commissioner De Moines River Improvement.

William McKay, Whig.....	142—55
O. D. Tisdale, Dem.....	87

Register Des Moines River Improvement.

J. C. Lockwood, Whig.....150—62
 William Dewey, Dem..... 88

Register State Land Office.

Anson Hart, Whig.159—66
 Stark Samuels, Dem..... 93

District Judge.

W. W. Williamson, Whig.....150—41
 J. McFarland, Dem.....109

Prohibition.

For Prohibitory Law.....153 —58
 Against Prohibitory Law..... 95

Election April, 1856.

School Fund Commissioner.

S. R. Edgington, Rep.....317—213
 E. Andrews, Rep.....104
 E. Pardee, Rep..... 96
 Alpheus McIntyre, Rep..... 71

Sheriff.

Henry Fiddler, Rep..... .257—47
 D. L. Ellsworth, Dem.....210
 P. S. Gray, Rep.....133

Removal County Seat.

Eldora452—352
 Steamboat Rock.....100

Election August, 1856.

Congress.

Timothy Davis, Rep.....428—283
 Shepherd Lefler, Dem.....145

Secretary of State.

Elijah Sells, Rep.....442—329
 George Snider, Dem.....113

State Treasurer.

Maturin L. Morris.....442—309
 George Paul.....133

Attorney General.

Samuel A. Rice, Rep..... 435—292
 James Baker, Dem.....143

Representative.

Elias Pocock, Rep.....400—224
 W. B. Wilson, Dem.....176

State Auditor.

John Pattee.....415—297
 James Pollard.....128

State Senator.

Aaron Brown, Rep.....487—343
 George Kellogg, Dem.....144

Clerk District Court.

J. D. Gourley, Rep.....389—196
 T. Y. McClure, Dem.....193

Prosecuting Attorney.

H. L. Huff, Dem.....305—116
 A. Greer, Rep.....189

Surveyor.

George P. Griffith, Rep.....477

Election November, 1856.

John C. Fremont, Rep.....583—388
 James Buchanan, Dem.... .195

Delegate Constitutional Convention.

S. G. Winchester, Rep.....509—265
 Wm. McClintock, Dem.....244

Election April, 1857.

Superintendent Public Instruction.

Lucius H. Bugbee, Rep.....720—470
 Maturin L. Fisher, Dem.....250

Register State Land Office.

W. H. Holmes, Rep.....719—469
 Theodore S. Parvin, Dem.....250

Commissioner Des Moines River Improvement.

Edward Manning, Rep.....718—467
 Gideon S. Bailey, Dem.....251

District Judge.

J. F. Brown, Rep.....650—350
 J. D. Thompson, Dem.....300

Election August, 1857.

County Judge.

J. W. Jones, Rep.....391—47
 Thomas B. Knapp, Rep.....344
 Samuel Smith, Dem.....175

Treasurer and Recorder.

E. Pardee, Rep.....334—46
 M. W. S. Styles, Dem.....285
 J. G. Simonds, Rep.....279

Sheriff.

Henry Fiddler, Rep.....362—203
 Daniel Dillon, Rep.....159
 Daniel Reed, Rep.....150
 John Royal, Dem.....143

Assessor.

A. M. Mulford, Rep.....	378—99
Solon Lathrop, Rep.....	279
S. S. Moore, Dem.....	238

Surveyor.

J. A. Spencer, Rep.....	690—481
J. L. Estes, Dem.....	209

Coroner.

Richard Lynn, Rep.....	323—100
James H. Vansyckle, Dem.....	223
J. G. Yearick, Rep.....	55
A. Graves, Rep.....	46

Constitutional Amendment.

For New Constitution.....	549—246
Against New Constitution.....	303
Against Striking out White.....	132—47
For striking out White.....	85

Election October, 1857.

Governor.

Ralph H. Lowe, Rep.	435—146
Ben M. Samuels, Dem.....	289

Lieutenant-Governor.

Oran Faville, Rep.....	434—145
George Gillaspie, Dem.....	289

Representative.

J. L. Dana, Rep.....	395—61
Maynard F. Styles, Dem.....	334

Election April, 1858.

Superintendent Common Schools.

Edwin Fuller, Rep.	573—217
Eli Jessup, Rep.....	356
James Wright, Dem.....	16

The canvassers, meeting on the 9th day of April, 1858, declared there were 1061 votes cast on the County Seat question, of which Point Pleasant had 540, and Eldora 521. A writ of mandamus was issued compelling a re-canvass of the votes, when the Board of Canvassers again met, April 26, 1858, and declared the total vote to be 960 of which Eldora had 520 and Point Pleasant 440.

Election October, 1858.

Congress.

William Vandever, Rep.....	569—155
William E. Leffingwell, Dem.....	414

Secretary of State.

Elijah Sells, Rep.....	570—157
Samuel Douglas, Dem	413

State Auditor.

Jonathan W. Cattelly, Rep.....	569—155
Theodore S. Parvin, Dem.....	414

State Treasurer.

J. W. Jones, Rep.....	550—142
Samuel L. Lorah, Dem.....	408

Attorney General.

Samuel A. Rice, Rep.....	569—156
James M. Elwood, Dem.....	413

District Judge.

John Porter, Rep.....	512—67
J. D. Thompson, Dem.....	455

District Attorney.

William P. Hepburn, Rep.....	569—158
John A. Hull, Dem.....	411

Member Board of Education.

Isaac J. Mitchell, Rep.....	563—150
H. E. J. Boardman, Dem....	413

County Judge.

Maynard F. Stiles, Dem.....	523—74
Thomas B. Knapp, Rep.....	449

Clerk District Court.

John M. Scott, Rep.....	481—4
Samuel L. Higenbotham, Dem	477

Election October, 1859.

Governor.

S. J. Kirkwood, Rep.....	645—187
A. C. Dodge, Dem.....	458

Lieutenant-Governor.

Nicholas J. Rusch, Rep.....	644—185
L. W. Babbitt, Dem.....	459

Supreme Judge.

R. P. Lowe.....	643
L. D. Stockton.....	638
C. Baldwin.....	644
Charles Mason.....	457
Thomas J. Wilson....	460
C. C. Cole....	459

State Senator.

John Scott, Rep.....627—151
Henry L. Huff, Dem.....476

Representative.

David Hunt, Rep.....638—180
Jonathan Dickinson, Dem.....458

County Judge.

J. H. Cusack, Rep.....567—42
M. F. Stiles, Dem.....525

Treasurer and Recorder.

E. Pardee, Rep.....623—161
J. T. Buttolph, Dem.....462

Sheriff.

J. G. Yearick, Rep.....516—122
Platt Ketchum, Dem.....394
Henry Fiddler, Ind.....179

Superintendent Common Schools.

J. M. Comstock, Rep.....584—99
D. C. Atwater, Dem.....485

Surveyor.

Joseph L. Barnum, Rep.....617—141
James Potter, Dem.....476

Coroner.

O. B. Arnold, Rep.....642—185
L. F. Sanderson, Dem.....457

Election November, 1860.

President.

Abraham Lincoln, Rep.....713—331
Stephen A. Douglas, Dem.....382
John Bell, Union.....3
John C. Breckenridge, Dem.....2

Congress.

William Vandever, Rep.....712—320
Ben M. M. Samuels, Dem.....392

Secretary of State.

Elijah Sells, Rep.....712—319
John M. Corse, Dem.....93

State Auditor.

Jonathan W. Cattell.....712—319
George W. Maxfield, Dem.....393

State Treasurer.

John W. Jones, Rep.....711—322
John W. Ellis, Dem.....389

Attorney General.

Charles C. Nourse, Rep.....662—270
Milton McClintock, Dem.....392

Supreme Judge.

George L. Wright.....713—324
Daniel F. Miller.....389

Clerk District Court.

James Spears, Rep.....566—48
J. M. Scott, Ind.....518

Election May, 1861.

Representative.

Alpheus McIntyre, Rep.....376—56
S. G. Winchester, Rep.....320

Election October, 1861.

Governor.

Samuel J. Kirkwood, Rep.....552—302
William H. Merritt, Dem.....250

Lieutenant-Governor.

J. R. Needham, Rep.....507—238
Loren Dewey, Dem.....269

District Attorney.

D. D. Chase, Rep.....712—631
John A. Hull, Dem.....81

Treasurer and Recorder.

J. H. Cusack, Rep.....523—501
L. F. Wisner, Dem.....22
D. L. Smith, Rep.....8

Sheriff.

J. G. Yearick, Rep.....564—337
Sidney Mason, Dem.....227

Clerk District Court.

J. M. Scott, Rep.....701—699
J. M. Boyd, Rep.....2
D. F. Ellsworth, Dem.....2

County Judge.

Ellis Parker, Rep.....758—738
Allen Porter.....20

Superintendent Common Schools.

R. F. Ripley, Rep.....354—79
D. C. Atwater, Dem.....275
P. Harris, Ind.....48

Surveyor.

George P. Griffith, Rep.....418—370
Seth D. Arnold, Rep.....48

Corouer.

Alphens Rowley, Rep.....494—227
Milton Clover, Rep.....267

Supreme Judge.

Ralph P. Lowe, Rep.....82—484
J. M. Elwood, Dem.....98

State Senator.

J. D. Dana, Rep.....515

Representative.

William J. Moir, Ind.....403—16
John F. Brown, Rep.....389

Election October, 1862.

Secretary of State.

James Wright, Rep.....434—218
R. H. Sylvester, Dem.....216

State Auditor.

J. W. Cattell, Rep.....434—224
John Brown, Dem.....210

State Treasurer.

W. H. Holmes, Rep.....433—218
Samuel L. Lora, Dem.....215

Attorney General.

C. C. Nourse.....434—217
Benton J. Hall.....217

Congress.

A. W. Hubbard, Rep.....435—226
J. F. Duncomb, Dem.....209

District Judge.

John Porter, Rep.....430—209
H. E. J. Boardman, Dem.....221

District Attorney.

Daniel D. Chase, Rep.....444—244
J. S. Frazier, Dem.....200

Member Board Education.

J. M. Brainard, Rep.....433

Clerk District Court.

John M. Scott, Rep.....543—542
Stonewall Jackson.....1
Richard Linn.....1

Election October, 1863.

Treasurer and Recorder.

J. D. Hunter, Rep.....616—380
J. W. Miller, Dem.....355

Soldiers' Vote.

J. D. Hunter.....119
Samuel Smith.....1

Sheriff.

John G. Yearick, Rep.....624—480
A. S. Root, Dem.....275

Soldiers' vote.

John G. Yearick.....131

Superintendent Common Schools.

R. F. Ripley, Rep.....638—433
E. S. Ensign, Dem.....333

Soldiers' Vote.

R. F. Ripley.....128

County Judge.

Ellis Parker, Rep.....624—413
Gardner Spencer, Dem.....335

Soldiers' Vote.

Ellis Parker.....124

Surveyor.

Eleazer, Andrews, Rep.....865—796
John Shephard, Dem.....84

Soldiers' Vote

Eleazer Andrews.....115
Jacob Hough.....8

Coroner.

George Pattee, Rep.....637—415
R. H. Murphy, Dem.....334

Soldiers' Vote.

George Pattee.....112
J. Lathrop.....2

Representative.

W. J. Moir, Rep.....630—428
Nelson Gibbs, Ind.....342

Soldiers' Vote.

W. J. Moir.....140

State Senator.

C. F. Clarkson, Rep.....650—337
S. P. Brainard, Dem.....313

Governor.

William M. Stone, Rep.....681—374
James M. Tuttle, Dem.....307

Lieutenant-Governor.

E. W. Eastman, Rep.....670—369
John F. Duncomb, Dem.....301

Supreme Judge.

John F. Dillon, Rep.....687—386
Charles F. Mason, Dem.....301

Election November, 1864.

President.

Abraham Lincoln, Rep.....815—510
George B. McClellan, Dem.....305

Congress.

Asahel W. Hubbard, Rep.....800—495
S. Chapman, Dem.....305

Secretary of State.

James Wright, Rep.....795—490
John H. Wallace, Dem.....305

State Treasurer.

William H. Holmes, Rep.....795—490
J. B. Lash, Dem.....305

State Auditor.

John A. Elliott, Dem.....795—490
E. B. Hendershot, Dem.....305

Attorney General.

Isaac S. Allen, Rep.....795—490
C. M. Dunbar, Dem.....305

Supreme Judge.

Chester C. Cole.....796—490
Thomas M. Monroe.....306

Clerk District Court.

R. F. Ripley, Rep.....901—601
M. H. Robinson, Dem.....300

Recorder.

E. S. Sawin, Rep.....895—591
E. L. Ensign, Dem.....304

Election October, 1865.

Governor.

William M. Stone, Rep.....772—438
Thomas H. Benton, Jr., Dem.....334

Lieutenant Governor.

B. F. Gue, Rep.....777—449
W. W. Hamilton, Dem.....328

Supreme Judge.

G. G. Wright, Rep.....782—455
H. H. Trimble, Dem.....327

Superintendent Public Instruction.

Orin Faville, Rep.....683—365
J. W. Semutt, Dem.....318

Representative.

M. B. Knapp, Rep.....686—290
J. D. Thompson, Dem.....396

Treasurer.

L. E. Campbell, Ind.....602—243
J. H. Cusack, Rep.....359
J. D. Gourley, Rep.....4

County Judge.

Ellis Parker, Rep.....1,066

County Superintendent.

Elias Jessup, Rep.....743—717
E. S. Ensign, Dem.....26

Surveyor.

E. Andrews, Rep.....739—728
Scattering.....11

Coroner.

S. B. Cunningham, Rep.....671—328
I. S. Moore, Dem.....343

Soldiers' Bounty

For.....534—290
Against.....244

Election October, 1866.

Secretary of State.

Edward Wright, Rep.....1,104—671
S. G. Vanduder, Dem.....433

State Treasurer.

Samuel E. Rankin, Rep.....1,103—671
George A. Stone, Dem.....432

State Auditor.

John A. Elliott, Rep.....1,103—669
Robert W. Cross, Dem.....432

Attorney General.

E. E. Brissell, Rep.....1,103—669
Webster Ballinger.....434

District Judge.

Daniel D. Chase, Rep.....1,105—673
George A. Kellogg, Dem.....432

District Attorney.

J. H. Bradley, Rep.....1,103—671
A. N. Buttsford, Dem.....432

Congress.

A. W. Hubbard, Rep.....1,083—646
 J. D. Thompson, Dem..... 437
 G. M. Woodbury..... 11

Clerk District Court.

R. F. Ripley, Rep.....1,106—697
 Allen Wilson, Dem..... 409

Recorder.

Samuel S. Waldo, Rep.....1,038—541
 DeRoy Elsworth, Dem..... 497

Election October, 1867.

Governor.

Samuel Merrill, Rep.....1,076—657
 Charles Mason, Dem..... 419

Lieutenant-Governor.

John Scott, Rep.....1,064—644
 D. W. Harris, Dem..... 420

Supreme Judge.

Joseph M. Beck, Rep.....1,078—679
 John H. Craig, Dem..... 399

Attorney General.

Henry O'Connor, Rep.....1,076—707
 Winslow M. Barker, Dem..... 369

Superintendent Public Instruction.

D. Franklin Wells, Rep.....1,017—648
 Maturin L. Fisher, Dem..... 369

State Senator.

Wells S. Rice, Rep.....1,070—703
 Sylvanus Rice, Dem..... 367

Representative.

Thomas B. Knapp, Rep..... 539—6
 Samuel R. Edgington, Ind..... 533
 Jesse Foster, Dem..... 420

Treasurer.

L. E. Campbell, Rep..... 627—173
 Madison Greer, Ind..... 454
 A. S. Root, Dem..... 406

County Judge.

Ellis Parker, Rep.....1,058—681
 Samuel Smith, Dem..... 377

Sheriff.

Nelson Gibbs, Rep.....1,074—665
 George Myers, Dem..... 409

County Superintendent.

J. M. Boyd, Rep.....1,075—672
 A. K. Edgington, Ind..... 403

Coroner.

S. P. Smith, Rep.....1,058—689
 L. Burdick, Dem..... 369

Surveyor.

Judd Bradley, Rep.....1,069

Election November, 1868.

President.

U. S. Grant, Rep.....1,586—1051
 Horatio Seymour, Dem..... 535

Secretary of State.

Ed. Wright, Rep.....1,0584—1,049
 David Hamner, Dem..... 535

State Auditor.

John A. Elliott, Rep.....1,585—1,050
 H. Dunlavey, Dem..... 535

State Treasurer.

Samuel E. Rankin, Rep.....1,585—1,050
 S. McCarty, Dem..... 535

Attorney General.

Henry O'Connor, Rep.....1,585—1,047
 J. E. Williamson, Dem..... 538

Congress.

Charles Pomeroy, Rep.....1,586—1,048
 C. A. L. Rozelle, Dem..... 538

Clerk District Court.

S. A. Reed, Rep.....1,566—1,016
 T. H. Robertson, Dem..... 550

Recorder.

S. S. Waldo, Rep.....1,589—1,058
 James S. Smith, Dem..... 531

Election October, 1869.

Governor.

Samuel Merrill, Rep.....1,132—795
 George Gillaspie, Dem..... 337

Lieutenant-Governor.

Madison M. Walden, Rep.....1,134—798
 A. P. Richardson, Dem..... 336

Supreme Judge.

John F. Dillon, Rep.....1,117
 W. F. Brannin, Dem..... 335



J. S. Morse.

Superintendent Public Instruction.

Alexander Kissell, Rep1,135—798
H. O. Dayton, Dem..... 337

Representative.

Henry Huff, Rep.....1,060—737
D. F. Ellsworth, Dem..... 323

County Auditor.

A. E. Arnold, Rep 853—419
Ellis Parker, Rep..... 434
Samuel Smith, Dem..... 170

Treasurer.

Solon F. Beason, Rep.... 1,146—853
George W. Chapman, Dem 293
Samuel Smith, Dem..... 11

Sheriff.

Nelson Gibbs, Rep.....1,136—796
E. S. Ensign, Dem..... 340

Surveyor,

J. J. Schrieber, Rep1,136—804
James Potter, Dem..... 332

County Superintendent.

E. P. Stubbs, Rep1,139—810
S. McCritchen, Dem..... 329

Coroner.

S. P. Smith, Rep.....1,132—801
George R. Parkman, Dem..... 331

Election October, 1870.

Supreme Judge.

C. C. Cole, Rep1,419—937
J. C. Knapp, Dem 482

Secretary of State.

Ed Wright, Rep.....1,432—955
Charles Doerr, Dem 477

State Auditor.

John Russell, Rep.....1,433—955
W. W. Granus, Dem..... 478

State Treasurer.

S. E. Rankin, Rep.....1,433—955
W. C. James, Dem..... 478

Attorney General.

Henry O'Connor, Rep.....1,433—955
H. M. Martin Dem..... 478

Congress.

Jackson Orr, Rep.....1,430—952
C. C. Smetzer, Dem..... 478

District Attorney.

J. H. Bradley, Rep1,431—950
J. A. Hull, Dem..... 481

District Judge.

D. D. Chase, Rep.....1,435—960
H. E. J. Boardman, Dem..... 475

Clerk District Court.

J. M. Boyd, Rep1,415—940
L. O. London, Dem 475

Recorder.

Job Stout, Rep.....1,428—
J. S. Smith, Dem..... 469

Surveyor.

C. W. Scott, Rep1,252—603
W. Scott Johnston, Dem..... 649

Coroner.

Luther Nott, Dem.....473

Election October, 1871.

Governor.

C. C. Carpenter, Rep.....1,198—858
J. C. Knapp, Dem..... 340

Lieutenant-Governor.

H. C. Bullis, Rep.....1,189—846
M. M. Ham, Dem..... 343

Superintendent Public Instruction,

Alonzo Abernethy, Rep.....1,197—887
Ed. M. Mumm, Dem..... 310

State Senator.

S. G. Winchester, Rep1,050—674
R. How Taylor, Rep..... 386

Representative.

L. O. Bliss, Rep.....1,210—897
A. A. Noyes, Dem..... 313

Treasurer.

S. F. Benson, Rep.....1,197—879
E. S. Ensign, Dem..... 316

Auditor.

A. E. Arnold, Rep1,195—876
Gardner Spencer, Dem..... 319

Sheriff.

Nelson Gibbs, Rep.....1,204—884
A. S. Root, Dem 320

County Superintendent.

Frank A. Moore, Rep.....1,204—914
L. O. London, Dem..... 290

Surveyor.

C. W. Scott, Rep1,058—597
W. Scott Johnston, Dem..... 461

Coroner.

A. B. Harris, Rep.....1,185—1,181
A. Sherwood..... 4

Election November, 1872.

President.

U. S. Grant, Rep1,789—1,287
Horace Greeley, Lib..... 502
Charles O'Connor, Dem 14

Secretary of State.

Josiah T. Young, Rep.....1,795—1,268
E. A. Gilbert, Lib..... 529
Charles Baker..... 14

State Treasurer.

William Christy, Rep.....1,795—1,268
M. J. Rohlf, Lib..... 529
D. B. Beers, Dem..... 14

State Auditor.

John Russell, Rep1,790—1,363
J. P. Casady, Lib 537

Attorney General.

M. E. Cutts, Rep.....1,794—1,271
A. G. Case, Lib..... 522

Congress.

H. C. Pratt, Rep.....1,794—1,265
A. T. Lusch, Lib..... 529

Circuit Judge,

J. H. Bradley, Rep.....1,790—1,788
W. J. Moir..... 2

District Attorney.

M. D. O'Connell, Rep.....1,793

Clerk District Court.

J. M. Boyd, Rep1,814—1,553
Charles Pritchard, Lib 261
J. L. Hoeg, Lib 248

Recorder.

Job Stout, Rep1,811—1,523
T. I. McChesney, Dem 288
LeRoy Ellsworth, Lib 218

Election October, 1873.

Governor.

C. C. Carpenter, Rep1,252—439
Jacob Vale, Anti-M..... 813

Lieutenant-Governor.

Joseph Dysart, Rep.....1,277—478
C. E. Whiting, Anti-M..... 799

Supreme Judge.

J. M. Beck, Rep.....1,278—479
B. J. Hall, Anti-M 799

Superintendent Public Instruction.

Alonzo Abernethy, Rep.....1,257—435
D. W. Prindle, Anti-M 812

Representative.

O. B. Chapin, Rep.....1,067—122
J. T. Miller, Anti-M 945

County Auditor.

M. Frisbee, Anti-M.....1,039—58
A. E. Arnold, Rep..... 981

Treasurer.

S. F. Benson, Rep.....1,279—472
T. I. McChesney, Anti-M..... 807

Sheriff.

Al. Webb, Anti-M1,093—114
L. G. Hunt, Rep 979

County Superintendent.

Frank A. Moore, Rep.....1,157—344
S. M. Weaver, Anti-M..... 813

Surveyor.

L. S. McCoy, Rep1,252—430
J. L. Estes, Anti-M..... 822

Coroner.

M. J. Upright, Rep.....1,239—407
C. E. Cummings, Anti-M..... 832

Election October, 1874.

Secretary of State.

J. T. Young, Rep.....1,413—514
David Morgan, Anti-M 899

State Auditor.

Buren R. Sherman, Rep1,415—519
J. M. King, Anti-M..... 896

State Treasurer.

William Christy, Rep1,407—514
H. C. Hayes, Anti-M..... 883

Attorney General.

M. E. Cutts, Rep1,406—507
J. H. Keatley, Anti-M..... 899

Congress.

H. O. Pratt, Rep.....1,343—339
S. Bowman, Anti-M1,004

District Judge.

I. J. Mitchell, Rep. 1,298—281
John Porter, Anti-M. 1,017

District Attorney.

M. D. O'Connell, Rep. 1,307—366
C. A. Clark, Anti-M. 941

Clerk of the Courts.

Z. Gilman, Rep. 1,333—161
DeRoy Ellsworth, Anti-M. 1,072

Recorder.

Job Stout, Rep. 1,439—562
H. P. Smith, Anti-M. 877

Election October, 1875.

Governor.

S. J. Kirkwood, Rep. 1,602—809
Shepherd Lefler, Fusion. 793
J. H. Lozier, Pr. 33

Lieutenant-Governor.

J. G. Newbold, Rep. 1,737—951
E. B. Woodward, Fusion. 786

Supreme Judge.

Austin Adams, Rep. 1,737—952
W. J. Knight, Fusion. 785

Superintendent Public Instruction.

Alonzo Abernethy, Rep. 1,726—942
Israel Doany, Fusion. 784

Representative.

John Hall, Rep. 1,310—115
F. A. Moore, Rep. 1,195

County Auditor.

D. B. Morse, Rep. 1,308—92
M. Frisbie, Ind. 1,216

Treasurer.

Elias Hauser, Rep. 1,421—313
R. H. Waite, Ind. 1,108

Sheriff.

J. M. Boyd, Rep. 1,313—91
A. E. Webb, Ind. 1,222

County Superintendent.

L. S. McCoy, Rep. 1,279—91
Anna C. Hoag, Ind. 1,188

Surveyor.

G. M. Hunt, Rep. 1,408—299
J. L. Estes, Ind. 1,109

Coroner.

M. J. Upright, Rep. 1,456—432
B. E. Dodson, Ind. 1,024

Election November, 1876.

President.

R. B. Hayes, Rep. 2,172—1,192
S. J. Tilden, Dem. 980
Peter Cooper, Gr. 149

Secretary of State.

Josiah T. Young, Rep. 2,172—1,193
John H. Stubenrach, Dem. 979
A. Macready Gr. 149

State Auditor.

Buren R. Sherman, Rep. 2,172—1,194
William Groueweey, Dem. 978
Leonard Brown, Gr. 149

State Treasurer.

George W. Bemis, Rep. 2,172—1,194
Wesley Jones, Dem. 978
George C. Fry, Gr. 149

Attorney General

John F. McJunkin, Rep. 2,172—1,193
J. C. Cook, Dem. 979

Supreme Judge.

William H. Seevers, Rep. 2,173—1,218
Walter J. Hays, Dem. 955
Charles Negus. 146

Superintendent Public Instruction.

Carl W. VonCoellin, Rep. 2,172—2,024
A. J. Nash. 148

Judge Circuit Court.

John H. Bradley, Rep. 2,185—1,074
J. S. Frazier, Dem. 1,111

Congress.

N. C. Deering, Rep. 2,171—1,052
Cyrus Foreman, Dem. 1,119

Clerk of Courts.

Z. Gilman, Rep. 2,119—1,000
M. Frisbie, Fusion. 1,119

Recorder.

Job Stout, Rep. 2,148—1,018
William Ibach, Fusion. 1,130
W. W. Baylan, Gr. 18

Coroner.

H. S. Hollinger, Rep. 2,073—911
J. H. Foster, Fusion. 1,162

Election October, 1877.

Governor.

John H. Geer, Rep.....	1,492—831
John P. Irish, Dem.....	661
D. P. Stubbs, Gr.....	238
Elias Jessup, Pr.....	154

Lieutenant-Governor.

Frank F. Campbell, Rep.....	1,647—987
W. C. James, Dem.....	660
A. Macready, Gr.....	222

Supreme Judge.

James G. Day, Rep.....	1,572—948
H. E. J. Boardman, Dem.....	624
John Porter, Gr.....	326

Superintendent Public Instruction.

Carl M. VanCoellin, Rep.....	1,649—998
G. W. Cullison, Dem.....	651
S. F. Ballard, Gr.....	219

State Senator.

D. D. Chase, Rep.....	1,651—988
William V. Allen, Dem.....	663
A. A. Loomis, Gr.....	180

Representative.

Edward Taylor, Rep.....	1,647—754
L. O. Lowden, Fusion.....	893

Treasurer.

E. J. Hauser, Rep.....	1,717—922
R. H. Waite, Fusion.....	795

Sheriff.

J. M. Boyd, Rep.....	1,873—1,024
B. F. Bear, Dem.....	649
R. J. Heath, Gr.....	226

County Auditor.

Stephen Whited, Rep.....	1,534—549
A. P. Roberts, Dem.....	985
H. P. Smith, Gr.....	16

County Superintendent.

L. S. McCoy, Rep.....	1,665—882
P. O. Cassady, Dem.....	783
H. C. Miller, Gr.....	77

Surveyor.

E. P. Stubbs, Rep.....	1,711—894
L. P. Bowes, Dem.....	817

Coroner.

M. J. Upright, Rep.....	1,646—952
J. H. Foster, Dem.....	694
James Kennan, Gr.....	218

Election October, 1878.

Secretary of State.

John A. T. Hull, Rep.....	1,791—695
E. M. Farnsworth, Fusion.....	996

State Auditor.

Buren R. Sherman, Rep.....	1,685—91
Joseph Eiboeck, Fusion.....	994

State Treasurer.

George W. Bemis, Rep.....	1,690—689
M. L. Derin, Fusion.....	1,001

Attorney General.

John F. McJunkin, Rep.....	1,691—692
John Gibbons, Fusion.....	999

Supreme Judge.

James H. Rothrack, Rep.....	1,679—665
Joseph C. Knapp, Fusion.....	1,014

Congress.

N. C. Deering, Rep.....	1,654—1,056
William V. Allen, Dem.....	598
L. H. Miller, Gr.....	440

District Judge.

J. W. McKenzie, Rep.....	1,674—746
H. E. J. Boardman, Dem.....	928
Stephen Whited, Rep.....	49

District Attorney.

John L. Stevens, Rep.....	1,695—765
N. B. Hyatt, Fusion.....	930

Clerk of Courts.

Z. Gilman, Rep.....	1,715—763
C. T. Gifford, Fusion.....	952

Recorder.

Job Stout, Rep, Fusion.....	1,728—966
Morris Frisbie, Gr.....	762
T. I. McChesney, Dem..	186

Election October, 1879.

Governor.

John H. Gear, Rep.....	1,870—1,199
H. H. Trimble, Dem.....	671
D. R. Dungan, Pr.....	203
Daniel Campbell, Gr.....	113

Lieutenant-Governor.

Frank T. Campbell, Rep.....	2,061—1,399
J. A. O. Yeoman, Dem.....	662
M. H. Moore.....	139

Supreme Judge

Joseph M. Beck, Rep2,083—1,414
 Reuben Noble, Dem..... 669
 M. H. Jones Gr..... 129

Superintendent Public Instruction.

Carl W. VonCoellin, Rep1,957—1,292
 Edwin Baker, Dem..... 665
 J. A. Nash, Gr..... 255

Representative.

C. M. Nagle, Rep1,791—891
 L. O. Lowden, Dem..... 900
 E. W. Eastman, Gr..... 158

County Auditor.

Stephen Whited, Rep1,977—1,239
 Cady Swain, Ind..... 738

Treasurer.

P. J. Cowan, Rep2,620—2,498
 E. R. Wright, Ind..... 122
 H. P. Smith, Gr..... 122

Sheriff.

W. V. Wilcox, Rep.....1,464—165
 Harrison Cady, Ind1,299
 Isaac Painter, Gr..... 76

County Superintendent.

L. S. McCoy, Rep.....1,849—943
 W. H. Sisson, Dem..... 906

Surveyor.

E. P. Stubbs, Rep.....2,807

Coroner.

F. J. Kalmerten, Rep1,992—1,259
 W. H. Roberts, Dem..... 733

Election November, 1880.

President.

James A. Garfield, Rep.....2,223—1,411
 W. S. Hancock, Dem..... 812
 J. B. Weaver, Gr..... 115

Secretary of State.

J. A. T. Hull, Rep2,231—1,419
 A. B. Keith, Dem..... 812
 George M. Walker, Gr 109

State Auditor.

William V. Lucas, Rep.....2,230—1,417
 Charles I. Baker, Dem..... 813
 G. V. Swearingen, Gr 109

State Treasurer.

E. H. Conger, Rep.....2,128—1,316
 Martin Blim, Dem..... 812
 Matthew Farrington, Gr 109

Attorney General.

James K. Power, Rep.....2,228—1,416
 Charles A. Clark, Dem 812
 W. A. Spurrier, Gr..... 109

Congress.

N. C. Deering, Rep2,231—1,432
 J. S. Root, Gr..... 799
 M. B. Doolittle, Dem..... 104

Circuit Judge.

D. D. Miracle, Rep.....2,278—1,618
 John Porter, Gr..... 660
 W. W. Williams, Dem 27

Clerk of Courts.

Cady Swain, Rep.....2,257—1,513
 R. S. Mardwell, Dem..... 744

Recorder.

J. H. Reese, Rep2,289—1,523
 T. I. McChesney, Dem 766
 Job Stout 32

Election October, 1881.

Governor.

Buren R. Sherman, Rep.....1,130—938
 L. G. Kinne, Dem..... 192
 B. M. Clark, Gr 87

Lieutenant-Governor.

O. H. Manning, Rep.....1,135—941
 J. M. Walker, Dem 194
 James H. Holland, Gr 82

Superintendent Public Instruction.

John W. Akirs, Rep1,133—941
 Walter A. Butter, Dem 192
 Mrs. A. M. Swain, Gr 81

Representative.

C. S. Cook, Rep1,125—957
 J. S. Smith, Dem 168

Auditor.

Stephen Whited, Rep.....1,110—887
 E. M. Smith, Dem..... 223

Treasurer.

P. J. Cowan, Rep1,169—998
 S. W. Tash, Dem..... 171

Sheriff.

W. V. Wilcox, Rep.....1,140—957
 L. P. Bowes, Dem..... 183

CHAPTER XI.

NATIONAL, STATE AND COUNTY REPRESENTATION.

While unworthy men, at times, may force themselves into office, it cannot but be acknowledged that the great body of office-holders of the country are truly representative men—men of positive force and character. They are of the number that build up and strengthen a town, a county, or a State. In this chapter, as far as possible, is given sketches of all who have served Hardin county in the Nation, State or county. Some of the sketches are imperfect, but it is not the fault of the historian that they are not more complete. Some of the parties have passed away, leaving no record from which a sketch could be obtained, while others have left the county, and their present place of residence are unknown.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Hardin county became a part of the Second Congressional District, on its organization, and was represented in the 33d Congress from 1853 to 1855 by John P. Cook, of Davenport. Mr. Cook was a native of the State of New York, and in 1836 came West to Davenport. He was elected a member of Congress as a Whig, and held the views of that party until its dissolution. On the breaking up of the Whig party he affiliated with the Democratic party, the principles of which he

labored earnestly to sustain and promulgate, even to the end of his days. His life has been one of great energy and industry. He was by natural instinct a true Western man—a wide-awake, thoroughly active pioneer, who never saw the time when he could lay aside the business harness, and, to all appearances, never wanted to. As a lawyer he had few superiors; was always ready, fluent, and an able advocate, and with these qualities were combined energy, tact and industry; and for years past, and up to the day of his demise, no law firm in the Northwest has stood in better repute than that broken by his death. Mr. Cook died at Davenport April 17, 1872.

James Thorington, of Davenport, was the next Representative in Congress from the Second District. He was not a man of extraordinary ability, but was a good politician and wire-puller. He is now a consul in one of the South American States.

Timothy Davis, of Elkader, Clayton county, next served the District from 1857 to 1859, or in the 35th Congress.

William Vandever, of Dubuque, was elected a member of the 35th Congress, and re-elected to the 37th. William Vandever is a native of Maryland. In 1839 he came West, locating in Rock Island, where he remained until 1851, when he

moved to Dubuque. In 1855 he formed a partnership with Ben. W. Samuels, of Dubuque, in the practice of law. In 1858 he was elected a member of the 36th Congress. He made a useful member of that body. While serving his second term, he abandoned his seat in Congress, returned home, and raised the 9th Iowa Infantry, of which he was made Colonel. In 1862 he was promoted a Brigadier-General, and at the close of the war was brevetted Major-General. Since the close of the war he has held several important public positions.

By the census of 1862 Iowa was entitled to six representatives in Congress. Hardin county, on the State being re-districted, became a part of the Sixth District. Its first representative from this District was Asahel W. Hubbard, from Sioux City. He was elected in the fall of 1862, and became a member of the 38th Congress. He was re-elected a member of the 39th and 40th Congresses. He was a native of Connecticut, born in 1817. In 1836 he came West to Indiana, and in 1857 to Iowa, locating at Sioux City. He had been in the latter place only one year when he was elected Judge of the Fourth Judicial District. While a member of Congress he served on Committees of Foreign Affairs, Public Expenditures and Indian Affairs. He was very attentive to his duties while in Congress, and served his constituents and the State with unqualified satisfaction.

Charles Pomeroy, of Fort Dodge, was the next Representative in Congress from the 6th District. He was elected in 1868 as a member of the 41st Congress, and served one term.

Jackson Orr, of Boonesboro, succeeded Mr. Pomeroy in 1871, and served in the 42d Congress as a Representative from the 6th District. Mr. Orr was re-elected as a member from the 9th District, and served in the 43d Congress.

In 1870 it was found the population of the State had increased to a number entitling it to nine Representatives in Congress. In re-districting, Hardin county became a part of the 4th District. It was first represented by Henry O. Pratt, of Charles City, in the 43d Congress. Mr. Pratt was re-elected in the 44th, and thus served until March, 1877. Mr. Pratt is a native of Maine. He was admitted to the Bar in Mason City, Cerro Gordo county, Iowa, in June, 1862. Soon afterward a call was made for 600,000 men by the President. He enlisted as a private in Co. B, 32d Iowa Infantry. He became completely broken down in health in less than a year, and was discharged in the spring of 1863. The following summer, while regaining his health, he taught a small school in Worth county, Iowa. His health being restored, Mr. Pratt commenced the practice of law at Charles City. As a lawyer he is very candid in the trial of a case; he never tries to defeat the ends of justice, never resorts to clap-trap, and never forgets the dignity of his calling. He is a fluent speaker, and excels as a jury advocate. His record in Congress was creditable to himself and constituents.

N. C. Deering was the successor of Mr. Pratt. He was elected as a member of the 45th, and re-elected in the 46th and 47th Congresses. He was an influential member.

Hardin county now forms a part of the 10th Congressional District, the State now being entitled to eleven Representatives in Congress.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Enoch W. Eastman was elected Lieutenant-Governor on the Republican ticket in 1863, and served one term. He made a good presiding officer of the Senate.

STATE TREASURER.

John W. Jones, of Eldora, in 1858 was elected State Treasurer, his term of office commencing January 3, 1859; he was re-elected November 6, 1860, his term of office commencing January 7, 1861, and ending January 5, 1863.

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Fourth General Assembly convened at Iowa City December 6, 1852, and adjourned January 24, 1853. At this time Hardin county, though unorganized, with Jasper, Polk, Dallas, Greene, Boone, Story, Marshall, Risley, Will, Fox, Pocahontas, Humboldt, Wright, Franklin, Cerro Gordo, Hancock, Kossuth, Palo Alto, Emmett, Bancroft, Winnebago and Worth constituted one district, with Andrew L. Hull as Senator and J. F. Rice, Joseph C. Goodwin and — Benjamin as Representatives.

The Fifth General Assembly convened at Iowa City December 4, 1854, and adjourned January 26, 1856; also convened in extra session July 2, 1856, and adjourned July 16, 1856. At this time the district was composed of the counties of Jasper, Polk, Dallas, Guthrie, Greene, Boone, Story, Marshall, Hardin, Risley, Tell, Fox, Pocahontas, Humboldt, Wright, Franklin,

Cerro Gordo, Hancock, Kossuth, Palo Alto, Emmett, Bancroft, Winnebago and Worth, and was represented in the Senate by James C. Jordan, who contested the seat of Theophilus Bryan, the contest being decided in favor of Jordan, January 8, 1856; and represented in the House by Samuel B. McCall. Hardin county was then in the 38th Representative District.

The Sixth General Assembly convened at Iowa City December 1, 1856, and adjourned January 29, 1857. At this time the district was composed of Fayette, Bremer, Butler, Franklin, Grundy, Hardin, Wright, Webster, Boone, Story, Greene and Humboldt counties. The district was represented in the Senate by Aaron Brown, of Fayette, and in the House by Walter C. Wilson, of Hamilton county. Hardin was in the 33d Senatorial District and 44th Representative.

The Seventh General Assembly convened at Des Moines January 11, 1858, and adjourned March 23, 1858. At this time the district was composed of the counties of Fayette, Bremer, Butler, Franklin, Grundy, Hardin, Wright, Webster, Boone, Story, Greene and Humboldt, and was represented in the Senate by Aaron Brown, of Fayette, and John L. Dana, of Story, in the House, and was in the 33d Senatorial District and 17th Representative.

The Eighth General Assembly convened at Des Moines January 8, 1860, and adjourned April 3, 1860; also convened in extra session May 15, 1861, and adjourned May 29, 1861. At this time the counties of Story, Boone, Hardin and Hamilton were in the 41st Senatorial District, and were served by John Scott, of Story.

Hardin county was now comprised of the 30th Representative District, and was served in the House by David Hunt. On the breaking out of the war, on account of his religious convictions as a Friend, and for the reason he could not vote supplies for the prosecution of the war, resigned his office, and Alpheus McIntyre was elected to fill the vacancy.

The Ninth General Assembly convened at DesMoines January 13, 1862, and adjourned, April 8, 1862. It also convened in extra session September 3, 1862, and adjourned September 11, 1862. Hardin was now in the 34th Senatorial District, with the counties of Marshall and Grundy, and was represented by A. M. Preston, of Marshall, and constituted the 46th Representative District, and represented by W. J. Moir.

The Tenth General Assembly convened at DesMoines January 11, 1864, and adjourned March 29, 1864. At this time the counties of Hardin, Grundy, Black Hawk, Butler and Franklin constituted the 39th Senatorial District, and was represented by Coker F. Clarkson, of Grundy. Hardin county was then in the 45th Representative District, and was served by William J. Moir.

The Eleventh General Assembly convened at DesMoines January 8, 1866, and adjourned April 3, 1866. The 39th Senatorial District was then composed of Hardin, Grundy and Hamilton, and served by Coker F. Clarkson, of Grundy. Hardin still constituted the 45th Representative District, and was served by Thomas B. Knapp.

The Twelfth General Assembly convened at DesMoines January —, 1868.

Hardin county was in the 33d Senatorial District, with Wells S Rice State Senator, and in the 45th Representative District with Thomas B. Knapp as Representative.

The Thirteenth General Assembly convened at DesMoines, January, 1870. Wells S. Rice, State Senator from this district, and Henry L. Huff, Representative. Hardin county now comprising the 62d Representative District.

The Fourteenth General Assembly convened at DesMoines January, 1872. Hardin county, in the 34th Senatorial District, with R. Howe Taylor, State Senator; and in the 63d Representative District, L. O. Bliss, Representative.

The Fifteenth General Assembly convened at DesMoines January, 1874. Hardin county in the 29th Senatorial District, Elias Jessup, State Senator; and in the 46th Representative District, O. B. Chapin, Representative.

The Sixteenth General Assembly convened at DesMoines in January, 1876, Elias Jessup still representing the county in the State Senate, and John Hall Representative, Hardin county, in the 63d District.

The Seventeenth General Assembly convened in January, 1878, at DesMoines. Hardin county was represented in the State Senate by D. D. Chase, and in the House by Edward Taylor.

The Eighteenth General Assembly convened at DesMoines in January, 1880, D. D. Chase representing Hardin county in the State Senate, and C. M. Nagle in the House. Hardin County now in the 56th Representative District.

The Nineteenth General Assembly convened at Des Moines in January, 1882. Hardin county now formed a part of the 37th Senatorial District, with John L. Kamrar, State Senator, and C. J. Cook, Representative.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Third Constitutional Convention was held in 1857. S. G. Winchester, of Eldora, represented Hardin county in this convention, which assembled at Iowa City January 19, 1857, and adjourned March 5, 1857. Mr. Winchester is now one of the oldest settlers in Hardin county, and has lived an active life. In the organization of the Old Settlers' Society of Hardin county, in the summer of 1882, he took a very active part.

Sheldon Greenleaf Winchester was born in Chautauqua county, New York, July 17, 1830. His father, Arnold Winchester, was a farmer; his mother, before her marriage, was Maria Ward, of New York State. Arnold Winchester moved with his family to Pennsylvania, and then to Ohio, while Sheldon was quite young. He spent eight years with his father in Washington county, Ohio, and at sixteen years of age, with eight dollars in his pocket, he started alone for the Far West, beyond the Mississippi. He went down the Ohio on a flat-boat, up the Mississippi as a deck passenger on a steamboat to Keokuk, and thence walked to Des Moines, now the Capital of the State, reaching there with two dollars in his pocket. That was in November, 1846. The garrison buildings and soldiers' barracks, vacated by the military the previous spring, were all the places of shelter for the few inhabitants of Des Moines. That section of the State was

thrown open that year for pre-emption, the year Iowa assumed its sovereignty.

In 1847 young Winchester went to Fairfield, Jefferson county, and spent a few months in a store; then, drifting eastward, he landed in the Burlington *Gazette* office, engaging as an apprentice. His lungs were weak, the work was hard for him, and he went to Memphis, Tennessee, and there spent the summer of 1848, returning to Iowa the autumn following. In the spring of 1849 he brought up in Winchester, Madison county; building the first house there after the county seat was located. He sold goods there one year, went to California across the plains in 1850, and spent five years, part of the time mining, part superintending a quartz mill and a saw mill, and for some time running a drug store. Returning again to Iowa, he selected a home in Eldora, where he has since continued to reside, recognized as one of its best and most enterprising citizens. During nearly the whole of this time he has engaged in the mercantile and real estate business. He has been successful in both branches, and has accumulated sufficient to render him comfortable the remainder of his days.

Mr. Winchester was the youngest member of the Constitutional Convention of 1857, and was chosen when barely eligible to the office. He represented eleven counties, the northern part of the State being sparsely settled, particularly west of the river counties and those adjacent. In that convention were some of the ablest men in Iowa. Among them were Judges J. C. Hall, E. Johnson and Francis Springer, and the Hons. J. F. Wilson, W. Penn Clark, R. L. B. Clark, George Ells and

J. A. Paskin. Owing to his comparative youth and modesty, Mr. Winchester rarely participated in debate; but he was a good listener and diligent in committee, and rendered important service to the State in that body.

In 1861 he was a candidate for the lower House of the General Assembly, and defeated on a local issue. Ten years later he ran for State Senator, to represent Marshall and Hardin counties, but there was a quarrel between the two counties. Both candidates were Republican, and Marshall county having much the larger number of voters, he again failed of election. He has always been a Republican, and has often stumped the county and other parts of the State during an exciting canvass.

On the 4th of October, 1856, he was united in marriage with Mahala E. Ellsworth, of Eldora, and they have had seven children, four of whom are now living.

COUNTY JUDGES.

The first County Judge of Hardin county was Alexander Smith, a native of Virginia, who located here in 1850. He was a man of some natural ability, of limited education, but good common sense. He served four years. The office of County Judge at this time was of considerable importance, that officer discharging all the duties now devolving upon the Board of Supervisors of the county, all probate business, the issuing of marriage licenses, and other duties now discharged by the Circuit Judge.

J. W. Jones succeeded Judge Smith in 1857. Judge Jones came with his parents to Iowa when it was a Territory, locating in Des Moines county, from which place he

went to Oskaloosa, and from there to the city of Des Moines, where he became acquainted with and married Catherine Saulsbury. In the spring of 1855 he came to Eldora, where he engaged in the mercantile trade. After serving one year as County Judge, he resigned the office, having received the Republican nomination for the office of State Treasurer, to which office he was duly elected. For some years he has been connected with a land office in Colorado. He intends, in the fall of 1882, to return to Iowa as one of the proprietors of the *Clarinda Herald*. Judge Jones is a man of fine personal appearance, pleasing in manner, and of great natural ability.

In the fall of 1858, Maynard F. Stiles was elected to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Jones. Judge Stiles was a native of Vermont, but at an early day moved to Rochester, N. Y., where he was employed as a clerk in a store. In the fall of 1856 he located in Iowa Falls, where he engaged in the real estate business. In 1857 he removed to Alden, where he resided when elected County Judge. He was a man of fine ability, in politics a Democrat. He died in Denver, Col.

J. H. Cusack succeeded Judge Stiles in 1859, and served one term. A sketch of Judge Cusack appears in the chapter on the Medical Profession.

Ellis Parker, then a resident of Clay township, succeeded Judge Cusack.

Ellis Parker is a native of Gloucester county, New Jersey. He was born eight miles southeast of Philadelphia, February 11, 1805. His paternal ancestors came from England; settled in Massachusetts in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

His maternal ancestors came from Ireland about the time of the Revolutionary war, and settled in New Jersey. The ancestors on both sides were Quakers, and although strong Federalists, were prevented by their peculiar faith from joining in carnal warfare. The father, Jacob Parker, was born in New Jersey, and was educated to labor on a farm. At the age of twenty-five he married Miss Martha Chew, the daughter of a New Jersey farmer. They had a family of eight children, Ellis Parker being the third child.

Young Ellis lived at home until he was seventeen years old, when his father died, and young Ellis was apprenticed to a blacksmith by the name of Thomas Parker to learn the trade. After a service of four years he abandoned the smithing business, as uncongenial to his tastes, and engaged in farming, which he followed for some twenty-five years.

He was married September 23, 1830, to Miss Sarah George, a daughter of an Ohio farmer, and for sixty years a Methodist preacher. She bore him four children: Francis Taylor, now living in Washington Territory; Martha D., now the wife of Christopher Tucker; Hiram J., now living in Boonesboro, Iowa; Mary, now the wife of Benjamin Robb. Mrs. Parker died January 13, 1847.

Having moved to Ohio with his parents he became a pioneer in settling up the wilderness of that State, and after his marriage continued as a tiller of the soil until 1836, when he moved to Illinois and settled at Walnut Grove, in McLean county. There he engaged in farming, which he pursued for eighteen years—working in winters at blacksmithing. In

August, 1854, he moved to Iowa, and settled in Clay township, where he purchased a farm, and after a year spent in the cultivation of the soil, he was elected County Judge, and moved to Eldora. He refused to have the office a second time, but in 1861 was re-elected to the same position, and served through four full terms—delivering up the insignia of office the first Monday of January, 1870. In the following March he was elected Mayor of Eldora and held that office nine years in succession. As an officer of the city he rendered efficient and satisfactory service.

Politically he was ever a Whig, first voting for John Quincy Adams, and in 1856 was merged with his party into that of the Republican, to which he has ever since held allegiance. Mr. Parker was always an ardent admirer of human freedom, and a worker in the ranks of those who were destined to work out the problem of emancipation. Religiously he believes in Methodism, is a practical temperance man, and has never devoted his time in saloons, or in other resorts, or in idleness or crime.

Mr. Parker is a well-built and fair-featured man. He has a large and intellectual brain; is social in his relations with men; honest and trustworthy in the business affairs of life. He is much esteemed by the citizens of Eldora, and none among them bear a more honorable record.

CLERKS OF THE DISTRICT COURT.

J. D. Putnam was the first Clerk of the District Court for Hardin county, and was elected in March, 1853. But little is known of Mr. Putnam save that he came to the county as agent of a mercantile firm,

with a few goods which he disposed of and concluded to settle here. He served something over a year, and was succeeded by J. D. Gourlay.

J. D. Gourlay is a native of Scotland, and came to New York at an early age. He is a graduate of Union College, New York, and an accomplished scholar, but lacked that energy that would make a successful man.

J. M. Scott is a native of Oneida county, New York, and was born December 22, 1832. His father was John Scott and his mother Cyrena (Jackson) Scott. The family of his mother were the first west of Oneida Lake. When they first settled there their nearest neighbor was eighteen miles distant. J. M. Scott was brought up in a store, attending the common schools of his native State as the opportunity offered. No other educational advantages were ever received by him. Before coming west he was united in marriage to Ellen Graves, in Cataraugus county, New York. In 1854 he located in Ottawa, Illinois, where he remained one year, when he came to Hardin county, arriving in Eldora August 7, 1855. At Eldora he first engaged as a salesman in the establishment of James Speers, but soon after entered the office of Treasurer and Recorder as Deputy, under Samuel Smith, serving until the expiration of his term, and continuing under his successor, E. Pardie. In 1858 he was elected Clerk of the District Court, and served one term. In 1861 he was elected to fill out the unexpired term of James Speers, who died in office, and in 1862 was re-elected for the full term without opposition. In the summer of 1864 he resigned and went South,

where he was appointed inspector of horses in the quartermaster's department, serving in that capacity until the end of the war. He then returned to Hardin county and located at Iowa Falls, where he engaged in mercantile trade about one year, when he moved back to Eldora and commenced buying and selling grain, in which business he continued until after the organization of the Hardin County Bank. Elected Vice-President of the bank, he was made its manager, and continued as such until 1875, when he resigned and went to Chicago, where he now resides.

James Speers was elected in 1860 to succeed J. M. Scott. He was born in York county, Pennsylvania, February 25, 1829. In 1842 he moved to Washington county, Iowa, and in March, 1855, to Hardin county, locating at Eldora, where he engaged in the mercantile trade. He was married in 1854 to Maria George, a native of Richland county, Ohio. Mr. Speers was a whole-souled, generous man, and well liked by the community in which he lived. He died in Ohio, where he was taken for his health, on the 1st day of May, 1861.

J. M. Scott was elected in 1861 to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. Speers. He was re-elected in 1862 without opposition, and served until 1864.

R. F. Ripley was the successor of Mr. Scott. He was first elected in 1864 and re-elected in 1866, and served two terms, or four years.

Richard F. Ripley, was born in Maryland, January, 1830. His father, Henry Ripley, removed from Maryland to Western Virginia, and thence to the Southern

part of Ohio. Mr. Henry Ripley came to Hardin county with his family in 1852, and settled in Jackson township. R. F. did not come at the time his father came. He was engaged in the drug business at that time in Ohio, and did not come till several years later, or till 1857. Owing to poor health he did not continue in the drug business after coming to Iowa, but was engaged, alternately, in farming and in teaching for several years, making it his home in Jackson township. He then came to the village, his health having improved, and engaged as clerk in the drug store of Mr. Winchester, where he continued about three years. He was afterwards appointed deputy clerk of the Court. He was County Superintendent of Schools for a time, and also a clerk of the Court, and of the Board of Supervisors. His health, never very firm, did not permit him to engage continuously in active business. Latterly, he was engaged with Mr. W. Moir in the grocery business for about one year.

His wife was Miss Hattie E. Ball, daughter of Jasper and Polly Ball. They have had two children—both of whom are deceased..

S. A. Reed succeeded Mr. Ripley in 1868, and served about one year, when he resigned the office.

J. M. Boyd was appointed to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. Reed. He was elected in 1870, and re-elected in 1872.

James Mitchell Boyd is a native of Allegheny county Pennsylvania. He was born eighteen miles north of Pittsburg, February 12, 1828. He is of Scotch, Irish and Holland ancestry. Robert Boyd, the grand-father on the father's side, emigrated

from Ireland about 1785 when but 17 years of age. He first settled in Philadelphia, but afterwards removed to Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. He was a farmer and Magistrate. He married Nancy Namdyne, a native of Delaware, a decendent of the earliest Holland emigrants to that State. They had a family of thirteen children. He served on the staff of Gen. Crooks as Judge Advocate in the war of 1812. He died during the late rebellion at a very advanced age.

James Boyd the father of J. M., was born near old "Fort Sigonier," Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, October 2, 1802. He engaged at an early age as a clerk in a store, which he continued during his minority. In 1823 he married Sarah Boyd, a decendent of a Boyd family who came to the United States in 1772. Her grandfather, John Boyd with his family, consisting of his wife and two sons, John and Abraham, engaged passage on a sailing vessel for the new world; after going on board, it was discovered that the two boys had contracted that dread disease small-pox; and the family was ordered ashore, the vessel sailing without them. But what seemed a hardship at the time, proved to be a very fortunate occurrence. That vessel was driven out of its course by a storm; was nineteen weeks at sea; nearly all the passengers perished. The Boyds as soon as the boys recovered, took passage in another vessel, and arrived in safety some six weeks before the first vessel landed. Of this family, there were seven sons and two daughters. Four of the sons became leading Presbyterian Ministers. Robert Boyd the grand-father of J. M., by his mother's side, was a farmer

and magistrate in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. He married Hannah Mitchell, whose parents emigrated from New Jersey to Western Pennsylvania and settled in the valley of the Allegheny, about 20 miles above Pittsburg, about 1796. J. M. was the third child in a family of twelve children; seven of whom are now living. One of his brothers, Wilson, lost his life in the Arkansas campaign, in the first advance on Little Rock. He lived at home until he obtained his majority, working on the farm, with no educational advantages, save winter times in the old log school house. His minority was all work and no play. Three months after he became of age he determined to obtain a better education. He spent two terms in Washington College, and one term at Mansfield Normal School, preparing himself for teaching. He then devoted his time to teaching, until the summer of 1857, when he came to Iowa; and September 1st of that year to Hardin county, settling in Jackson Township, where he bought half a section of school land, paying one-fourth down. It was a fine tract of land, and everybody said that he had made a fortune; but it was a poor one. As a sample of the effects of the financial crash of the fall of 1857, that land after forty acres were broken and well fenced, could not be sold for half the back payments. He taught school winters, and improved his land in summer. He buffeted with fortune up to 1862, when he was commissioned by Governor Kirkwood to assist in recruiting Co. F. 32d Iowa Volunteer Infantry. After assisting in recruiting the company, he entered the ranks as a private, but was appointed Sergeant, which rank he

held throughout his term of service, although some of the time he had command of the company. At the close of his term of service, he was commissioned First Lieutenant, as a compliment, an honor he justly deserved at the beginning of his term of enlistment. He was on service in Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. His first engagement was at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, where he was in the advance skirmish line of the right wing of the army. He was also engaged at Bayou Metairie, near Little Rock, Arkansas, and through the entire Red River campaign, under General Banks.

At the battle of Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, they stood five infantry and two cavalry charges, being one of the severest engagements of the war. They withstood these charges without material loss, but were afterwards flanked on the right and left, in which they lost one-half their number. The army fell back to Grand E'Core, thence to Natchitoches and Alexandria, La., during which time Mr. Boyd had command of the company, carrying his gun and accoutrements, marching at night and skirmishing during the day. He was also at the battles of Lake Chicot, Miss., June 6, 1864; Tupelo and Old Town Creek, Miss., July 14 and 15, 1864; Nashville, Tenn., December 15 and 16, 1864, and during the entire last siege of Mobile, closing with the final storming of Fort Blakely, on the evening of April 9, 1865. Mr. Boyd made the final reports of the company, balanced the company accounts, and was mustered out at Clinton, Iowa, August 24, 1865.

At the close of the war he retired to a small farm in Eldora township, and in June, 1867, was appointed County Superintendent of Schools, and the same fall elected and served a full term. In January, 1870, he entered the Clerk's office as Deputy, and in June was appointed Clerk in place of Captain S. A. Reed, who resigned. In the fall he was elected to the place and re-elected in 1872, his term expiring in January, 1875. In the fall of that year he was elected Sheriff, and served by re-election until 1881.

Mr. Boyd was united in marriage to Miss Barbara J. Speers, a native of York county, Penn., and daughter of Geo. H. Speers, Esq., on the 2d day of October, 1860. She died May 29, 1867, leaving two children—Hannah Elizabeth and Sarah Angeline.

In politics Mr. Boyd has always been a Republican since the first organization of the party.

In religion he is a Presbyterian, having given liberally of his means to the church of his choice.

He was again married, April 9, 1872, to Mrs. Sarah J. Buckingham, whose maiden name was Howell, a native of Orange county, N. Y., and daughter of Lewis and Sarah Ann (Anway) Howell. The ancestry of both the Howells and Anways came from Wales, and were among the first settlers of Long Island. Her grandfather, Anway, and his three sons were all soldiers in the Revolutionary War, and Mrs. B. has now a bill of the old continental money in which the soldiers received their pay, dated —, 1776. Her father, Lewis Howell, was born in Florida, Orange county, N. Y. Mr. Howell came

to Iowa and settled west of Point Pleasant, in this county, in 1857. Miss Howell having had some experience in teaching in her native country, engaged in teaching three weeks after landing here. She taught the first school in Tipton township, in a temporary log shanty, or pre-emption cabin, through the cracks of which the pestering little prairie snakes would frequently crawl. This was then the only school in all the southwest part of the county, embracing what is now the townships of Tipton, Sherman, Grant and Concord, there being no settlement for twenty miles west or southwest. There are now in those townships thirty-three (33) good and well furnished school houses, besides the fine new graded school building at Hubbard.

Z. Gilman, the successor of J. M. Boyd, is a native of New Hampshire. He was liberally educated, and a graduate of a medical college. In 1872 he located at Ackley and entered upon the practice of law with his brother, Fred Gilman, where he remained until elected to the office of Clerk of the District Court in 1874. He served with ability six years. He now resides in Webster City, Hamilton county.

A. C. Swain succeeded Mr. Gilman January, 1881.

A. C. Swain, the present Clerk of the Courts of Hardin county, was born in the town of Windsor, Dane county, Wisconsin, in 1851. His father was E. R. Swain, one of the early settlers of that county. In 1861 the family removed to Beaver Dam, Dodge county.

Mr. Swain was educated in Wayland University, of Beaver Dam. He came to Boone county, Iowa, in 1868, and was en-

gaged for some time as a clerk at Mongona, in that county. In 1870 he went to Marshall county, and engaged in buying stock. He came to Hardin county in 1874, and engaged in the hardware business at Menton. He was elected Clerk of the Courts in the fall of 1880. Mr. Swain is a thoroughly competent and popular officer. He was married in 1876 to Miss A. E. Benson, born at Delihi, Delaware county.

SCHOOL FUND COMMISSIONERS.

The first elected to this office was William F. Shafer. He never qualified, however, and S. R. Edgington was appointed in his place. He was among the earliest settlers of the county, but left here many years ago. He now resides in Nebraska.

Jacob Kidwiler, the first settler of Jackson township, was elected in 1854, and served one term.

S. R. Edgington was elected in 1856 and served until the office was abolished in 1858.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

The office of Superintendents of Common Schools for each county, was created by the General Assembly in the winter of 1857-8, and an election called in April, 1858, to fill the office.

Edwin Fuller was the first Superintendent of Common Schools for Hardin county. He served one year.

J. M. Comstock succeeded Mr. Fuller in 1859, and served two years.

R. F. Ripley comes next, and served four years.

Elias Jessup was elected to succeed Mr. Ripley. Mr. Jessup resigned, and Mr. Boyd was appointed.

J. M. Boyd was the successor of Mr. Jessup, and served two years.

E. P. Stubbs was elected in 1869, and resigned before the expiration of his term, and Frank A. Moon was elected to fill the vacancy, and re-elected twice.

L. S. McCoy, was the successor of Mr. Moon, and served four years.

Howard G. Fuller is the present Superintendent, being elected in 1881.

COUNTY RECORDER.

Until 1864 the offices of Treasurer and Recorder were one. The General Assembly in the winter of 1863-4 passed an act by which the office of Treasurer was created, and also that of Recorder, or, making two distinct offices.

E. S. Sawin, of Union township, was the first Recorder of the county, after its division from the office of Treasurer. He was elected in 1864, and served two years.

Samuel S. Waldo was the successor of Mr. Sawin, and was elected to the office in October, 1866. He had settled some years in Iowa Falls, where he was engaged as a clerk in a general store. He was a man of good business qualifications and made an excellent officer. He was an active and influential member of the Congregational Church. He is at present living at Conrad, Grundy county, Iowa.

Col. Job Stout succeeded Mr. Waldo. He was re-elected four times, and served ten years.

Job Stout was born in Franklin county, Indiana, February 21, 1817. He traces his ancestry back some two years previous to the arrival of the Pilgrim Fathers, Richard Stout being the first American emigrant, arriving in this country that much

in advance of those who are now so greatly revered. Jonathan Stout, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and was taken by his parents to Kentucky when but three years of age, where he resided until 1812, when he removed to the Territory of Indiana, where he died in 1849. His wife, Nancy (Thompson) Stout, survived him seven years. Job lived at home until his twentieth year, working on a farm and sharing the advantages of the schools of the country. At the age of twenty his father gave him the choice to take eighty acres of land or a year's schooling: He chose the latter. Immediately after leaving school he engaged in teaching, and at the end of two years he married Elizabeth Brown, a daughter of Christian Brown, a pioneer in the State. Mr. Stout moved West, and settled on the Wabash river, where he followed the coasting trade for three years, when, losing his health, he returned to Fayette county, where he purchased a steam saw-mill, which he ran until 1850, when he was elected County Auditor, and served as such, by re-election, until 1859. He then moved on a farm, where he resided until the breaking out of the rebellion, when he engaged in the recruiting service until July, 1862, when he enlisted as a private in the 69th Volunteer Infantry regiment. On the organization of the regiment, he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, and took command of the regiment. The first engagement was at Richmond, Kentucky, one of the severest engagements of the war, 7,000 Union troops being arrayed against 30,000 rebels. Col. Stout was severely wounded in this engagement, and had one horse

shot from under him. He fell into the hands of the enemy, and was paroled, but not exchanged until November 19th of the same year. The regiment participated at Chickasaw Bluffs and Arkansas Post. At the Bluffs the Colonel was again wounded. He subsequently shared in the siege of Vicksburg, after which he was on detached service, owing to the trouble from his wounds. His left leg was greatly withered and useless. The surgeons began a course of diet preparatory to hip amputation. During this preparation he was taken home, where he slowly recovered. In July, 1864, he took part in the Morgan raid, after which he was in the recruiting service until the close of the war.

Colonel and Mr. Stout have had ten children, eight of whom are now living—Jonathan, one of his sons, was in the pay department, while C. B. and J. J. were in the Third Indiana Battery, and served throughout the war.

After the close of the war, the Colonel engaged in the hardware business in Connersville, Indiana. In 1868 he sold out and moved to Iowa, and settled on a farm about two miles from Eldora. In 1870 he was elected County Recorder, and re-elected four times, serving until 1880. That he made a popular officer is attested by thousands who have had business with the office.

Col. Stout has a pocket-book, an heir-loom in the family, which is about two hundred years old. It was in the pocket of Jonathan Stout, a brother of the Colonel's grandfather, when he was killed on the heights of Abraham, at the battle of Quebec, fought under General Wolf. The pocket-book then came into the hands of Job

Stout, the grandfather of the Colonel, and was carried by him through the Revolution

Politically, Col. Stout was an old line Whig, giving his first vote for Gen. Harrison, in 1840. On the organization of the Republican party, he became a member, and has "fought it out on that line." Religiously he is a Presbyterian. He is also a Mason, and has taken the degrees of the Commandery. He served in the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter, and in the Grand Commandery, as Grand Representative.

J. H. Reese was elected as the successor of Col. Stout, in the fall of 1880, and commenced the duties of his office in Jan., '81.

J. H. Reese, the present Recorder of Hardin county, is a native of the State of New York, having been born in Schenectady, in that State, in 1845. He removed with his parents to Rock county, Wisconsin, when twelve years of age, and thence to DeKalb county, Illinois. He came to Ackley, Hardin county, October, 1867. Mr. Reese was Mayor of Ackley for the years 1879 and 1880. He also served as justice of the peace for several years. In the fall of 1880 he was elected Recorder for Hardin county, and removed to Eldora the 1st of January following. Mr. Reese was married to Miss Sarah Bolender, of Ackley, Iowa, January 1, 1874.

COUNTY TREASURER.

On the organization of this county, the two offices of Treasurer and Recorder were united in one.

Samuel Smith was the first Treasurer and Recorder of the county. He was first elected in the spring of 1853, and served four years.

Samuel Smith is one of the pioneers of Hardin county, his residence in the county dating from May 1, 1850. Mr. Smith was born in Ohio, in 1816. He removed with his parents to Indiana, when but eight years of age, and afterward to Illinois. His residence in Iowa dates from the fall of 1840. He built a cabin and passed the following winter in Washington county. In the spring of 1841 he went to Johnson county, where he made a location and resided about four years. He removed to Keokuk county in 1844, and, as before remarked, came to Hardin county in May, 1850. He made a claim, in that year, on sections 21 and 22, in the township of Eldora, where he resided for several years. On the organization of the county, in 1853, Mr. Smith was elected Recorder and Treasurer of the county, a position he held for five years. On his retiring from the office of Treasurer and Recorder, he resumed farming; but about the time of the breaking out of the rebellion, he engaged in the grocery business in Eldora, which he followed till 1879.

Mr. Smith was married to Mary Ann, daughter of Joshua Bland. Mrs. Smith is a native of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have had twelve children, only five of whom (four sons and one daughter) are living. Their children are as follows: William H., now a resident of Grundy county, was a member of the 9th Iowa Cavalry during the rebellion; Hannah J., now Mrs. W. W. Brooks, of Grundy county; Jacob K., in Dakota; Charles W., also in Dakota, and Ellis M. Their deceased children died in infancy.

Mr. Smith is known as an honest, upright citizen, and is a worthy representative of

the pioneer element of Hardin county. At the organization of the Old Settlers' Society of Hardin county, July 22, 1882, Mr. Smith was chosen President for one year.

Erastus Pardee, the successor of Samuel Smith as Treasurer and Recorder, is a native of New York. At an early day he emigrated to Michigan, and for a time he lived in Centerville, in that State. While a citizen of Centerville, he was the candidate of the Whigs for the office of Probate Judge, but was defeated. In 1855 he came to Hardin county, and located in Hardin City, where he engaged in the mercantile trade, being one of the two merchants in that town when it was a flourishing place, and one of the largest towns in Northwestern Iowa. In 1856 he removed his stock of goods to Eldora, and for a time was in partnership with his predecessor in the office of Treasurer and Recorder. This last mercantile venture was not a financial success. In 1857 he was elected to the office of Treasurer and Recorder, and re-elected in 1859, serving a period of four years. On the expiration of his term of office, he removed to Etna township, where he engaged in farming. He afterwards moved to Ackley, and for a time was in the grain business. He now resides in Kansas.

J. H. Cusack, of whom more is said elsewhere in this volume, was the successor of Mr. Pardee. He was popular in whatever position he was placed. He served one term.

J. D. Hunter succeeded Dr. Cusack as Treasurer and Recorder, but during his term the offices were separated, Mr. Hunter retaining the position of Treasurer.

J. D. Hunter is a native of Ohio. In 1859 he came to Eldora, and became editor and proprietor of the Hardin county *Sentinel*. In 1863 he was elected to the office of Treasurer and Recorder, discharging its duties one year, when he resigned for a position in the Government service in the Quartermaster's Department. On his return from the army he located at Iowa Falls, and, in company with J. M. Scott Croston, embarked in the grocery trade. He only remained in this connection a short time, when he sold out and went to Webster City, and purchased an interest in the Hamilton county *Freeman*. He is still one of the proprietors of that paper.

J. D. Gourlay was appointed by the Board of Supervisors to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. Hunter, and served until his successor was duly elected and qualified.

L. E. Campbell was elected to the office of Treasurer in 1865, and re-elected in 1867, and served two terms.

L. E. Campbell is a native of Oswego county, New York, where he was born August 3, 1837. His parents are Archibald A. and Fanny (Curtis) Campbell, the former being a native of Vermont, and the latter of Connecticut. The father died in April, 1854, and the mother now resides in Richland, Oswego county, New York, and is in her 81st year.

In 1854, L. E. came west, and made a trip through the States of Illinois and Wisconsin, returning in 1855 to New York, and attended school at the Belleville Academy, in Jefferson county New York; came west again July 14, 1857; arrived at Steamboat Rock, September 13, 1857; worked in mill nearly one year for S. F.

Lathrop, and assisted in building a grist mill; went into the mercantile trade in 1859, served as Township Clerk of Clay Township; was elected to the Board of Supervisors as the first member from the township, and served with the Board until his enlistment, August 11, 1862; and entered the service as 2d Lieutenant Company F, 32d Regiment of Iowa Volunteer Infantry; was promoted to Captain of Company, October, 1864; was discharged on Surgeon's certificate of disability August 10, 1865, at Montgomery, Ala.

Returned home and was married to Carrie E. Wright, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Fruster) Wright, August 27, 1865; was elected County Treasurer in the fall of 1865, and served four years, two terms, until January 1, 1870; moved to Chicago and went into the commission business, and remained until the Chicago fire, 1871; returned to Iowa, and since that time has been engaged in various businesses, buying grain, farming, etc.

E. M. Campbell is a native of New York, and was born in Otsego county, February 14, 1843. His parents were Archibald and Clara Curtiss Campbell. E. M. was educated in the Paducah Academy, New York. In the fall of 1865, came to Hardin county, and located in Eldora, serving four years as Deputy Treasurer. He was then Deputy Clerk of the Courts one year, at the expiration of which term he went to Iowa Falls, where he engaged in the banking and real estate business with L. F. Wisner for two years. He then spent two years in traveling in Wisconsin and Minnesota, introducing a patent well-auger. He then located at Steamboat Rock, and engaged in the mercantile and grain busi-

ness. In 1864 was married to Mary Wood, a native of Otsego county, New York. In 1876 he purchased a hotel building which he leased until 1880, when he took possession, and is now running the hotel known as the Western House. Mr. Campbell has led quite an active life. In politics he is a Republican.

Solon F. Benson, the successor of L. E. Campbell, was first elected County Treasurer in 1869, re-elected in 1871 and in 1873. He made a popular and an efficient officer. He is the son of John and Almeda (Green) Benson. He came with his parents to Hardin county in 1856. He is now engaged in the banking business in Union.

Elias J. Hauser succeeded Solon F. Benson, in 1875. He was re-elected in 1877, and served two terms. He is a son of T. N. Hauser, of the township of Union, and one of its earliest settlers, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere.

Mr. Hauser was born in Indiana, in 1845, and came to Hardin county, with his parents, in 1850. He was elected to the office of County Treasurer of Hardin county in 1875, which office he held four years. In March, 1880, he purchased one-half interest in the lumber business of John Hall. The present firm was formed in February, 1882. His wife was Miss Hattie Sargent, formerly a teacher in the public school in Eldora.

P. J. Cowan, County Treasurer of Hardin county, was born January 24, 1846, in Stephenson county, Illinois, and is a son of John E. and Maria S. (Judson) Cowan. His father was born in New Hampshire and his mother in Connecticut. His father, when only a child, was moved to New York, where he resided until he moved

West in 1843, when he located in Stephenson county, Illinois, where they still reside.

The subject of this sketch received only a common-school education in the schools of his native town, attending one term at the graded school at Freeport, Ill. He was, principally, brought up on a farm, and at 17 years of age he enlisted in Company F, 17th Illinois Cavalry, under Col. John L. Beveridge, and served two and one-half years, after which he was discharged. He then returned home, where he remained for one year. He then went to Kingston, Colwell county, Mo., where he was engaged in the Clerk's office for nine months. He then returned to Illinois, and in February, 1868, came to Hardin county, Iowa, locating at Iowa Falls, where he kept books for Pierce & Cowan one year and a half. He then engaged in the grain and agricultural business, and continued in the same up to September, 1869, when he was elected to the office of County Treasurer, which office he now holds, being elected to the second term. He was married October, 1869, to Miss Eliza M. Welty. She was the daughter of Daniel and Catherine (Slothwer) Welty. His family consists of two children—Perry C. and Lillian. In politics, he has always been a supporter of the Republican party.

COUNTY AUDITOR.

The office of County Auditor was created by the General Assembly at its session in the winter of 1867-8.

A. E. Arnold was the first Auditor of Hardin county. He was elected in the fall of 1868, and entered upon the discharge of his duties January 1, 1869. He was re-elected in 1871, and served two terms.

M. Frisbie was the successor of Mr. Arnold, and served one term.

Morris Frisbie is a native of Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1829, but removed, when an infant, to Canton, in Bradford county, Pa., where he remained till 1853. Mr. Frisbie learned the trade of jeweler with his father, and followed that business for ten years. He came to Iowa in 1853, and located at Cedar Falls. He came to Eldora in 1855. He was engaged in the jewelry business here for two years. In 1857 he removed to the town of Jackson, and engaged in farming. He engaged in farming and school-teaching till the fall of 1873, when he was elected County Auditor of Hardin county, and returned to the village, where he has since resided. Mrs. Frisbie was formerly Miss Arlette Griffin. She was born in Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Frisbie have six children, viz: Morris J., Fred. S., Mary A., Carrie R., Bertha R. and Sarah L. The parents of Mr. Frisbie came to Hardin county in 1864. His father died in the spring of 1874, and his mother in 1877.

D. B. Morse succeeded Mr. Frisbie, and served one term.

Stephen Whited was first elected in 1877, and re-elected in 1879 and 1881.

Stephen Whited, the present County Auditor, is a native of Michigan, having been born in Cass county, in that State, August 17, 1829. In 1855 he came to Iowa, and located in Wright county, where he remained about two years, and from whence he came to Hardin county, settling in Alden in February, 1857, and locating in that township. Much of his earlier life, after reaching manhood, Mr. Whited devoted to teaching, part of that time

alternating farming and teaching in summer and winter. He has taught many terms in Hardin county, and was principal of the Alden school when the graded system was adopted in that town. In 1877 he received the Republican nomination for County Auditor, to which position he was elected, and re-elected in 1879 and 1881. He is a thoroughly competent and popular officer, a cultured and intelligent man. When first elected County Auditor, he gave the books of the office a thorough examination, together with the receipts and vouchers on file, and in so doing discovered the defalcation of his predecessor. In so doing he received the thanks of the whole people of Hardin county.

Mrs. Whited was formerly Helen M. Pritchard, born in the State of New York, but reared in Michigan, to which State her parents removed when she was but a small child. Mr. and Mrs. Whited are the parents of five children—Alice, born in 1854; Willie, born in 1853; Harry L., Myra E. and Bertha. Their two oldest children are graduates of the Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa. Willie is a machinist, and resides in New York City.

SHERIFFS.

Thomas Bennett, an early settler of Pleasant township, was the first Sheriff of Hardin county. He was re-elected in 1855, but resigned in about one year.

Henry Fiddler, on the resignation of Mr. Bennett, in 1856, was elected to fill the vacancy, and was re-elected in 1857, and served until 1859.

Henry Fiddler a native of Pennsylvania, was born on the 23d day of November,

1823. His parents were Abraham and Susan (Keller) Fiddler:

In 1838 the family removed to Richland county, Ohio, where, in 1846, Henry Fiddler married Francis George, daughter of Jacob George, and with the George family, in 1853, came to Iowa, stopping for the winter in Muscatine county.

On the 1st day of March, 1854, Mr. Fiddler started with his family for Hardin county, and on the 11th inst. located on section 29, Hardin Township, which land had been entered by Jacob George. March 24th he started for Des Moines to pre-empt 120 acres of land on section 29. He only had one dollar in money, and this was just enough to pay the fee at the land office, he therefore subsisted on the charity of the pioneer settlers along his route. But on his return trip, he had three passengers who paid him one dollar and fifty cents each, and paid his expenses, and he therefore felt himself in good financial circumstances when he returned home. Mr. Fiddler then improved his land, and in 1855 resumed his trade—that of carpenter—and continued the same at Eldora, where he erected the third frame dwelling in that place. At the election of 1856 he was elected Sheriff of the county, and served in that capacity for four years. In 1859 he took the first prisoner, Eli Osbourn (who was convicted for stealing bacon), to Ft. Madison. The trip required one month, which was a sixth part of the length of the sentence.

In 1856 when J. F. Brown and Robt. Porter were arrested for an attempt on the life of Mr. Marryweather, Sheriff Fiddler took them to Des Moines, at which place was the nearest jail, and in August of the

same year he took another prisoner; Wm. P. Richardson, to the same place. He being arrested for stealing four hundred dollars at Hazel Green. Thus it can be seen that Mr. Fiddler is a conspicuous character in the pioneer history of Hardin county. He now resides on the 120 acres of land which caused his trip to Des Moines, and his home is supplied with all the necessaries of the best farm life.

Of the ten children, eight are now living; Jonathan, William, Jacob Y. and Mattie A., now Mrs. Jonas Simpson; Mary S., now Mrs. T. J. Belknap, Eldora E., Walter and Frances.

J. G. Yearick was elected to succeed Mr. Fiddler, and served eight years. He made a very good officer. After the expiration of his term, he left the county, and died in September, 1882.

Nelson Gibbs was the successor of Mr. Yearick. He was first elected in 1867, and was twice re-elected, serving three terms or six years.

Allen E. Webb was elected Sheriff in 1873, and served one term. He made an efficient and popular officer. Allen E. Webb was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, March 15, 1837. He removed with his parents to Michigan, and in 1852 to Bloomington, Illinois. On the 23d day of September, 1853, he arrived at Eldora, and for twenty years followed the Mason's trade. After serving his term in the Sheriff's office, he embarked in the agricultural implement and lumber trade at Eldora, and subsequently in the hardware trade. In 1880, in company with J. M. Christy, he opened a hardware store at Hubbard. In January, 1881, he formed a partnership with J. S. Hadley, and is at

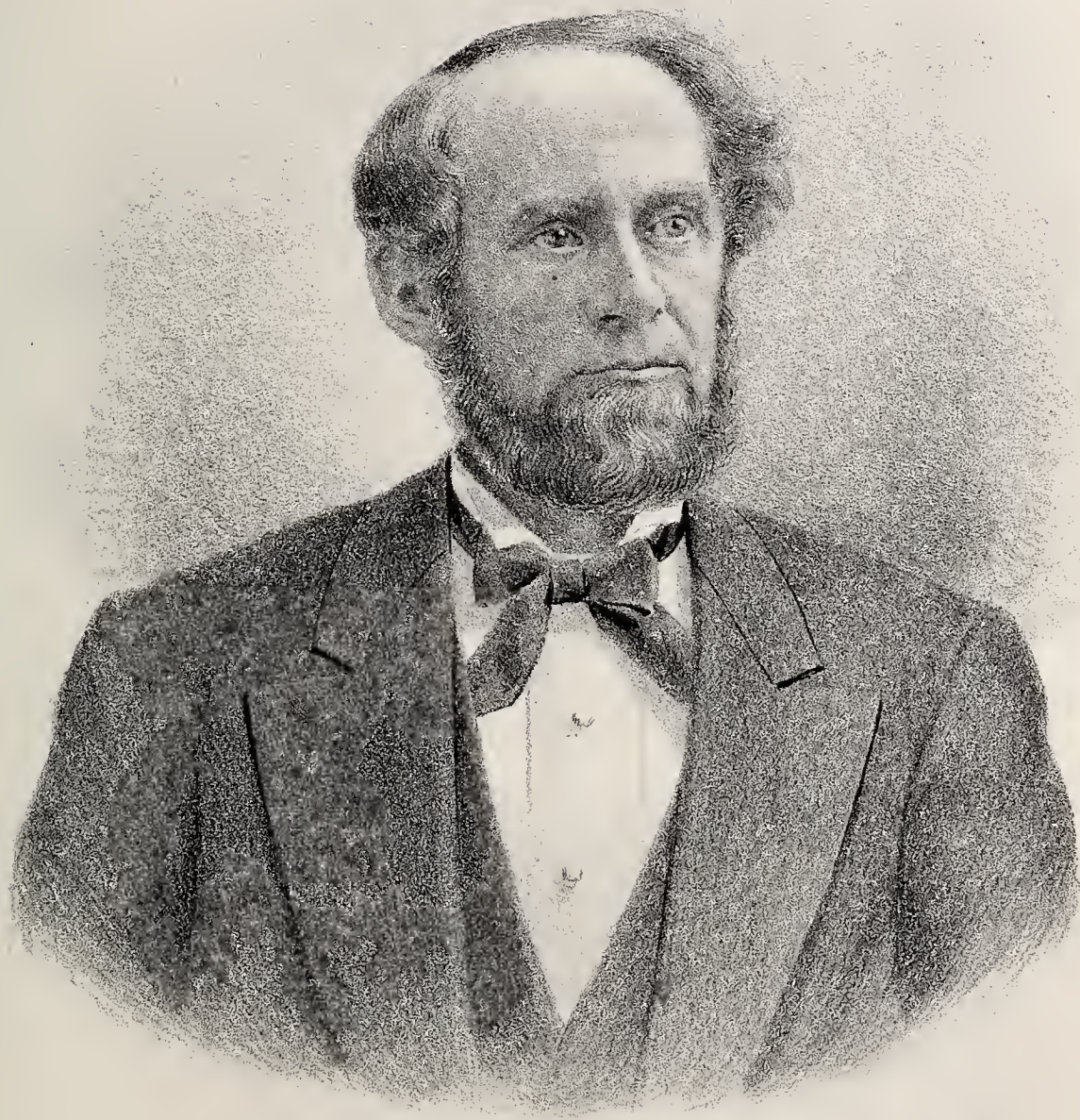
present a member of the firm of Hadley & Webb, hardware dealers, of Hubbard. In 1861 he enlisted in Company A. 12th Iowa Infantry, as a private; was elected Lieutenant by the Company on its organization, and was promoted Captain at the battle of Shiloh. He was wounded at the battle of Corinth, October, 1862, and was honorably discharged at Washington, D. C., May 22, 1863. In 1868 he was married to Miss H. E. Bailey, a native of Ohio, by whom he has had eight children, six of whom are now living. He was an excellent soldier, and an excellent civil officer.

J. M. Boyd was elected to succeed Mr. Webb. He was re-elected in 1877 and in 1879, and served until January, 1882.

W. V. Wilcox was elected in the fall of 1881, and is the present Sheriff.

William Vance Wilcox was born in Franklin county, Ohio, December, 1846. His father is Edmond Wilcox, born in the State of New York, but went to Ohio at an early age, and came to Iowa with his family in the spring of 1854, and located in Big Grove Township, Johnston county, where he bought a hotel known as the Half-Way House, which was the stage station between Iowa City and Cedar Rapids; and at the same time was engaged in farming and the stock business. He sold out in 1865, and removed to Iowa City. He now resides in Eldora.

Sheriff Wilcox came to Eldora in 1868. He served in the army during the rebellion, enlisting August, 1863, in the 8th Iowa Cavalry, and served till the close of the war. On coming here in 1868, he engaged as clerk for Mr. J. C. Moorman, with whom he continued one year. He



W. J. Moir.

then engaged in a general mercantile business, in the firm name of C. Wilcox & Sons; continued in the mercantile business and grain trade for several years. He then engaged in the insurance business, which he followed until he was elected Sheriff in the fall of 1879, and again in the fall of 1881. Mr. Wilcox is an active, energetic business man, and is not disheartened by reverses, of which he has not been altogether exempt. He also makes a popular and efficient Sheriff. His wife was Mrs. Frank Reed, formerly Miss Annie E. Parks.

They have four children, three daughters and an adopted son.

SURVEYORS.

John Shepherd was the first Surveyor of Hardin county. He served until 1856, when he resigned the office.

John Shepherd, the first Surveyor of Hardin county, is a Kentuckian by birth, first seeing the light of day in Breckenridge county, in that State, on the 25th day of November, 1802. His parents, John and Lucretia (Patterson) Shepherd, were both natives of Kentucky. Mr. Shepherd died when John was a small boy, and his mother married James Jones, and removed to Indiana, where she subsequently died. John left Kentucky in 1827, when he was twenty-five years of age, and went to Indiana, where he remained a short time, and then went to the lead mines in Wisconsin, near Galena, Illinois. In July, 1831, he married Tennessee Macomas, who was born in Lawrence county, Ohio, November 14, 1817. By this union there were nine children, five of whom are living—Benjamin, Lydia, Jane, Mary and Juliet. In

the fall of 1851 Mr. Shepherd brought his family to Hardin county, where he bought a claim on section 7, Union township, where he resided until 1875, when he removed to the town of Union, where he now resides. At the first election, in March, 1853, he was elected County Surveyor, and re-elected at the expiration of his term, serving two terms. The first cabin erected by Mr. Shepherd was of logs, with greased paper for window-lights, and was fourteen feet square. Here lived his family of seven, and often did they entertain travelers who desired a night's lodging, making beds upon the floor for as many as could not be accommodated upon the bedsteads. His was truly a pioneer life, and honors heaped upon him and those who toiled with him in the early days are worthily bestowed. In politics Mr. Shepherd was originally an old line Whig, but on the formation of the Republican party he cast his lot with it, and has since affiliated with it. Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd are both members of the Christian Church, and live honorable and consistent Christian lives. They have lived to celebrate their golden wedding, and see the rich fruits of their labor spread out all around them.

George P. Griffith was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Shepherd, and served one year. Mr. Griffith was an early settler of Hardin township, and taught the first school in that township. He subsequently moved to Cerro Gordo county, and was elected County Superintendent of that county. Returning to Hardin county he located at Iowa Falls, where he engaged in the hardware trade. He died some years ago.

J. Allen Spencer, born in Madison county, Vermont, Jan. 13, 1834, son of Nathaniel and Esther (Brown) Spencer. Here he received a liberal education, having attended an Academy in his native town.

In 1853 he came West, spending the winter in Bureau and DeKalb counties, Illinois. During the summer of 1854 he made a trip through the West, and spent that winter in Vermont. In the spring of 1855 he came to Fort Dodge, remaining there until he came to Alden in the spring of 1857, having previously located a farm on section 30, which he began to improve. He afterward ran the "Spencer" House at the village. Mr. Spencer in addition to the office of County Surveyor has also been Assessor of the township a number of times. He has taken an active part in the advancement of the village of Alden, and took an active part in locating the first mail route through that place. He was married in November, 1861, to Fidelia Rogers, daughter of Jesse Rogers, of this place. They have eight children living: Frederick LeRoy, Nathaniel, Esther, Fanny E., Bertha Fidelia, Joseph Allen, Dora Agnes and Walter.

Joseph L. Barnum succeeded Mr. Spencer, and served one year.

George P. Griffith was then elected for the second time, and served one term.

Eleazer Andrews was elected in 1863, and was re-elected in 1865, and served two terms.

Judd Bradley was the successor of Mr. Andrews, and served one term.

J. S. Schreiber was elected in 1869, but resigned after one year's service.

C. W. Scott was elected to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. Schreiber; was re-elected in 1871, and served until 1873.

L. S. McCoy was then elected, and served one term.

G. M. Hunt succeeded Mr. McCoy in 1875, and served one term.

E. P. Stubbs was the successor of Mr. Hunt. He was first elected in 1877, and re-elected in 1879 without opposition, and served two terms.

W. A. P. Eberhart was elected as the successor of Mr. Stubbs, and is the present incumbent of the office.

Rev. W. A. P. Eberhart was born in Beaver, Beaver county, Pa., April 17, 1819. He is the grandson of John and Catherine (Mercer) Eberhart, who were, respectively, son of the Duke of Wertemberg, and daughter of the Duke of Hesse Castle. His parents were John and Sarah (Power) Eberhart, his mother being a daughter of Gen. Samuel Power, of Beaver county, Pa., who was a member of the State Senate of Pennsylvania, for seventeen successive terms. There was a family of five children. The subject of this memoir, who in early life was educated in the schools of Beaver county, when twelve years of age, was apprenticed to a tailor, where he served for over four years, buying his last year for \$50. When seventeen years old, he attended the academy in Beaver, where he fitted himself for civil engineering, remaining about eighteen months. He was then employed on the P. P. & E. R. R., where he took his initiatory step. This was the first or experimental survey of the road, this being in 1838-39. In 1840-41, he figured on the Erie extension canal.

In 1841-42, he taught school in Phillipsburg. On April 11, 1843, he was married in Steubenville, Ohio, to Miss Mary Brownlee, a daughter of Jas. Brownlee, of Ohio. She was born in Wellsburg, Va., January 11, 1823. By this union there was one child. In the fall of 1843, went to Mercer county, Pa., where he embarked in the mercantile business with his brother. In 1847 he received an appointment under Edward Miller, assistant chief engineer of the Pa. Cent. R. R. of the Western Division, extending from Altoona to Pittsburgh, Mr. Eberhart helping to lay out the great "Horseshoe Bend." In the fall of 1848 he was elected City Surveyor and Engineer of Alleghany City, Pa., which position he held for five and a half years. In 1853 he was appointed assistant engineer on the Northern Central Pennsylvania Railroad, the work being suspended in the spring of 1854. Afterward he was a contractor on the C. & M. R. R., where he was successful, making \$10,000, which he soon after lost in another undertaking. In the spring he was called back to the N. C. R. R. to take charge of that division, remaining there until the following fall, when he was employed on the P. & E. R. R., when he completed a division of the same. In 1859 he became a member of the Erie conference, and while on his first circuit, buried his wife. January 3, 1860, he again married Harriet Mason. By this union there were six children, viz: Albert G., Wm. M., Frederick W., Justin A. and Henry P. In 1861-62 he was chaplain of the 1st Pennsylvania Artillery Reserve Corps. In 1871 he came to Butler county, Iowa. In 1873 he came to Union, where he has since remained. In

1881 he was elected to the office of County Surveyor. Mrs. Eberhart died November 10, 1881.

CORONERS.

James W. Miller was the first Coroner of Hardin county, and served until the fall of 1854.

Joshua Ball succeeded Mr. Miller, and served until 1857.

Richard Lynn was elected in 1857, and served one term, or two years.

O. B. Arnold was the successor of Mr. Lynn, and served one term.

Alpheus Rowley came next, and served one term.

George Pattee succeeded Mr. Rowley, and served one term.

S. B. Cunningham was the next incumbent of the office, and served one term.

S. P. Smith was elected in 1867, and had the honor of a re-election in 1869, but resigned before the completion of his second term.

Luther Nott was elected in 1870 to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. Smith.

A. B. Harris succeeded Mr. Nott, and served one term.

M. J. Upright was the successor of Mr. Harris, and discharged the duties of the office in such a satisfactory manner that he was re-elected in 1875. Like Mr. Smith, he failed to serve out his second term.

H. E. Hollinger was elected to fill out Mr. Upright's second term.

Mr. J. Upright was again nominated in 1877, and, being an upright man, he was again elected, and served until 1879.

F. J. Kallmerten succeeded Mr. Upright in 1879, and was elected his own successor in 1881, and still serves in the office.

COUNTY PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

When Hardin county was organized there was not a member of the legal fraternity living within her border, so the citizens were compelled to go outside of that profession for a Prosecuting Attorney.

Winthrop B. Dyer, a physician, who had lately settled in Jackson township,—a man of a great deal of natural and acquired

ability—was placed in nomination at the spring election of 1854, and duly elected.

J. D. Thompson came to the county in 1854, and in the fall was elected to the office and duly qualified. He served two years.

Henry L. Huff was Mr. Thompson's successor, and served until the office was abolished by law.

CHAPTER XII.

COUNTY SEAT CONTESTS.

One of the most exciting events in the history of the various counties, not only in this State, but throughout the Nation, is that for the retention or possession of the county seat. Next to having the State capital, the possession of the county seat is considered the great desideratum. There is something peculiarly fascinating about legislative halls and courts of justice, and that town which secures one or the other is considered doubly fortunate, and thrice fortunate if it secures both. The shire town of a county is considered the hub of the county, the center of the system, around which all other towns in the county must necessarily revolve. It is not only the seat of justice, but it must necessarily be a great trading mart, and the boarding-house keeper's paradise. These being consid-

ered the facts in the case, it is not to be wondered that Hardin county should have the same trouble with reference to its county seat as other counties.

Eldora was selected as the county seat in 1853 by commissioners appointed for that purpose. At that time there was not a house on the present town plat. Settlements had been made along the river from Union to Iowa Falls, and Eldora was centrally located between the settlements. While other parts of the county had to submit to the inevitable, it must not be thought they surrendered any of their rights by acquiescing in the choice of the commissioners. They would only bide their time, and at a convenient season they would submit to the arbitration of the people the question as to their rights in the

case, and ask the good people to vote for a change.

Steamboat Rock was the first town in the county to submit its claims to the people as the popular place for the county seat. Its advocates worked cheerfully and willingly to the end that it might secure a majority of the popular vote. But their efforts were without avail. At the election held in April, 1856, the question was submitted, resulting in a vote of 452 for Eldora and 100 for Steamboat Rock. Thus ended the claims of Steamboat Rock.

In February, 1857, a petition was circulated, and 514 signatures secured, requesting the County Judge to order an election for the removal of the county seat to Berlin. The prayer of the petition was granted, and at the April election a vote was taken, resulting in favor of Eldora.

Point Pleasant was the next aspirant for the county seat, and this contest was the most exciting one probably, and required a longer time for its settlement than that of any contest in any other county in the State.

A thorough canvass of the county was made, prior to the election, by both the friends of Point Pleasant and Eldora. Every township and every school district was visited, and arrangements made to call out a full vote. The election was held, and on the first Monday in April, 1858, a canvass of the vote was made by the board of canvassers, consisting of John W. Jones, County Judge, and Ellis Parker and Joseph Edgington, Justices of the Peace. The Board announced the result to be 540 for Point Pleasant and 521 for Eldora, thus giving the former a majority of nineteen.

In the same month, and before any removal, application was made to the District Court, after ten days' notice, by and upon the relation of John Alderson, for a writ of alternative mandamus to compel the board of canvassers to re-canvass the votes cast at the election for the re-location of the county seat, and reject a certain alleged mutilated and spurious return, which had been allowed by them, and canvassed as the return and poll-book from Pleasant Township. Isaac S. Moore and others, representing Pleasant Township, were in court at the time of the application, and by their attorney made oral objection to the issuance of the writ. The Court awarded the alternative writ of mandamus, which was served on the board of canvassers.

Upon the service of the alternative writ, the Board convened and obeyed the same by making a re-canvass of the votes, rejecting the alleged spurious poll book from Pleasant Township, declaring the results to be, that Eldora had 520 votes and Point Pleasant 440, and that Eldora was the county seat, and made their return to the writ that they had obeyed the same.

The counsel for Moore and others, resisted the discharge of the defendants in the writ, but the Court adjudged the return sufficient, and discharged the Board of Canvassers. One or two days after the discharge of the Board of Canvassers, Isaac S. Moore made his affidavit of the facts, as he claimed them, in relation to the election and returns from Pleasant Township, and asked that the affidavit be taken as an answer to the alternative writ, and that the former return by the Board of Canvassers be set aside, and the proceed-

ings under it declared null. By some oversight this affidavit was not marked filed, nor was any entry made upon the record in relation to it. The Court refused the prayer of the affidavit, and afterwards made a memorandum of it upon the Judge's docket.

A day or two after the affidavit was filed, and at the same term of court, John VanHouton, for himself and others, presented to the Court an application, setting up the election, etc., for an alternative writ of mandamus against the County Judge, to require him to remove the county offices, books, papers, etc., to Point Pleasant. By advice of his Attorney, James M. Wood, to this writ the County Judge returned that, pursuant to a mandate of the Court in an alternative writ of mandamus, a re-canvass had been made, and Eldora was declared to be, and was, the county seat, and hence he should not be required to remove the books and papers, as the law was plain and positive that the county offices should be kept at the county seat. To this answer of the County Judge, the plaintiff's attorney, H. C. Henderson, took exceptions, the exceptions being overruled by the District Court, and judgment was rendered for the defendant—the County Judge. From this judgment VanHouton appealed to the Supreme Court, and the decision of the District Court was reversed.

At the May term, 1859, of the District Court of Hardin county, Isaac Moore procured an entry to be made upon the records of the Court, of the filing of his affidavit in relation to the election and returns of Pleasant, of its refusals by the county, and that he, by his counsel,

excepted. He thereupon appealed to the Supreme Court. On its presentation before the latter body, the appeal was dismissed.

Prior to this appeal of Mr. Moore, and at the June term, 1858, John Van Houton applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of *certiorari* to the District Court of Hardin county, for the purpose of bringing up and setting aside the first proceedings upon mandamus, under which the re-canvass was had. The writ of *certiorari* was issued, duly served, and return made thereto; and at the December term, 1858 of the Supreme Court, the writ was quashed.

Upon the remanding of the cause appealed by VanHouton to the Supreme Court, in which he took exceptions to the answer of J. W. Jones, County Judge, why he should not remove the offices of the various county officials to Point Pleasant; Ellis Parker, the successor of Judge Jones, was made defendant, and he set up as his return the proceeding under the first alternative writ of mandamus, and the re-canvass made pursuant to it, as a course why he should not remove the county seat to Point Pleasant. The District Court, Judge Porter presiding, held the answer sufficient. From this decision VanHouton again appealed to the Supreme Court, and the judgment of the District Court was affirmed, the Supreme Court holding that the judgment of the District Court upon the first mandamus proceeding was binding, and could not be impeached collaterally.

When this decision of the Supreme Court was made known, a suit in equity was brought in the District Court of Har-

din county, in April, 1863, by Isaac S Moore and Thomas J. Sheldon, against John Alderson, John W. Jones, Ellis Parker and Joseph Edgington, setting forth the previous proceedings, and charging that the judgment in the first mandamus proceeding by which the vote was re-canvassed, was obtained by collusion and fraud of the parties thereto, and asking to have the same set aside; that Point Pleasant be declared the county seat, and the county offices, books and papers be removed thereto.

When the case was called in the District Court, Hardin county, the plaintiffs, Moore and Sheldon, asked that a change of venue be granted. The venue was changed to Grundy county. The plaintiffs afterwards filed an amended petition against the same defendants, Alderson, Jones, Parker and Edgington, and the Board of Supervisors of Hardin county, setting forth substantially the same facts. A motion for a change of venue was made by the defendants first named, on an account of the prejudice of the judge, which was overruled. The Board of Supervisors refused to become a party to the defense, and default was entered against them. After hearing the case, the District Court adjudged Point Pleasant to be the county seat, and ordered the removal of the offices thereto. From this decision Messrs. Alderson, Jones, Parker and Edgington appealed to the Supreme Court.

This cause was heard at the July term of the Supreme Court, Judge Cole reading the decision. The decision of the judge is here given in full as found upon pages 361, 362, 363 and 364 of the 25th Iowa Reports:

"We do not stop to notice the numerous points made by the appellants [Alderson, Jones, Parker and Edgington] for the reason that, upon the merits of the case, as presented, we must reverse this judgment. The object of this action is to set aside as fraudulent, the judgment of the District Court rendered in the Alderson case, the first mandamus proceedings, by virtue of which the re-canvass, declaring Eldora the county seat, was made. But for that judgment the plaintiffs [Moore and Sheldon] might, for aught that appears, have had a complete remedy by their mandamus against the County Judge to remove the offices, etc. The gist of this action is to procure a judicial declaration that the judgment is void. It was held by this Court in 'The State *ex rel* Van-Houton *v.* the County Judge of Hardin county, 13 Iowa, 139,' that the judgment was not void on its face and proceedings, and the Court say, per Baldwin, Chief Justice, 'that, without determining whether the Court erred in issuing the writ of mandamus in the Alderson case, that is, whether there was such a state of facts shown as to justify the interposition of the Court, or, whether the relator and the canvassers concluded together for the purpose of disfranchising the voters of a portion of the county, or whether the return to the writ was made in bad faith by said board or otherwise, it is sufficient to say that the Court had the power to compel the board to re-canvass, and its order to this effect is not a nullity. It cannot, therefore, be claimed that the issuance of the writ in the Alderson case, the return of the canvassers, and the judgment of the Court thereon is void. It is a matter over which

the Court could take jurisdiction. It is the judgment of a court of general jurisdiction, and as long as such judgment stands unreversed it is binding, and cannot be attacked in a collateral proceeding.'

"The judgment and proceedings in the Alderson case were all before the Court in the case quoted from, and were in that case claimed by the counsel to be void; and the judgment therein may well be held to be a judicial determination that the proceedings and judgment themselves do not authorize the conclusion that they are void for fraud, want of jurisdiction, or other thing. This action was therefore brought to set the same aside for fraud *aliunde*, but the proof fails to show the fraud. Indeed, upon the subject of fraud there is not a word of proof, unless it be the bare fact that all the parties lived in Eldora, and a part of them owned property there. These facts might show a motive to fraud, but they do not show fraud—certainly not sufficient to set aside the solemn judgment of a court of general jurisdiction. Fraud is alleged in the petition; it is denied specifically and fully in the answer; the answer is verified by two of the defendants; the burden of its proof was upon plaintiffs, and in the proof thereof they have failed. That is the end of their case.

"It is true the counsel for plaintiffs has argued with unusual acumen and ability, that from the proceedings themselves it is apparent there was a fraudulent combination and purpose. But this proposition was decided against in the case quoted from, *supra*, and the learned District Judge who tried this cause does not find that fraud has been proved, or even approximated; but he finds 'that the second

canvass and rejection of the vote and return from Pleasant Township, was without legal authority, and that the certificate issued on such re-canvass or second canvass, was improper and wrong, and must be set aside and declared null and void.' The District Court which adjudicated the case, decided that it had legal authority 'to and did make the order or judgment;' this Court has, at least once, decided that the District Court has legal authority to make the order, and because it had legal authority to so order and adjudge, this action was brought to set it aside. It is hardly competent, therefore, for the District Court to hold otherwise.

"The proof shows that the judges and clerks of the election of Pleasant Township were residents, and some of them property holders there, and therefore interested in the returns made by them; it also shows that after the poll-book was sealed up and delivered to one of the judges of election, to be carried to the County Judge's office, and on the day after the election, it was broken open and certain alterations made—one or more leaves cut out, and one, at least, inserted; but the proof fails to show that such alterations changed the result. If we were to indulge in the same latitude of presumption of fraud, from the bare proof of motive and opportunity for it, as urged by counsel in argument, there might not be much difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that the rejected poll-book was so altered as to change the result, if not justify its rejection entirely. But this we will not do.

"Without saying that we might not come to the same conclusion, aside from the question of previous adjudication, as



J. R. Irwin

did the learned Judge who tried the cause in the District Court, we hold that the plaintiffs have failed to prove that there was fraud in obtaining the judgment which they assail; and for this reason the judgment of the District Court is reversed,

and the petition dismissed absolutely." Thus ended the long contest—a contest lasting from April 9, 1858, to July 23, 1868. Eldora was decided the county seat, and as such remains to this day.

CHAPTER XIII.

REMINISCENCES OF THE PIONEERS.

In this chapter we give the personal experiences and recollections of some of the pioneers of Hardin county. These articles are written or related by the pioneers, and, when written, the compiler has in no case attempted to change the style of the writer, it being the design to show the peculiarity of the writer as well as to record the facts narrated. The expressions of an individual in writing show his character and peculiarities as much as his features painted upon canvass, or printed from steel or stone. These reminiscences are interesting and worthy of perusal.

By Samuel Smith.

In company with father and mother, I left Keokuk county with my family on the 6th day of May, 1850. We had one span of horses and a wagon, three yoke of cattle. We landed in Hardin county on the

10th of May, and stopped on a claim owned by my brother, in what is now Union township. We put in a few acres of corn on land that had been broken the year before. I then located a claim about three miles south of the present town of Eldora; broke a little land and put it in sod-corn, at the same time camping in my wagon. In the fall of 1850 I built a double log cabin on my claim; split clap-boards and covered it. I split and hewed out slabs and made floors.

That fall, in company with my father, I went to Dubuque for the purpose of buying some land and getting provisions for winter. On coming back we aimed to cross the prairie from Cedar river to Iowa river. The second day, it being cloudy and drizzling rain, we got lost, and were three days without provisions for ourselves or feed for our team, and were two days

more in getting home after we got across the Iowa river.

That winter we lived on our claim, our nearest neighbor being Jacob Miller, six miles distant. During the fall and winter I occupied myself fishing; killed some deer and wild turkeys, and made rails to fence my farm. I had brought some hogs and sheep with me. The hogs got fat on acorns, and made our meat. My wife brought her wheels, and in the spring I sheared my sheep, had the wool carded, and my wife spun it into yarn. I then went to the timber, found a nice walnut tree that had been down some time, chopped it off, split it in slabs, hewed it, dressed it up and made a loom. My wife then wove the yarn into cloth, and made clothing for ourselves and five children. I don't know but what the loom I made is in use yet.

The summer of 1851 was known as the "wet summer." Some time in the month of April of that year, Jonathan Conger and his son-in-law, Dr. Robert Parker, moved from Illinois, and moved into the house with us until he could build. On the 10th of May we had a warm, heavy rain. The Iowa river rose out of its banks, and was not fordable again until some time in August.

Some time in May a man by the name of Jacob Rice moved from Illinois to Iowa. He came to the South Fork, at what is now Gifford. His brother, a young man, came with him. The river was very full; in fact, it was all over the bottom, nearly a mile wide, and no one lived anywhere near. His brother stripped off all but his shirt and pants, and swam over. He came to my house without hat or boots. I met him that morning in the path, and was

surprised to know where he had sprung from. He wanted help to get across the river. Mr. Conger and myself were all that lived on this side of the river. We had dug out what we called a canoe, for the purpose of crossing the river. Parker and I got the canoe, went down the main river to the South Fork; went up the South Fork to where Rice was, and boated his goods all over in that little boat, and swam his team across by the canoe. We hauled him to my house, where he stayed for some time.

For six weeks during the months of June and July, about all we had in the way of bread, was obtained by taking our little canoe down the river to the settlement on the other side; get a little corn and then turn our canoe up the river; get our corn home, place it in a hopper dug out in a log and pound it; then get the finest of it, bake a hoe-cake and make hominy of the balance. Rice was a great hunter, and deer were quite plenty. He would kill a deer every once in a while, and we would do as the Indians did—dry the hams by slicing them up and drying them over the fire, and have meat and bread, both of them.

Some time in July we got another boat and Rice and I concluded we would try and find a mill where we could get our corn ground. We heard there was a little mill at Cedar Falls in what is now Black Hawk county. We swam my team by the canoe a quarter of a mile to get across the river, then got our canoes side by side in the river and run the wagon on them. They were just wide enough to let the wagon straddle them and hold them together. In that way we boated the

wagon across the river. We then struck out across the prairie forty miles without any road or any thing to go by, except the land had been lately surveyed, and we could tell by the section corners what town and range we were in. We found the mill, but could get no grinding done. The high water had washed out a portion of the dam. So the next day we procured a lot of stakes and started back and staked out a road that was afterward traveled a number of years.

Some time after that we went to the mill again, and found there had been several wagons that followed our stakes, and found some half dozen or more from the lower settlement, and some from Marshall county were there; but the mill was not yet running; but they said that if we would all go to work and help put in the dam, they would board us and grind our grist when it was fixed. So we went to work, camped out without any tents on the bank of the river, and worked, I think, some six days to get the water stopped so they could grind, and all they charged us for our work was to toll our grain.

Another little incident I will relate. Near the river, about two miles above Eldora, there were quite a number of holes that had been dug some eight feet deep, and covered over with poles or logs. Sometime during the gold excitement, I one day took my gun and concluded I would go and clean out one of the holes, and see what I could find. So I found one that looked rather favorable and laid my gun down near by and went down in the hole to see what I could find. I had not been down there very long before I heard

something up above me say "Quit, quit." I looked up and there was an old turkey gobbler looking down at me and saying "Quit." So I took him at his word, quit, crawled out, but before I could get my gun his turkeyship had fled. That ended my prospecting for gold.

Returning to the summer of 1850: I had been back to Keokuk county, in this State, and on my return I found my folks and all in the neighborhood had packed up, and were ready to leave and build a fort some place for fear of the Indians. The Indians were then camped at what was called Indiantown, some thirty miles below on the Iowa river. Some five, or six hundred Indians had then put in, in small patches, quite an amount of corn and garden truck, and some of the whites there had got mad at them and reported to the Government agents that the Indians had been stealing and doing some mischief, and wanted them removed; so they were ordered by the agents to leave against a certain time or they would remove them. So it was reported that the Indians said that they wouldn't go, and if the troops attempted to move them they would scatter out and murder all the settlers; and word actually came that they had killed Kidwiler's family, and that they had killed and roasted his oxen. So nothing would do but we must go to some place of safety. We hitched up and left; went down to uncle Jimmy Miller's, in Marshall county. He had quite a house, and what was called double corn-cribs. We all camped there for the night. That night we had plenty of music. The dogs barked, the children cried, the mosquitoes sung, so the Indians would have been

frightened had they been around. But there were no Indians came. The next morning I got a horse, went down to Indiantown to see what the Indians were doing. I found them there apparently enjoying themselves at their favorite games. I asked them if they were going to leave. They would say "No leave;" but I could see that some of the leaders were packing up and going away, and that there was no possibility of their doing any mischief. So I returned back, and on my way back the next day I met Mr. Kidwiler going down to Iowa City after provisions, with all his oxen hitched to his wagon. He had not heard anything of the scare, and laughed about it and went on. His family were left all alone. I got back, hitched up, and went back home, satisfied that we would rather be at home and run the risk of the Indians than camp there any longer. So ended the Indian scare.

INDIAN SCARE.

By Eli C. Mossman.

One of the most exciting as well as amusing events occurring in the early settlement of the county was the great Indian scare on Tipton creek, in Pleasant township, in the summer of 1854. It appears that the Musquakus, a tribe of Indians, then as now inhabiting this State in the vicinity of Tama City, had been up in the vicinity of Clear Lake on a hunting trip, and while there had, in a difficulty with a party of Sioux Indians, killed one of their number, and at once beat a retreat toward their homes, closely pressed by enemies, who were intent on avenging the death of their comrade; but, although

they followed nearly down to where Marshalltown now stands, they were unsuccessful in their chase coming, and returning they traveled in small squads, and their appearance caused a great deal of uneasiness among the sparsely settled districts through which they passed, and all sorts of rumors were given credence by the more nervous inhabitants. There was a family living at what was called Burr Oak Grove, in Ellis township, by the name of Snyder, and near them another family by the name of Allen, the husband, at the time of this occurrence, being away after provisions for the family. One day during this period Mrs. Allen, while out in the garden picking beans for dinner, heard shooting in the direction of the Snyders, and at once coming to the conclusion that the Indians had attacked them, she dropped her pan, and hurriedly gathering her family together, consisting of five children and a hired girl, she grabbed up the youngest, a heavy year-old boy, and commenced a break-neck march for the lower settlement on Tipton creek, where, ten miles away, Mr. Eli Mossman lived. On the way they passed by the cabin of a Mr. Keith and gathered his family into the stampede. It so happened that Mr. Keith was down at Mossman's that day, and he and Mr. M. were out in the field together. As the Allens and his own family hove in sight out on the prairie, Mr. Keith happened to look up and see them, and was at once struck with the impression that it was Indians, and exclaiming that his family were killed, he started on a wild race for the house, Mr. Mossman following as fast as he could, and trying to get him to stop until they

could further investigate the matter; but his panic was complete, and passing the house he rushed by Mrs. Mossman, who was down on the creek washing, telling her the dreadful news, and, as was natural, throwing her into a state of great excitement. From here he passed on to the cabin of an old Quaker, and arousing him from a quiet snooze he quickly secured his rifle, and together they dashed over a short distance to a barn where were four or five men playing cards. The story was soon told, and by this time was that Massman and his family were, if not already killed, in great danger. Among the men at the barn was a young man named Oliver Phillips, who, catching the infection, jumped upon his horse, which was grazing near by, and then commenced one of the most reckless rides on record. Lashing his beast with his old hat, he shouted out the friendly notes of warning to all the settlers on Tipton creek, not stopping till they and the residents on the South Fork were apprised of their danger. The excitement was intense, and by night nearly all the able bodied men of the settlement were gathered together, armed and ready to protect their homes and families from the foe. The women were congregated at Mossman's for the night, while the men took up their position at the house of a Mr. Biggs, a rough Kentucky specimen of a backwoodsman, who had assumed the leadership of the warriors, having donned a fantastic looking cap made of common bed-ticking for the occasion. This house, ever after that memorable night, went by the name of Fort Biggs; but the longer they waited the longer it was until the enemy appeared, and it began to dawn

upon the minds of some that the whole thing might prove a gigantic hoax.

We will now go back and see what became of the Mossmans. After Keith had disappeared, Mr. Mossman, who, by this time, had gotten a little nervous aroused himself and hastened down to where his wife was, who was nearly frantic with anxiety and fear, to try and quiet her, which he soon succeeded in doing, and, after taking up a position, awaited developments. The party seen on the prairie had separated, part coming directly toward his place and part toward Dr. Kisings, which looked a little suspicious. The party coming his way, however, proved to be Mrs. Allen and family, who, being questioned, reported firing in the direction of Snyder's, and, although she had seen no Indians, was sure it was them doing the shooting. It eventually turned out that the shooting was merely the Snyders firing off their guns and pistols preparatory to a clean-up for a hunt the next day, and many was the jest and sally and laugh that went around as the actions of different individuals were reviewed in the light of subsequent developments. Mr. Mossman's brother, George, was at the time living with him, and happened at the time to be afflicted with very sore feet, and was thrown into quite an excitement as he cogitated on the probabilities of the result if it came to a forced and no doubt speedy retreat; and it was undoubtedly a more serious matter then than it was later; he, however, armed himself with an old pistol (which, by the way, would not stand cocked) and a butcher-knife, and boldly waited for the attack.

By Isaac Lesh.

We landed in Iowa, at Dubuque, from Indiana, about the first of May, 1853; traveled across the country before there was any railroad thought of in Iowa, in a two-horse wagon, on bad roads, through deep streams, with various little mishaps, till we got to Cedar river, at Cedar Falls, where the ferry-boat was sunk. I had my choice, to remain a week, till it could be raised, or cross in a canoe, leaving my wife and team on the east side, and take it afoot and explore the country on the Iowa river. Not being willing to be idle I chose the latter course. I came out and selected a place, went back, got safely over the Cedar river, and came out a few miles, as far as it was settled; stayed all night; started next morning. It soon began to rain and snow, about half and half, with a western wind. This we had to stand all day, expecting every little while to mire down, so wet was the ground; but toward evening we got to where I remembered some places, not many miles east of the Iowa river, when it became dark. Here I got out of the wagon and walked ahead of the team, my wife driving, to be able to keep the road and look for bad roads; but, fortunately for us, we did not mire down, as we must have perished that wet, snowy night if we had, without fire, and we could not have had any; but way in the night, when Buckners were all in bed, we got there, nearly frozen, and too tired and cold to think about supper. Next day we crossed the Iowa river at Zenia. The river being full, we had to take our goods out of the wagon and ferry them over in canoes, and then swim the horses by the side of a canoe, and last of all ferried the wagon on two

canoes. Then we came on up, miring down every now and then, to old Jacob Smith's, where Scotty Smith now lives, just north of Eldora. The next day we came on up to what is now known as the Dickenson farm, a mile or so below Steamboat Rock, where Samuel L. Higanbotham then lived. Here in the bottom, by then, the 7th or 8th of May, the grass had started a little. I tied the horses' heads down to a foot, and putting a bel on one turned them loose to browse, and went up to my claim, about where the Iowa Central railroad depot now stands at Steamboat Rock. I stayed but a little while, but when I came back my horses were not to be seen or heard where I left them. Tracking them up they had started straight for Indiana, and crossed the river, which was then deep, with their heads tied down. I never knew how they kept their heads out of water, but they were standing in the water holding up one foot against the east bank, because they could not get out, it being too steep. A silver dollar brought them back.

Soon we put up a little cabin, a little below the old fair ground, near the river, and a little more than a stone's throw from where we now live; planted corn, potatoes, etc. Everything grew wonderfully. One night some unusually large work cattle, belonging to Henry Kearnes, an old settler, came there, and were devouring our little crop at a terrible rate, so in my wrath I got a sheet and put it around me and took after the cattle. I was gaining ground rapidly. They done their best, but one old ox saw it was no use, so he changed his tactics and took after me. You should have seen the whole scene to

realize it as I did. He thought it was life or death and so did I, but thanks to good fortune I am here yet.

Our children may be interested to know that we came early enough to see some of the larger game and wild animals.

One day while I was plowing, in plain view, just below Steamboat Rock, in sight of where we live now, there came tearing down the steep bluff, an elk, as if pursued by hounds or wolves, and plunged into the river, staying long enough to cool off. It came out into the bottom, not far from where I was plowing, and stood there till I made some noise, so tame was it. It stopped once or twice before it was out of sight. Now the iron horse runs on the same track.

There were also bear-tracks within a few rods of the house, and wild-cats and catamounts would gobble up rabbits close enough to our cabin so that we could hear the dull thrashing on the ground as they caught them; then the squeak of the rabbit.

Two of the old settlers, Samuel Jackson and Samuel Higanbotham, just below us, near the upper coal banks, caught two cubs up a tree. One they shot, the other they climbed up and got. But while this was going on, the mother bear came up, ready to devour them; but firing their guns at her, they broke a shoulder, and the two dogs they had, secured them, but she killed both dogs.

James Buckner also killed a buffalo with a knife, it having got down in a snow drift.

NOW AND THEN.

Gov. Eastman, in 1869, wrote an article to his old home paper at Pittsfield, N. H.,

in which he drew a fine comparison between Iowa Territory in 1844, and the State of Iowa at the time in which he wrote. Of course the comparison is now still greater, but the article, even as written, is worthy of preservation. The reader, if he desires, can draw his own comparisons between Iowa of 1869 and Iowa of 1882. The following is Gov. Eastman's letter :

ELDORA, IOWA, Oct. 17, 1869.

Dear "Times": Twenty-five years ago this day, I left Pittsfield *in the daytime*, on Holt Drak's stage, to artifice my own fortune in the then far-off West. Westward and westward I rode (but not all the time in that stage) for one full month, till the 19th of October, 1844. I crossed the Father of Waters into the then Territory of Iowa, and the same day I became an affiliated Hawkeye.

What stupendous changes have been wrought in these fleeting years! Then Iowa had one disfranchised delegate in Congress. Now it has two Senators and six Representatives. Then, by a loose count, large estimates and liberal allowances for unborn babes, Iowa claimed to have 75,152 souls, or rather bodies, for I will not go a blind on the souls of all of them. Now, Iowa rejoices in a population of 1,033,961 free people. Then, Iowa imported breadstuff. Now it has a million of cattle, a million and a half of sheep, and as many more of hogs; grows annually sixty million bushels of corn, and this year has given to the garnerers of the husbandmen twenty-five million bushels of wheat, more than two-thirds of which will be exported to feed the hungry world. Then the people of Iowa moved and traveled in wagons and in the saddle, across the country and through the streams, without roads or bridges. Now the State is grid-ironed over with more than a thousand miles of iron rails, upon which more than two hundred locomotives are in perpetual motion, drawing their lengthened trains of commerce to the marts.

Then, two-thirds of Iowa was owned and peopled by numerous tribes of wild Indians. Now,

Iowa has one hundred counties, in which municipal law is administered and civil liberty guaranteed to everyone by an enlightened people.

Then, Iowa had no system of common schools. Now it has a cash fund of \$2,557,107, and a land fund, not sold, (at \$3.50 per acre) of \$2,000,000, equaling over four and a half millions of dollars. It has over 6000 school houses, worth over \$4,000,000, in which, by law, school must be kept at least six months in each year. It spends over \$750,000 annually in building and repairing school houses. It has about 375,000 pupils, and employs about 10,000 teachers, and pays them \$1,300,000 annually. Besides this, Iowa has 63 academies, colleges and universities, and 182 newspapers; with asylums for the deaf, the mute, the blind and the insane, with many other public edifices; and owes no debts.

Twenty-five years ago, Iowa was on the extreme border of civilization. All west of it for 1,800 miles, to the Pacific Ocean, was one vast mountain wilderness. Now that is all in States and Territories, teeming with millions of civilized people, subject to municipal law. Then there was but two States and one Territory west of the Mississippi. Now there are eleven States and nine organized Territories. Surely, "Westward the star of the empire takes its way!"

Then the railroad car ran from Boston to Erie, in Pennsylvania. Now it crosses the continent and waters its steed in the Pacific.

Then the telegraph wire extended all the way from Washington to Baltimore, and began to talk that James K. Polk was nominated. Now it stretches under the ocean and around the world.

Then this nation was half slave and half free. Now Mason and Dixon's line is blotted out, and every man owns himself.

Twenty-five years ago this Government was an experiment, and a reproach and by-word in the mouths of kings and monarchs. Through great tribulation it has come out refined and purified, and now before the world it stands first in wisdom, greatest in power, and noblest in generosity. Its statesmen are teaching the monarchs of the world, and the power of its political economy, like the rock cut out of the mountain, is rolling onward with majestic sway, and crowns

and thrones, and principalities, are flowing before it like shadows of night before the bright morning sun, and crumbling and wasting away, and the surging masses of the people of all nations are stretching out their arms to embrace it.

I came to this county and located in Pleasant Township, on section 21, town 87 north of range 20 west, with my family, consisting of myself, wife, and three little girls, ranging from eight months to seven years old, on the first day of October, 1851, my entire worldly wealth consisting of two pairs of work oxen, two milk cows and two calves, two pigs, half a dozen hens, one old wagon, with a very scanty outfit of household and kitchen furniture; cash, not one penny, and my nearest neighbor about eight miles away; and how I lived through the first year, or especially the first winter, has been and perhaps always will be a mystery to myself, as the spring and summer of that year was an exceedingly wet one, having commenced raining on the 9th day of May, 1851, and continuing to rain more or less every 24 hours until the 27th day of July, therefore there was but little raised in the country at large, and nothing to speak of in this county, and but very little in Marshall, the county down the river directly below us; but the settlers in that, then new county were kind, as frontier men always are, and frankly divided with us up here.

You see from the above dates that it was far past hay-making time. There had already been frosts, and the wild grass was drying fast, and hay my only chance to winter my six head of cattle; hence the first thing was to save the hay, and live out doors until the hay was secured. I next went to work to build a log cabin, and before I got the roof on there fell about four inches of snow on our beds one night. After I got our house covered, I would haul hay in the daytime, and my wife would stack it, and at night she would get the children to bed in one corner of the house, for at this juncture we called it our "house," and then keep light by putting on the best chips, for we had no kerosene lamp nor oil; neither had we candles, for two excellent reasons: first, we had no money to buy them; second, there were none to buy, to make light for me to see to hew puncheons, split from bass-

wood logs, for a floor for our house. We would do this until 10 or 12 o'clock at night, and next morning resume the hay hauling. So we worked at house-carpentering in the night-time and hay-hauling in the day-time, until the house was floored and the hay was stacked; yet the space between the logs was open, hence it had to be chunked and daubed, as we frontiersmen call it, to make a wall. By this time it was November, the ground frozen from four to six inches, and snowing. We had to cut through the frost to get ground for mortar. My wife heated water, and I, with my hands, made the mortar and threw it into the cracks, and it froze there, and made us a warm house until spring thawed it out. We made a chimney out of some boards I had sawed six miles southeast of Marshalltown. By this time we had consumed all our corn meal, and I started in pursuit of bread, without money. Well, the people of Marshall county were kind, and I got a bushel of corn from one man and a half bushel from another, etc., until I collected nine bushels, six for myself and three for my neighbor, James Miller, the second settler in this township. I then went to a corn-cracker, six miles southeast of Marshalltown, on Timber creek. (By the way, the now city of Marshalltown consisted of one log cabin.) Mr. Boman, the mill-owner, very kindly boarded me on butter-milk and corn bread for my labor with team, for the privilege of watching the little mill at night, which would grind one and a half bushels from twilight until about sunrise next morning. The programme each evening, after my day's work was done, and my regular supper was finished, was as follows: I was directed to measure and put into the hopper one and a half bushels of corn; the old man would take out the toll, and leave me to my lonely vigils until morning; he would then relieve me, and then I could give my oxen some poor hay, eat my regular breakfast, and resume my regular business of cutting and hauling logs for the sheep house. Thus I worked for six days, and then I left for home, a distance of 35 miles, and arrived there the next morning about 2 o'clock, with six bushels of meal for myself and three for Mr. Miller, and felt quite independent; found my wife and children well, and guarding

our six hens that roosted on a ladder that stood outside the house by the chimney, from the prairie wolves. I then commenced cutting and hauling rail-timber in the log, on the lines on which I proposed to build my fence; broke my axe cutting a tree; had to go 25 miles with my ox team, in very cold weather, to get another, before I could even cut any fire-wood. Now, as I stated in my introduction I could refer to but few incidents, I will relate only one other, so this general statement must suffice: I frequently swam my oxen hitched to the wagon, out of pure necessity, and was in swimming water, among floating ice, four times during my first winter, when the weather was cold enough to freeze my clothes as hard as a board in one minute after the air struck me, and miles from any house or fire; but what I said I was going to relate is this: I had shaped my affairs to start on my last foraging expedition for a supply of bread to last till I could get a crop planted, on the first day of March, and on the morning of that day snow was falling and continued until the next day afternoon, and was on a level 18 inches deep, and I left home on the fourth day, and that day the wind got in the southeast, and the snow began to melt, and before I could get a grist of corn gathered by, a little here and a little there, in the neighborhood of Albion, in Marshall county, the streams were very much swollen, but I got to Lynn creek, below where the town of Marshall now stands, for I was heading for the same mill of sheep-house-butter-milk - and - corn dodger notoriety. I was compelled to stop on account of the poles that constituted the floor of the bridge over that stream having been taken away by the flood. I remained over night with Mr. Crowder, who lived close by, and through the night the water went down and we found the poles 80 rods below, lodged against a gorge of ice. Mr. Crowder assisted, and we took them, recovered the bridge, and I went to the mill, got my corn ground and returned homeward, and got as far as Minervy creek, which I found about 60 rods wide. There I was compelled to remain for a number of days, until the creek got within its banks. I then, assisted by Mr. Lacy, got a canoe from the river, half a mile below, ran it

up the creek to the ford, boated my load over, swam my cattle and wagon, loaded my meal and again started for home. Yet there remained another barrier between me and home—Honey creek. By this time the weather was cold, wind northwest and ice rapidly forming in the creek. I carried my meal across in a drift, broke the ice in the channel, and undertook to swim my lead cattle, but they were so opposed to the cold water that they would not go, after repeated effort to make them take the water, and I had become excited, and in a nice sweat, I abandoned my theory, which was to get the leaders on the opposite shore for an attraction for the tongue cattle. The ford crossed the stream diagonally up stream, about 4 rods from shore to shore.

As I said, I was mad. I jumped into the wagon and forced my oxen into the creek; but instead of keeping the channel I had broken for them through the thin ice, they went directly up stream to the drift already mentioned, and floated against the perpendicular bank, heads up stream and the water just to the top; water 8 feet deep. I was forced to get in, loose the wagon, which drifted down stream 8 or 10 rods, and sank under water. I also had to unyoke the cattle, as they could not turn around, on account of the ice. One ox went out on either side; therefore, my wagon was sunk in the creek, one ox-yoke on the bank, one pair, my leaders, gone, I knew not where, with the yoke on, my meal and a little meat I had procured laying on the creek bank, my clothes froze on me from my head to my heels, and two miles to where I could procure means to take my provisions to a place of safety. This I did before I saw fire. Well, next morning, with two men to assist me, I collected my cattle, felled a tree into the creek, fastened a rope, connected with chains, around one hind wheel, the only part out of water, hitched on the cattle and pulled it

out, all but the box, which floated off, and I was necessarily compelled to get wet to my hips to procure my wagon-box, and at about 2 o'clock P. M. I was all righted up, wind in the northwest, snow flying, a distance of 20 miles away, with no house between me and home. I went on foot about half the distance, to keep warm, till I became exhausted, then I got into the wagon and arrived home some time in the night, almost dead, speechless, and unable to get into the house without the help of my wife; had been absent about 16 days; found my wife and three little girls almost starved, having subsisted on fourteen very small ears of corn, of which five ears yet remained; found our best cow dead, also the big dog, but the little dog was saved alive by our eldest girl dividing with him her rations. Bingo was her's, and a great favorite. My wife prepared her corn in the following manner: A part she made up in lye hominy; the residue she parched, ground in the coffee-mill, and baked in cakes. This grist lasted us till I got corn, squashes, pumpkins and potatoes growing, with fish and wild onions, greens, etc., we lived pretty well until garden sauce came in.

I could give other near approximations to the one just related, but we think that what has gone before will be sufficient to give to those that have never passed through the ordeal of settling a new country, some idea of the privations of pioneer life; and were it possible for such that have never passed through such an experience, to go back with me and others to the years 1850-51, and endure what we and our families passed through, I would be ready to exchange with the Queen of Sheba, after seeing the magnificence and grandeur of the works of Solomon, and hearing his words of wisdom, for herself, from his own lips. The half has never been told.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

The institution of slavery was always a source of trouble between the free and slave-holding States. The latter were always troubled with the thought that the former would encroach upon their rights, and nothing could be done to shake this belief. Compromise measures were adopted from time to time to settle the vexed question of slavery, but the fears of the slaveholders were only allayed for a short time. Threats of secession were often made by the slave-holding States, but as some measures of a conciliatory character were passed, no attempt was made to carry their threats into execution. Finally came the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the adoption of a measure known as the Kansas-Nebraska bill. This bill opened certain territory to slavery which, under the former act, was forever to be free. About the time of the passage of this act, the Whig party was in a state of dissolution, and the great body of that party, together with certain Democrats who were opposed to the Kansas-Nebraska bill, united, thus forming a new party to which was given the name of Republican, having for its object the prevention of the further extension of slavery. The people of the South imagined they saw in this new party not only an organized effort to prevent the extension of slavery, but one

that would eventually be used to destroy slavery in those States in which it already existed.

In 1860 four Presidential tickets were in the field. Abraham Lincoln was the candidate of the Republicans, Stephen A. Douglas of the National Democrat, John C. Breckenridge of the Pro-Slavery interests, and John Bell of the Union. The Union party was composed principally of those who had previously affiliated with the American or Know-Nothing party. Early in the campaign there were threats of secession and disunion in case of the election of Abraham Lincoln, but the people were so accustomed to Southern bravado that little heed was given to the bluster.

On the 20th of December, 1860, South Carolina, by a convention of delegates, declared "That the Union now existing between South Carolina and the other States of North America is dissolved, and that the State of South Carolina has resumed her position among the Nations of the earth as a free sovereign and independent State, with full power to levy war and conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do."

On the 24th Gov. Pickens issued a proclamation declaring that "South Carolina is, and has a right to be, a free and independent State, and as such has a right to levy war, conclude peace, and do all acts whatever that rightfully appertain to a free and independent State."

On the 26th Major Anderson evacuated Fort Moultrie and occupied Fort Sumter. Two days previously he wrote President Buchanan's Secretary of War, John B. Floyd, as follows:

"When I inform you that my garrison consists of only sixty effective men, and that we are in very indifferent works, the walls of which are only fourteen feet high; and that we have, within one hundred and sixty yards of our walls, sand hills which command our works, and which afford admirable sites for batteries and the finest coverts for sharpshooters; and that besides this there are numerous houses, some of them within pistol shot, and you will at once see that, if attacked in force, headed by any one but a simpleton, there is scarcely a possibility of our being able to hold out long enough for our friends to come to our succor."

His appeals for re-inforcements were seconded by General Scott, but unheeded by President Buchanan, and entirely ignored by John B. Floyd, Secretary of War.

On the 28th South Carolina troops occupied Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, and hoisted the palmetto flag on the ramparts. On the 29th John B. Floyd resigned his place in Buchanan's cabinet, charging that the President, in refusing to remove Major Anderson from Charleston Harbor, designed to plunge the country

into civil war, and added: "I cannot consent to be the agent of such a calamity." On the same day the South Carolina commissioners presented their official credentials at Washington, which, on the next day, were declined.

On the second day of January, 1861, Georgia declared for secession, and Georgia troops took possession of the United States arsenal in Augusta, and Forts Pulaski and Jackson.

Gov. Ellis, of North Carolina, seized the forts at Beaufort and Wilmington and the arsenal at Fayetteville. On the evening of the 4th, the Alabama and Mississippi delegations in Congress telegraphed the conventions of their respective States to secede, telling them there was no prospect of a satisfactory adjustment. On the 7th, the conventions of Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee met in secession conclave. On the 9th, Secretary Thompson resigned his seat in the Cabinet on the ground that, contrary to promises, troops had been sent to Major Anderson. On the 9th, the "Star of the West," carrying supplies and re-inforcements to Major Anderson, was fired into from Morris Island, and turned homeward, leaving Fort Sumter and its gallant little band to the mercy of the rebels. On the same day, the ordinance of secession passed the Mississippi Convention. Florida adopted an ordinance of secession on the 10th, and Alabama on the 11th. The same day (the 11th) Thomas, Secretary of the Treasurer, resigned, and the rebels seized the arsenal at Baton Rouge, and Forts Jackson and St. Philip, at the mouth of the Mississippi river, and Fort Pike at the Lake Pontchartrain entrance. Pensacola navy yard and Fort Barrancas were

surrendered to rebel troops by Colonel Armstrong on the 13th. Lieutenant Slemmer, who had drawn his command from Fort McRae to Fort Pickens, defied Armstrong's orders, and announced his intention to "hold the fort" at all hazards. The Georgia Convention adopted an ordinance of secession on the 19th. On the 20th, Lieutenant Slemmer was besieged by a thousand "allied troops" at Fort Pickens. Louisiana adopted an ordinance of secession on the 25th. On the 1st of February the rebels seized the United States Mint and custom house at New Orleans. The Peace Convention assembled at Washington on the 4th, but adjourned without doing anything to quiet the disturbed elements. On the 9th, a provisional constitution was adopted at Montgomery, Alabama, it being the Constitution of the United States "reconstructed" to suit their purpose. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, was chosen President, and Alexander H. Stevens, of Georgia, Vice-President of the "Confederate States of North America." Jeff. Davis was inaugurated on the 18th, and on the 25th it was learned that General Twiggs, commanding the Department of Texas, had basely betrayed his trust, and that he had surrendered all the military posts, munitions and arms to the authorities of Texas.

Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated March 4, 1861, in front of the capitol, the inauguration ceremonies being witnessed by a vast concourse of people. Before taking the oath, Mr. Lincoln pronounced in a clear, ringing voice, his inaugural address, to hear which there was an almost painful solicitude, to read which the whole American people and the civilized world awaited

with irrepressible anxiety. With that address, and the administration of the oath of office, the people were assured. All doubt, if any had previously existed, was removed. In the hands of Abraham Lincoln, the people's President, and himself of the people, the government was safe.

Traitors were still busy, plotting and planning. Troops were mustering in all the seceded States. On Friday, April 12, the surrender of Fort Sumter, with its garrison of sixty effective men, was demanded and bravely refused by the gallant Major Anderson. Fire was at once opened on the helpless garrison by the rebel forces, numbered by thousands. Resistance was useless, and at last the National colors were hauled down, and by traitor hands were trailed in the dust. On Sunday morning, the 14th, the news of the surrender was received in all the principal cities of the Union. That was all, but that was enough. A day later, when the news was confirmed and spread through the country, the patriotic people of the North were startled from their dreams of the future—from undertakings half completed—and made to realize that behind that mob there was a dark, deep, and well organized purpose to destroy the government, rend the Union in twain, and out of its ruins erect a slave oligarchy, wherein no one would dare question their rights to hold in bondage the sons and daughters of men whose skins were black. Their dreams of the future—their plans for the establishment of an independent confederacy—were doomed from their inception to sad and bitter disappointment. Everywhere north of Mason and Dixon's line, the voice of Providence was heard :

"Draw forth your million blades as one;
Complete the battle now begun;
God fights with ye, and overhead
Floats the dear banner of your dead.
They, and the glories of the past,
The future, dawning dim and vast,
And all the holiest hopes of man,
Are beaming triumphant in your van."

"Slow to resolve, be swift to do!
Teach ye the False, how fights the True !
How buckled Perfidy shall feel,
In her black heart the Patriot's steel;
How sure the bolt that Justice wings;
How weak the arm a traitor brings;
How mighty they who steadfast stand,
For Freedom's flag and Freedom's land."

On Monday, April 15th, President Lincoln issued the following proclamation:

"WHEREAS, The laws of the United States have for some time past, and are now, opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals; now therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws, have thought to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the militia of the several States of the Union, to the number of 75,000, in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

The details for this subject will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the War Department. I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate, and to aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and existence of our National Union, and the perpetuity of popular government, and to redress wrongs already long endured. I deem it proper to say that the first services assigned to the forces hereby called forth will probably be to repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union; and in every event the utmost care will be observed, con-

sistently with the object aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of, or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country; and I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within 20 days from this date.

Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convene both Houses of Congress. The Senators and Representatives are, therefore summoned to assemble at their respective chambers at 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the fourth day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as in their wisdom the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

In witness thereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

By the President,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

W. H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*"

The last word of this proclamation had scarcely been taken from the electric wire before the call was filled. Men and money were counted out by hundreds and thousands. The people who loved their whole country could not give enough. Patriotism thrilled and vibrated and pulsed through every heart. The farm, the workshop, the office, the pulpit, the bar, the bench, the college, the school house—every calling offered its best men, their lives and fortunes, in defense of the Government's honor and unity. Party lines were for a time ignored. Bitter words, spoken in

moments of political heat, were forgotten and forgiven, and, joining hands in a common cause, they repeated the oath of America's soldier statesman: "*By the Great Eternal, the Union must and shall be preserved!*"

Seventy-five thousand men were not enough to subdue the Rebellion. Nor were ten times that number. The war went on, and call followed call, until it seemed as if there were not men enough in all the free States to crush out the Rebellion. But to every call for either men or money there was a willing and ready response. The gauntlet thrown down by the traitors of the South was accepted; not, however, in the spirit which insolence meets insolence, but with a firm, determined spirit of patriotism and love of country. The duty of the President was plain under the Constitution and laws, and, above and beyond all, the people, from whom all political power is derived, demanded the suppression of the Rebellion, and stood ready to sustain the authority of their representative and executive officers to the utmost extremity.

Hardin county was behind no county in the State in the exhibition of sublime patriotism. Being without railroad or telegraph facilities, the news did not reach the people of the county in time to be numbered in the first call of the President for 75,000 men, but in the second and every succeeding call, it responded with its noblest and best men, some of whom went forth never to return. The record of the county at home or in the field is a noble one. By referring to the chapter containing the action of the Board of Supervisors, it will be seen what was done in

an official way. In an unofficial way the people took hold of the work, aided enlistments, and furnished a large amount of sanitary supplies.

In this connection has been compiled from the Adjutant-General's report, the name of every soldier from Hardin county. If any are omitted it is not intentional, for great care has been exercised in the compilation, and none have more veneration for the brave soldier than the author of this volume. So far as it could be done mistakes in spelling names have been corrected.

Hardin county was first represented in the Sixth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. The following is the record:

SIXTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

Linn, William S.

COMPANY C.

Officers.

Captains:

David M. Strump, Abraham B. Harris.

First Lieutenant:

Robert Allison.

Second Lieutenants:

Philander Lockard, Beverly Learcy.

Hezekiah C. Cock.

Sergeants:

Francis Baldwin, George W. Wood,
Thomas J. Newport, William W. Bunce,
John Lochar, Isaac S. Moore.
Charles J. Payne,

Corporals:

Champ C. Richie, James Buchanan,
Lewis L. Durham, Francis Loughrey,
William H. Oviatt, John M. C. Potts,
Leonard Garre, Henry P. Cutting.
Andrew J. Allen,

Musician:

George W. Wood.

Wagoner :

Thomas Harper.

Privates :

Buckingham, Ham,	Moore, William W.
Brown, William J.,	Montgomery, H.,
Bowman, Ancil,	Miller, Ananias,
Case, John,	Marling, John,
Craig, Harrison,	Oviatt, William H.,
Carn, James,	Osborn, Robert H.,
Dourty, John,	Payne, Charles J.,
Devine, Michael,	Potts, John M. C.,
Ellis, Andrew M.,	Richardsou, James R.,
Garre, Leonard,	Reed, George,
Haskins, Robert,	Surle, Anthony H.,
Holman, Thomas J.,	Sawyer, Ozro,
Hayworth, Howard,	Taylor, William M.,
Hadlock, Walter,	Voils, Charles,
Jones, Thomas,	Vandevort, G. C.,
James, Eugene A.,	Wilson, Jacob B.,
Johnson, James,	Woodruff, Jackson,
Knoles, Joseph J. G.,	Weeks, Charles,
Linn, James L.,	Wright, James,

VETERANS.

First Lieutenant :

Francis Baldwin.

Sergeant :

George W. Wood.

Corporals :

William Oviatt, John McPotts.

Privates :

Brown, William J.,	Montgomery, Humphr'y
Case, John,	Osborn, Robert H.,
Hadlock, John,	Surles, Anthony W.,
Hoskins, Robert,	Taylor, William M.
Linn, William S.,	

This regiment of Iowa volunteer infantry was organized during the month of June and early portion of July, 1861, rendezvousing at the city of Burlington, where it was mustered into the Federal service on the 17th and 18th of July, then numbering, rank and file, about nine hundred men.

John Adair McDowell, of Lee county, was Colonel. Company C was principally from the counties of Hardin and Franklin.

Not long after the regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, it went to Keokuk. Here the regiment remained a considerable length of time, acquiring a knowledge of the duties which would be required of men in the field.

A great proportion of the rank and file of this regiment were remarkable for their fine physical appearance. Being nearly all farmers and mechanics, accustomed to manly labor, they were possessed of a hardy vigor, which enabled them, as their history afterwards proves, to endure the toils and privations of army life with a spirit amounting to cheerfulness. It is certain they presented a fine military appearance on their first public parade at Burlington.

The Sixth formed a part of Fremont's Department in the Missouri. This army concentrated at Tipton, then the terminus of the Pacific railroad, and near the center of the State, during the latter part of September and first of October. Gen. Fremont moved with his army to Springfield. The march from Tipton was very rapid and very severe. The whole army, by moving with a rapidity over bad roads, which were well nigh fearful, and which caused great suffering among the troops, reached Springfield on the last three days of October and the first day of November. Gen. Pope's and McKinstry's commands, with which latter was the Sixth, came up on the 1st, having marched 70 miles in two days.

After Fremont was relieved of his command, Major-General Hunter took com-

mand, and in a few days marched back to the railroad.

The Sixth Iowa returned with the army to Sedalia, and was soon placed on guard duty at Lamine Bridge, where it remained some time, and was then ordered to Tipton, on garrison duty. Here six companies remained, garrisoning the place during the winter, the four other companies, under Captain Iseminger, performing similar service at Syracuse, a few miles westward. While the regiment was thus stationed, Lieutenant-Colonel Cummins had command of the regiment. Major Corse, meantime, was on the staff of General Pope, as his Inspector-General.

When the campaign of 1862 had been fully inaugurated, by the capture of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, and not long after the latter thrilling engagement, the Sixth proceeded to St. Louis by rail, thence by steamer to Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee. At the battle of Shiloh, the regiment held the extreme right of the advance line, and fought with unsurpassed bravery, holding its position with unflinching tenacity till all support had been driven back, and then retiring through a murderous fire, still fronting the enemy and dealing upon him heavy blows as opportunity offered. The loss of the regiment in this battle was very heavy.

The regiment saw the army under Major-General Halleck drag its slow length along from the field of Shiloh, participating in the siege of Corinth, and was present upon the evacuation of that place by the rebels. The regiment accompanied a considerable detachment of the army, which was afterwards sent on a reconnoissance to the interior of Mississippi. On

July 2 they had a skirmish with the rebel cavalry under Forrest, and drove him out of the way. They remained in the vicinity of Holly Springs during the two days following, then marched to Memphis with the army, reaching that city on the 24th of July. Here the regiment remained during the rest of the summer and most of the fall, the brigade to which it was attached being assigned to duty as provost guard of the city, which required no little vigilant attention.

The Sixth was with Grant in his campaign on the rear of Vicksburg, and went so far as the Yohnapatafa river. By this time Grant's communications were so seriously endangered that he was compelled to return. The Sixth accompanied the army on its northward march, and went into camp at Grand Junction, Tennessee. While the regiment was at this encampment, Colonel McDowell resigned, and Lieutenant-Colonel Corse was appointed in his place. During the winter of 1862-3, the regiment was mounted, and attached to a division under command of Brigadier-General William S. Smith, and made several rapid and important raids into the enemy's country, chiefly in the State of Mississippi.

The regiment was stationed at Haines' Bluff until Sherman commenced active operations against Johnston—operations which resulted in an irregular siege of the city of Jackson. On the 16th of July, Colonel Corse, in command of the skirmishers of the First Division, Sixteenth Corps, for the time being forming a part of the Ninth Corps, made a strong reconnoissance on our left, moving on the enemy's works along the entire front of

the division for the purpose of ascertaining the strength and position of their batteries. This delicate and dangerous duty was performed by Colonel Corse and the regiments under his command, with great gallantry and success; the Sixth Iowa here winning the plaudits of the whole army, and the hearty congratulations of the General commanding division. Speaking of the part taken by the regiment in this brilliant affair, Colonel Corse says: "I assumed command of the line formed by the Sixth Iowa Infantry, and at the designated signal, the men dashed forward with a shout, met a line of the enemy's skirmishers, drove them back, capturing eighteen or twenty and killing as many more; clearing the timber they rushed into the open field, across the railroad, over the fence, up a gentle slope, across the crest, down into the enemy's lines, when two field batteries of four guns each, fronting west, opened a terrific cannonade. The enemy were driven from two pieces at the point of the bayonet, our men literally running them down. In the rear of the batteries two regiments were lying, supporting the gunners, and at our approach they opened fire along their whole line, causing most of the casualties in this gallant regiment. With such impetuosity did the line go through the field, that the enemy, so completely were they stunned, would have precipitately fled had they not been reassured by a large gun battery nearly six hundred yards to our right, which enfiladed the railroad line of skirmishers. Startled at this unexpected obstacle, which was now in full play, throwing its whirlwind of grape and canister about us till the corn fell as if by an invisible reaper. I

ordered the bugler to sound the 'lie down.' The entire line fell in the corn rows, and I had the opportunity to look around, knowing my men were safe. * * To pass through the batteries, cross the regiments in our front, ascend the hill and get inside their main works, was more than I could accomplish with the slender, yet gallant line lying on my left and right; and feeling that I had obtained all the information I could, I ordered the 'rise up' and retreat, which was done in the most admirable manner, under the fire of at least three regiments and seven guns; three of these enfilading my line. But few of those who had so gallantly charged the battery, got back. I cannot speak in two extravagant terms of the officers and men of the Sixth Iowa on this occasion. They obeyed my commands with a promptness and rapidity I could hardly expect on a parade. If they challenged my praise at the impetuosity of their advance, which I found so rapid as to cause me to fear that I could not keep up with them, they awakened my admiration at the coolness with which they retired, returning the incessant fire of the enemy as they slowly fell back."

The loss of the regiment was one killed, eighteen wounded and nine missing.

Brigadier-General Smith commanding the division, complimented the officers and men of the sixth in the most hearty way for their gallant conduct. On the night of the 16th, the rebels evacuated Jackson, and the Union troops entered the city on the morning of the 17th. Sherman did not attempt a general pursuit of the rebels, but devastated central Mississippi, then returned to the vicinity of Vicksburg.

When General Sherman made his memorable march across the country to Chattanooga in the fall of 1863, the Sixth formed a part of the column. It participated in the battle of Missionary Ridge in the latter part of November, suffering a loss of sixty-nine officers and men killed, wounded and missing.

The Sixth was under Sherman during his forced march of eighty-four miles, made over almost impassable roads, within five days. Many of the men were barefooted and with only two days rations, but they bore it with unflinching devotion to duty. They returned to Chattanooga on the 18th of December. Early in 1864, the Sixth went into camp at Scottsboro, where they remained during the rest of the winter. Here most of the men re-enlisted, and the regiment became the Sixth Veteran Volunteers, and was allowed a furlough of thirty days, and reached——on the 25th of March. On the 27th of April they left Davenport, and arrived at Chattanooga on the 5th of May, and immediately marched to join the main army—the campaign against Atlanta. It participated in all the battles of this remarkable period. It was in the series of conflicts, on the 13th, 14th and 15th of May, which we call the battle of Resaca; in the fight at Dallas, May 28th; at New Hope Church from 1st to 4th of June; Big Shanty on the 15th; ascended Kenesaw Mountain on the 27th; was in all the battles around Atlanta, on the 21st, 22d and 28th of July; Jonesboro, Aug. 31, and Lovejoy, September 1st and 2d. Major Ennis, commanding the Regiment, was mortally wounded at the battle before Atlanta. The casualties of the regiment in the battles from Resaca to Lovejoy, was

one hundred and fifty-nine killed and wounded. When the regiment was near Atlanta, after the evacuation of the city, it numbered only one hundred and twenty, fit for duty.

The regiment, or what was left of it, accompanied Sherman to his march to the sea. At the battle of Griswoldsville, on November 22d, the regiment was warmly engaged, and lost four killed and twenty wounded. In due time Savannah was reached. It was evacuated on the night of the 20th, and Robert Barr of the Sixth was the first to discover it, and the first man to enter it on the morning of the 21st. They remained here about three weeks. About the middle of January, the march through the Carolinas began; helped to win the last battle fought by Sherman at Bentonville, N. C., and soon after went into camp at Goldsboro. Here it remained until the movement on Raleigh in which it took part. It returned to Iowa to be disbanded the latter part of July, and was everywhere along the route welcomed with the most hearty applause. When the regiment reached St. Louis in 1861, it numbered nine hundred men; and when it reached the capitol of North Carolina, there were only two hundred and eighty-four names left on the roll. All honor to the noble Sixth.

TENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY D.

Corporal :
Silas F. Briggs.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

Officers.

Sergeants :
Lewis W. Garrison, John Cook.

Corporals :

Benjamin V. Kersey, William F. Hough,
James Fitzgerald, Daniel T. Wilson.

Privates :

Edwards, George W., Lawrence, Jacob,
Albertson, Jordan P., Nickelson, Peter,
Beach, John M., Ramsey, John,
Hughes, Meridreth, Wilcox, Oscar W. F.
Johnson, Samuel,

ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS.

Albertson, Jesse, McConnell, Thomas,
Bond, Reuben, Morgan, Joseph K.,
Dobbins, Joshua, Myers, David,
Deen, Robert, Rath, John,
Elgin, Jesse, Rowen, Jasper,
Hickman, Ira W., Rubottom, Jesse,
Hickman, Eli M., Thornton, Joseph,
Kersey, Thomas C., Thornton, Eli J.,
Maddox, John D., Wilson, Alexander.

VETERANS.

Sergeant :

John A. Deen.

Corporal :

George W. Edwards.

Privates :

Fitzgerald, James, Nickelson, Peter,
Garrison, Lewis W., Rutan, John,
Hockett, Joseph L., Wilcox, Oscar W. F.
Jones, Theodore,

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Major—Samuel R. Edgington.

A. Surgeon—Myron Underwood.

Com. Sergt.—John H. Edgington.

COMPANY A.

Officers.

Captains :

Samuel R. Edgington, Allen E. Webb.

First Lieutenant :

Thomas B. Edgington.

Second Lieutenants :

George W. Moir, Joseph R. C. Hunter.

Sergeants :

Francis Fountain, George W. Reed,
John D. Conger, George W. Rulow.

Corporals :

Benjamin F. Ibach, Jacob Ripley,
Cyrus M. Runkle, Ezekiel S. Sawin,
John H. Edgington, Daniel V. Elsworth,
Havelack B. Moon, Joseph R. C. Hunter.

Musicians :

David S. Martin, William Beal.

Wagoner :

William Stout.

Privates :

Armstrong, Bennett A., King, Reuben G.,
Bowers, Inman H., Kidwiler, Michael,
Brochard, Jonathan, Kellogg, Ryerson,
Buckner, Edward C., Kemp, Summer,
Bird, George M., Lefevre, Simon,
Bell, Thomas R., Lefler, Simon,
Brothers, Ananias, Macy, Seth,
Brown, Sidnor B., McKinsey, Neal,
Brown, John W., McPherson, Wm. G.,
Biffin, George H., Moran, John,
Black, Gustavus H., Moore, George W.,
Bucklew, Charles F., Miller, Zabina N.,
Clarkson, Richard P., Mann, William,
Cromwell, Francis C., Mitchell, Geo. W.,
Coombs, Eugene C., Parrish, —,
Cobb, George H., Quivey, Rosewell F.,
Cramer, Hamilton, Ripley, Lewis,
Canterwine, Geo. D., Race, Joseph,
Collins, Nelson, Reed, Franklin B.,
Caraway, Joseph B., Richard, William H.,
Christ, Job, Sivers, James L.,
Dobbins, Hiram, Sawin, David H.,
Darman, Thomas, Saint, Richard,
Dobbins, Levi, Stotser, William,
Fairbanks, Whitcom, Sellers, Enos B.,
Hayhurst, Benj. F., Smith, Simeon,
Hoskins, George H., Tyler, Alfred B.,
Hughes, James M., Treat, Charles D.,
Hall, Israel, Whitson, John,

Hoover, Samuel W.,	Wilson, Thomas H.,
Haywood, William P.,	Walker, Samuel,
Hobbs, James C. H.,	Woodward, Jesse N.,
Hall, Samuel,	Welsh, Nathan,
Johnson, David P.,	Wickam, Asahel J.,
Johnson, Barton H.,	White, Franklin,
Jackson, Samuel,	Zeiger, James W.

ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS TO COMPANY A.

Bachelor, W. M.,	Moore, William,
Bachelor, A. M.,	McRichards, Joseph,
Martin, Marvin A.,	Zeiger, Nathaniel W.

VETERANS OF COMPANY A.

Officers.

Captain :

Joseph R. C. Hunter.

First Lieutenant :

Benjamin F. Iback.

Second Lieutenant :

Daniel V. Ellsworth.

Sergeants :

John D. Conger,	Eugene C. Coombs,
Cyrus M. Runkle,	Seth Macy.

Corporals :

Samuel J. Walker,	Ryerson E. Kellogg.
George H. Cobb.	

Privates :

Black, Gustavus H.,	McPherson, Wm. G.,
Brothers, Ananias,	Moore, George W.
Dobbins, Levi,	Moore, William,
Hoskins, George H.,	Parish, Wm, G.,
Kidwiler, Michael,	Reed, Franklin B.,
Mann, William,	Sellers, Enos B.,
Martin, Marvin A.,	Zeiger, James W.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

Very soon after the disaster to the Union arms at Bull Run, in Virginia, the President issued a proclamation calling for additional volunteers, under which several regiments were recruited in Iowa, and among them was the Twelfth Infantry. The companies which formed the regiment

were enrolled in the counties of Hardin, Allamakee, Fayette, Linn, Black Hawk, Delaware, Winneshiek, Dubuque and Jackson, and went into rendezvous at Dubuque, where they were mustered into the service during the months of October and November. The organization was completed near the close of the latter month, the last company being sworn in on the 25th, at which time the regiment numbered, rank and file, nine hundred and twenty-six men. J. J. Woods, of Jackson county, was commissioned Colonel; John P. Coulter, of Linn, Lieutenant-Colonel; and Samuel B. Brodtbeck, of Dubuque, Major.

A few days after organization the regiment moved to St. Louis, and went into quarters there for drill and discipline, at Benton Barracks. The men composing this fine command were remarkable for their vigorous, manly appearance. But during the winter 1861-2, and especially the months of December and January, the regiment was sadly afflicted with sickness, being scourged at the same time with two dreadful diseases — measles and pneumonia. At one time half of the men were sick, and during this time about seventy-five members of the regiment died, among them Captain Tupper, of Company G.

Having endured the discomforts of these notorious barracks about two months, the regiment moved by rail to Cairo, and thence to Smithland, Kentucky, where it remained a short time, then joined the army under General Grant, which was about to move upon the enemy's works in Tennessee. The regiment was present at the capture of Fort Henry, February 6,

1862, and suffered severely from the extreme, severe weather.

On the 12th the regiment marched from Fort Henry to the neighborhood of Fort Donelson, and on the morning of the next day took position on the left wing of the investing army, being on the left flank of the second brigade on the left of the Union lines, a position which turned out to be one both of danger and of honor. In the sufferings, and contests and final glorious success of the wonderful victory of Fort Donelson, the Twelfth bore its part manfully, and at once won a high reputation among the citizens of Iowa and other States, who read the thrilling details of General Grant's first success. The regiment remained on the field, taking needed rest and recuperating from the effects of the short but arduous campaign.

At the conclusion of this period of rest, the campaign of Shiloh was opened. The Twelfth took steamers on the Tennessee river, proceeded to Pittsburg Landing, where they went into camp about a mile from the hamlet.

At the battle of Shiloh, which took place on the 6th and 7th days of April, 1862, the Eighth, the Twelfth and the Fourteenth Iowa Volunteers composed four-fifths of that little band which held back ten times their force of rebels, long after all support had fallen away from their right and left, fighting after the last hope of saving themselves had gone, and by sacrificing themselves, saving the army of the Union till Buell and night had come. As the sun was setting on the army they had saved, these gallant men threw down their guns and surrendered prisoners of war. They had fought all day without

flinching, but it made the blood run cold in the veins of the stoutest hearted to see many of their comrades shot down after they had surrendered, and some of them so long after the surrender that ignorance of the fact could not have been pleaded in excuse of the foul atrocity.

The prisoners were marched five miles to the rear, and spent the stormy night in a corn-field. The next day they marched to Corinth, thence by rail to Memphis, and from there soon afterwards to Mobile, Ala. The officers of the rank of Captain and above were sent by steamer to Selma. The Lieutenants and men were taken to various places in Alabama, and confined in loathsome prisons. About half of the men of the Twelfth were released during the month of May, and sent to parole camp, Benton Barracks, Missouri. The rest suffered the hardships and privations of imprisonment during the summer and fall. The officers remained in Selma three months, then were taken to Atlanta for a short time, when they proceeded to Madison, where they were joined by the officers who had been separated from them, where they remained till the 7th of November. They were then sent back to Libby Prison, Richmond, and were paroled on the 13th at Aiken's Landing. The enlisted men were paroled on the 20th at the same place, and all went to the parole camp at Annapolis, Md., and thence to St. Louis. During this period, officers and men suffered worse than had been known up to that time among civilized people, from the effects of harsh treatment. Many died in prison, and many more died afterwards from the effects of their prison life, while many others were compelled to

quit the service because they had been rendered unfit ever to perform its duties. About one hundred and fifty members of the Twelfth—men who had been in hospital, or for other cause were not present at the battle of Shiloh, or had escaped from imprisonment—were performing active duties in the field, in the "Union Brigade."

The Union Brigade—which was, in fact, rather a consolidated regiment than a brigade—was disbanded, resolved into its original elements. Those parts of it belonging to Iowa regiments went to Davenport and remained there during the winter of 1862–3, the members of the Twelfth rejoining the regiment about the 1st of April, when it was reorganized. The paroled men had been declared exchanged on the 1st of January, 1863, and about a week afterward went to Rolla to protect that place against a threatened raid by Marmaduke, but returned to camp without having a fight. They spent the time between that and the spring campaign at St. Louis.

In this campaign the Eighth, Twelfth and Thirty-fifth Iowa regiments formed the Third Brigade, Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, and moved from Duckport, Louisiana, on the 2d of May, to take Jackson, and then Vicksburg in the rear. The regiment participated in the marches and combats under General Sherman throughout the campaign, which resulted in placing the Union army around Vicksburg in regular siege. On the 23d of May the brigade to which the Twelfth belonged, took position in the front line about a mile to the right of Fort Hill, and there remained, taking full part in the siege

about one month, when it marched sixteen miles to the rear of Vicksburg, with the Army of Observation under General Sherman. When, Vicksburg having fallen, the Expeditionary Army on the next day moved out after the rebel, General Johnson, the Twelfth Iowa marched with it, and took part in all its operations. On the 20th of July they again turned their faces toward Vicksburg, and three days afterwards went into camp on Bear creek, fifteen miles east of the city, where they remained encamped on a fine plantation until the 10th of the following October, having only light picket duties to perform. On the 10th of October the regiment went with other troops in the direction of Canton and had a slight skirmish at Brownsville, with no material loss to either side. The command returned and pitched tents eight miles in rear of Vicksburg, and remained there till the 10th of November.

Having been ordered to report to General Hurlburt, the regiment marched to Vicksburg, and proceeded thence by steamer to Memphis, which place they reached about the middle of the month. In two or three days they moved on to Chewalla. Lieutenant-Colonel Stibbs took command of the post, and his regiment had charge of the railroad, as guard, for four miles east, and the same west of Chewalla. Here the regiment remained until near the close of January, 1864.

When, on the 28th of January, the Memphis and Charleston Railway was ordered evacuated, the Twelfth moved thereon to its western terminus, and was there assigned again to the Vicksburg campaign to go with General Sherman on the great Meridian raid. The division was delayed on

the river; and when it reached Vicksburg, General Sherman's column had been some time on the forward march. On this account, the division was ordered to encamp near the Big Black river, and go forward with supplies when they should be ordered. The supplies were not ordered, for General Sherman returned from the raid early in March, having levied upon the country through which he passed, for all the supplies he needed.

On the 4th of January, while at Che-walla, the regiment had mustered as a veteran organization all the men present with the command, except about twenty, though there were others, not present, who did not re-enlist, having re-enlisted—"a larger proportion," says Lieutenant-Colonel Stibbs, "than in any other regiment from the State. There being no pressing need of men in the field, they were ordered home for a thirty days' furlough. The regiment reported for duty at Davenport, on the 25th of April, and reached Memphis on the 2d of May, and, on that afternoon, arms, accoutrements and camp equipment were immediately drawn, and five companies marched out on picket the same night. The regiment pitched tents just outside the limits of the city.

The brigade to which the Twelfth regiment was attached, embraced now only one other Iowa regiment—the Thirty-fifth; the Eighth being ordered to remain at Memphis, as provost guard of the city, the Seventh Minnesota taking its place in the brigade, Colonel Woods commanding.

Early in June, the command was ordered to LaGrange, Tenn., repairing the railroad on the way, so that it might be useful as a line of communication to General Smith,

about to commence offensive operations against the rebel troopers, Forrest and Lee, in Central Mississippi.

On the 5th of July the army right-wheeled from the railroad, and, marching by Ripley and Pontotoc, reached the vicinity of Tupelo in about one week, where there was fighting much of the time, day and night, on the 12th, 13th and 14th of July. On the 12th, the Twelfth regiment, being at the time guard of the train, was attacked by a brigade of rebels, eager for victory and plunder, and thinking both could be easily gained from the inferior force opposed to them. But never were men more mistaken. The regiment stood like a wall, from which the charge of the troopers rebounded as though springing from a consuming conflagration. No small force repelled a large force more bravely or more completely during the whole war. In the subsequent fighting of this brilliant campaign, wherein the rebels were thoroughly defeated and routed, the regiment bore a prominent part, fighting all the time with marked gallantry and efficiency, losing heavily in killed and wounded, and, at the close of the extended contest, receiving the special commendation of the General commanding the army.

The regiment returned to Memphis on the 24th of July, and there had a week's rest after active operations in the field, which might have entitled it to more, had the men wanted it.

On the 1st of August, the command started on another raid, moving by rail to Lumkin's Mills, and from whence it marched to Holly Springs, of which post Lieutenant-Colonel Stibbs took command, with the Twelfth regiment on duty there.



A. J. Wood.

Here, Companies A. and F., which had been on detached service at the mouth of White river, rejoined the regiment on the 10th. The value of this detachment at this post had been very great to the Union. In consequence of which the rebels determined to attack the post and defeat and capture the garrison. Captain Hunter, in command, had ordered the building of a strong stockade at the post, but it was not completed when he received intelligence which led him to believe he would soon be attacked. The whole force was put to work on the stockade, on the 4th of June, and kept at work till midnight. At three o'clock, the next morning, they were attacked by Marmaduke's men, numbering nearly four hundred, under command of a Colonel. The two companies of the Twelfth numbered just forty-seven muskets. So sudden was the attack, that the men did not have time to dress themselves after the alarm was given, before the enemy was upon them. They sprang at once to arms, and fought in uniform which the wags called "shirt-tail regalia." The enemy delivered the attack with great spirit and determination, and a number of them, by a bold dash, gained the stockade on one side. Their success here would have resulted in the complete defeat of the garrison, but for one of those splendid acts of heroism, for which brave men in the olden times were apotheosized. Sergeant Isaac Cottle and Corporal George D. Hunter, of Company F., armed with revolvers, rushed out of the stockade and boldly attacked the rebels who had gained the works, firing rapidly, and making every shot tell. The enemy, no doubt thinking the sallying party embraced a considerable

force, fled in confusion, but a random shot killed Corporal Hunter on the spot, and another wounded Sergeant Cottle, so that he died three weeks afterward. In three-quarters of an hour after the attack commenced, the rebels were repulsed in indiscriminate rout, with a loss of over fifty in killed, wounded and prisoners, the commanding officer being among the killed. Their dead and wounded were left on the field. Besides Hunter and Cottle, the loss of the garrison was four wounded.

The detachment was joyously welcomed back to the regiment in its camp at Holly Springs. The regiment returned to Memphis near the close of August.

On the first of September, intelligence was received that the rebels were blockading White river in Arkansas, and threatening communication with Little Rock and other posts held by our forces. General Mower was ordered to raise the blockade with his division of troops. He embarked on steamers the same day, and sailing down the Mississippi and up the White river to Duvall's Bluff, without meeting the enemy, marched to Brownsville, and here learned Price had gone north. He was ordered to pursue. Leaving Brownsville on the 17th, with ten day's damaged rations, he marched by Searcy, Jacksonport and Pocahontas, Arkansas, and Poplar Bluffs, Greenville and Jackson, Missouri to Cape Girardeau, a distance of three hundred and fifty miles in nineteen days, reaching the Cape on the 5th of October. Rain, mud, swamps, rivers and short rations—these were the obstructions in the way of this remarkable march. As an evidence of its severity, it may be stated that when the Twelfth Iowa, numbering

two hundred and fifty rank and file, reached Cape Girardeau, five officers and one hundred and one men were in their bare feet. Other régiments were in similar conditions, and perhaps there was not an officer or man in the column, who could have made a respectable appearance on dress parade.

On the 6th, the command embarked on steamers and went to St. Louis, remaining there only long enough to be supplied with clothing and necessary equipage. The troops were ordered to join General A. J. Smith in the pursuit of Price. The Twelfth went by steamer to Jefferson City, arriving there October 19th, and going the same day to Smithton. From this time until the 27th, it was with the army in hot pursuit of Price, most of the time near the enemy, but unable to overtake him, as he would not or could not, stand long enough against our cavalry for the infantry to come up. On the 30th, the counter-march commenced, and on the 15th of November, the regiment reached St. Louis, where Colonel Woods and the non-veterans were mustered out, their time having expired.

Having been ordered to join General Thomas at Nashville, the regiment arrived at that place on the 1st of December, and at once went into position two miles south of the city. It fought with a gallantry, especially on the battle field of the 15th and 16th, and bore its share during the siege against the capitol. The good behavior of the men on this glorious field received warm commendations in the official reports of both brigade and division commanders, which were all the more valuable, from the fact that there was not a

commissioned officer in the line. The companies were commanded by Sergeants and Corporals. During the fight the regiment captured two flags from the enemy, for which Luther Kaltenbach, Company F, and private Andrew J. Sloan of Company H, were presented with medals by the Secretary of War.

In pursuit of Hood, the Twelfth proceeded to Eastport, Miss., arriving there on the 7th of January, 1865. Here, it assisted in building quarters and extensive fortifications, and then betook itself to a vigorous and well-earned rest after its active seven months' campaign.

About the middle of February, the Twelfth left Eastport for New Orleans, and there embarked, with the forces under Major-General Canby, on the expedition against Mobile, which resulted so triumphantly to our arms. The regiment was in the front line of battle, on the morning of the 27th of March, when the army advanced against Spanish Fort. During most of the time of the siege—a period of thirteen days and nights—it was exposed to all kinds of missiles, from the minnie-ball and hard grenade up to the hundred-pound shell. Notwithstanding the tremendous cannonading by guns of both heavy and light calibre, not a man was killed, and only eight wounded. The enemy evacuated on the night of the 8th of April, and our army entered Mobile in triumph on the following day. From here they marched to Montgomery, distant 175 miles, where they remained one week, and then marched to Selma, where intelligence was received of the surrender of Lee, and the assassination of the President, in the hour of the Nation's triumph and gladness.

Intelligence of the surrender of Johnson was also soon received, which event having practically closed the war, the active operations of the regiment were forever ended.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.

(Unassigned.)

McLearn, Robert F., Robinson, L. G.,
Morrill, Gideon L., Shumway, Henry R.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

VETERANS.

COMPANY C.

Hammer, Joseph, Weeks, Calvin.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY K.

David Lee.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

John Hall.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Drum-Major—Lucian M. Stoddard.

Fife-Major—Benjamin G. Scott.

COMPANY A.

Captain :

Michael Akerman.

First Lieutenant :

Allen Greer.

Second Lieutenant :

Joseph P. Airy.

Sergeants :

John N. Maxwell, Andrew J. Ripley,
Amos Doan.

Corporals :

Elijah Rodgers, John S. Quiggle,
William P. Hiserott, Thomas S. Hoskins,
John S. Kersey.

Wagoner :

John Courtney.

Privates :

Akerman, Michael,	Smith, Henry,
Burns, Patrick,	Smith, Andrew,
Basham, John,	Stunblock, Derk H.,
Coutant, William H.,	Smith, Enna,
Canon, Thomas M.,	Southard, William R.,
Dyer, Winthrop,	Smith, Daniel H.,
Danger, Louis,	Shafer, William T.,
Downs, John,	Tjaden, Stephen,
Hoskins, John,	Townsend, Cyrus M.,
Little, Ezra H.,	Taylor, Luther N.,
Lathrop, Warren D.,	Ward, John W.
Sweeden, George,	

ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS.

Thomas Downs.

COMPANY D.

John W. Benson.

COMPANY F.

Captains :

Joseph Edgington, Lucian E. Campbell.

First Lieutenants :

John Devine, Ezekiel Killgore.

Second Lieutenant :

Lucius E. Campbell.

Sergeants :

Ezekiel Kilgore, Oscar D. Boyer,
James Underwood, J. Mitchell Boyd,
Charles Lane.

Corporals :

Solon F. Benson, Calvin M. Sayer,
Andrew J. Hadden, Alanson F. Wood,
Astin M. Caldwell, Ira G. Wing,
Augustus Mitterer, John W. Holmes,
Francis M. Foster.

Musicians :

Chauncey D. Todd, George Macy.

Wagoner :

Ira D. Christian.

Privates :

Austin, Nathan R.,	Massman, Samuel,
Austin, Enoch C.,	Millslagle, Thomas,
Aiken, DeWitt,	Millslagle, Robert,
Ash, Japheth P.,	Maultsby, Martin V. B.,
Barrett, James,	Macy, Isaac H.,
Button, Loren,	Meyers, John R.,
Bowers, William J.,	McIntosh, William W.,
Boyd, Wilson,	Modlin, Nathan,
Christy, Thomas A.,	Nutt, William,
Currier, Theodore B.,	Nelson, George B.,
Cantonwine, H. D.,	Perdue, Thomas,
Cundert, Abraham,	Rickard, Adam L.,
Cox, John M.,	Reed, James,
Demandor, George,	Rinehart, John,
Estabrook, A. J.,	Rook, James,
Edgerton, Herbert J.,	Rogers, Ezra D.,
Fleming, James,	Royal, James,
Fleming, Charles,	Sayre, John L.,
Foster, Francis M.,	Snider, John,
Griffin, Loyal,	Sumner, Jared W.,
Griffin, Robert,	Sperlin, Levi,
Gordon, James C.,	Sperlin, William H.,
Hiday, Joseph W.,	Sperlin, George,
Hartinger, James,	Sellers, Davis,
House, Jason,	Schultz, Jesse,
Hayden, Elijah,	Sawyer, William H.,
Harlan, Hanson H.,	Todd, Chauncey D.,
Howland, Marvin W.,	Underwood, Jonas R.,
Leary, John,	Valentine, David S.,
Lacock, Thomas,	Valentine, James H.,
Lane, Zephaniah,	Weiland, Sebastian L.,
Latham, William H.,	Woodard, Samuel M.,
Lepley, George,	Wilson, Joseph A.,
Lepley, William,	Wickham, Timothy,
Leach, James T.,	Wickham, William O.,
Moon, Aley,	Winans, George,

ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS.

Bond, Thomas C.,	Park, Asher W.,
Baumgardner, Nathan,	Pierce, Moses,

Champlin, William R.,	Scott, Chandler W.,
Coombs, Edwin F.,	Wells, Simeon B.,
Giles, Edgar A.,	Wardwell, Reuben L.,
Martin, Samuel S.,	Wright, William H.,
Murphy, Robert H.,	Yaw, Marcellus.

COMPANY H.

Corporal :

Cyrus Wyatt.

Privates :

Demandor, Nelson S.,	Loveland, Joseph M.,
Lee, Asa R.,	Wells, Joseph M.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

The companies forming the Thirty-second Infantry, Iowa Volunteers, were recruited in the counties composing the Sixth Congressional District, during the latter part of the summer and early fall of 1862. They rendezvoused at Camp Franklin, near Dubuque. Here, on October 6th, they were sworn into the service of the United States for three years; John Scott, of Story county, being Colonel; E. H. Mix, of Butler, Lieutenant-Colonel; G. A. Eberhart, of Black Hawk, Major; Charles Aldrich, of Hamilton, Adjutant. Here it remained under drill and discipline till about the middle of the following month. The barracks at Camp Franklin were uncomfortable in cold weather, of which, unhappily, there was much about this time. Measles of a malignant type broke out in camp, the exposed condition of which, the unfavorable weather and the want of sufficient clothing, conspiring to make the disease unusually fatal.

From the 14th to the 18th of November, the regiment, numbering about 920, embarked by detachments for St. Louis, reporting there on the 21st, and going into quarters at Benton Barracks. Here

it remained a few days, when, under orders from Major-General Curtis, six companies under Colonel Scott proceeded to New Madrid, Missouri, and the remaining four companies, under Major Eberhart, went no further down the river than Cape Girardeau. The separation of the regiment thus effected on the last day of the autumn of 1862, continued until the spring of 1864. It was a prolific cause of annoyance and extraordinary labor. The details required of a regiment were frequently demanded from each of these commands; stores sent to the regiment would sometimes go to the detachment, sometimes to head-quarters, when they should have gone just the other way; the mails were in an interminable tangle. The companies at head-quarters were: Company B, Company C, Company E, Company H, Company I and Company K. The companies under Major Eberhart were, A, D, F, and G.

The history of the regiment during this long period of separation must necessarily be two-fold. It will not be improper to write first, an account of the detachment under command of Major Eberhart.

In obedience to the order of General Curtis, they proceeded to Cape Girardeau, and the Major assumed command of that post, on the 1st of December, 1862. The garrison consisted of these companies, and one company of the Second Missouri Heavy Artillery. Here they remained during the winter, performing provost and garrison duties. On the 10th of March the garrison was re-enforced by the First Nebraska Volunteers, and preparations commenced for a march into the interior. On March 14th Major Eberhart marched his detachment to Bloomfield, accompany-

ing a regiment of Wisconsin cavalry, and a battery of Missouri artillery, where they remained till the 21st of April, when they moved to Dallas, forty-six miles northward. The march was by a circuitous route, requiring sixty miles travel.

The rebel General Marmaduke, now threatened Cape Girardeau with a considerable army. He himself was at Fredericktown, northwest of Dallas, while another was coming up the Bloomfield road. General McNeil, commanding the Union forces, marched at once to Cape Girardeau, by Jackson. The detachment of the Thirty-second, guarding the train, marched from Dallas to Jackson, a distance of twenty-two miles, in less than six hours, and reached Cape Girardeau on the evening of the 24th. The next day Marmaduke, with a force of 8,000 men, invested the place. At 10 o'clock at night he sent in a flag of truce, with a demand of unconditional surrender, giving the Union commander thirty minutes for decision. General McNeil, by Colonel Strachan, who received the truce, sent back a flat refusal in one minute, and politely requested a credit of twenty-nine minutes by General Marmaduke. The attack, however, was not commenced until Sunday morning, the 26th, at 10 o'clock, when the rebels retired with considerable loss, just as General Vandever came down the river with re-enforcements for the garrison. In this combat, Major Eberhart's command was posted on the right, in support of a section of Melfly's. Its loss was but one man, captured on picket. On the 28th the detachment of the Thirty-second was ordered to Bloomfield. Leaving Cape Girardeau at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, it marched fifty miles by dark the next even-

ing, and went into camp near Castor river. Completing the bridge over this stream, it returned to the Cape, reaching that post on the 5th of May. Here it remained on garrison duty till the 11th of July, when it again marched for Bloomfield. Having remained there a few days, at work on the fortifications, it was attached to the Reserve Brigade, First Cavalry Division, Department of the Missouri, and on the 19th started on the memorable march, which ended with the capture of Little Rock, Arkansas.

The command reached Clarendon on the 8th of August. Early on the morning of the 13th the detachment started up White river. The expedition lasted three days, and was quite a brilliant success. The fleet went up White river to the mouth of the Little Red river, and then proceeded up that stream to the town of Searcy, where two steamers were captured and a pontoon bridge destroyed. When ten miles below Searcy on the return, the fleet was attacked by three hundred rebels, who directed their principal fire on the prize "Kaskaka," which was manned by half of Company D, under Lieutenant William D. Templin. The steamer was near the shore from which the attack was directed, but made a gallant defense. The rebels were driven off with a loss of more than twenty killed. The loss in Company D, was one killed and five wounded. Before reaching White river, the fleet was again attacked, but the assailants were quickly driven off, with loss, and without any casualty on board. Large quantities of public property were destroyed, and a number of prisoners captured during the expedition. In the heavy skirmish at

Bayou Metoe, on the 27th, the detachment was engaged, losing one killed and two wounded.

The day the command reached "Dead Man's Lake," the scorching heat of that day, the parched ground marched over, the air at times filled with the flying dust, is one not easily to be forgotten. The stagnant pond bearing that name covered with green scum, yet the men burning with thirst plunged in and drank greedily of the filthy water.

The two trips from Duvall's Bluffs to Brownsville, as guard to the cavalry train, were trips of hard marching in hot weather, and of suffering for water for man and beast, and from heat and dust. The sick on this march certainly received no extra care, at first shipped to Helena, and then to Clarendon, on White river.

About the 21st of August, a small steamer, a stern-wheeler, sailed up the White river loaded with sick and convalescent soldiers. It was one of the hottest of August days in this climate, when she run from Clarendon to Duvall's Bluffs, 45 miles, in four hours. Not a spot on that boat, from the border deck to the hurricane deck, but was covered by a sick man. Sick men were piled away on that hurricane deck in broiling sun, wherever a man could be laid. Is it any wonder, on that run of about four hours, twenty-six men died on that boat?—one of them a Corporal of Company G (Carter).

On the 25th day of August another march of that twenty-six miles across those prairies of Prairie county, Ark. About 11 o'clock that night we filed into the little court house yard at Brownsville. Just as we filed in, General Davidson stepped to

the fence and said, "Boys, lie down quickly and take some rest, for I will need you at an early hour." Then turning to another officer, he said, "These brave boys have marched 500 miles, and kept up with my cavalry." By 3 o'clock next morning we were astir, and at 4 were in line and on the move. A march of nine miles brought us to the rebel outposts, skirmishing three and a half miles to the brow of the hill, and after manouvering, etc., half a mile to the bank of "Bayou Metaire." The whole movement during the day was only a bushwhacking affair. In the evening we fell back to the top of the hill to support a battery. There dark found us. The battery and all other troops had left. One detachment alone was on the field, with the rebels closing around us, when we withdrew and fell back that night to a corn-field near Brownsville; and about 1 o'clock at night, at the word "halt," the boys dropped on the ground and lay down between corn rows. No alignment encampment was made. The night was dark, as *dense, black clouds* o'respread the sky, and soon the rain came down in torrents; but there the boys lay—what else could they do? About 9 A. M. it broke away; but, oh! the *mud, mud!* We had no rations, but soon found a patch of sweet potatoes and had a sweet potato breakfast.

The detachment remained two days in camp in the timber near, and then moved to the old cavalry camp north of town, where our sick boys had been kept in a double log house on the edge of the prairie, and at a little grove of a few scattering oaks, and near a pond of stagnant water.

On the 31st of August, 1863, the day

was very hot, and hence the train was ordered to go through to Duvall's Bluffs in the night. All the detachment was ordered to go as guard. The whole detachment able to go was ordered on the trip. We could raise only forty men, and some twelve or fifteen of them were unable to march, but were ordered to go, as they could be piled on the wagons, and could use their guns in case of an attack. This was a serious camp ground to the detachment. A few days and not a well man was in that camp, and not many men able to care for the sick. It had been used as a cavalry camp until the very ground was crawling with filth. Every nook and corner of the old house, every spot on the floor, porch and hall, was covered by a sick man. Everything that could be done under the circumstances was done for the sick by those who could do. But we were in advance of the main army and supplies. No sanitary or sutler supplies had reached us, and much of the ordinary soldiers' fare was unfit for use. Much of the "hard-tack" had *too much life*. I can now see some boys breaking their hard-tack into small bits and blowing out the *things* of life.

On the 6th of October, occurred the first death. Then Wm. A. Spurlin, one of the brightest and best of young men, was laid in an humble soldier's grave. On the 8th he was followed by Henry Cantonwine. On that day we moved to another camp south of town, in a nice little grove. One day's rest there, and the command was ordered to Little Rock. The sick were brought, and laid down on the sand in the hot sun before the old log tavern hospital. That very sand was crawling with "gray

backs." As the command moved away, Geo. Macy lay on a cot under a little tree, dying, and soon another of the young men of our company, Wilson Bond, was added to that group of humble graves. There we laid four of the young men of our Company, side by side.

Their young lives were ended,
Their young spirits fled,
And now they are sleeping
In peace with the dead.

Every spot in that old log tavern that could be occupied, was covered by a sick man. How many of those brave boys, were buried in that little graveyard, I never knew.

On the removal of the detachment to Little Rock, it was relieved for a time from all guard or other duty, except the care of its own sick, by order of General Davidson, adding that the care of its own sick in camp, was all it was able to do. But death had then fastened his cold, icy hand upon a number of boys. Calvin M. Sayre, John L. Sayre, Jesse Shultz, Nathan R. Austin and Ira G. Christian were soon numbered with the dead. Little Rock proved to be a very healthy place for us, and while there the company, considering its reduced condition, improved very rapidly. It may not be generally known that that Arkansas expedition of General Steele's, was one of the most destructive of life, of any campaign of the war. Steele started with 1,200 men; he received reinforcements of at least three brigades, making at least 15,000 effective men; 100 would cover all his loss in killed and wounded, and yet by the time he had possession of Little Rock, and was fairly settled down to his *gambling and horse*

racine, he had barely 5,100 effective men fit for duty. And of General Steele I will say that he had no sympathy in common with a Union Soldier save his opposition to the abstract idea of secession.

General McPherson, Medical Director, afterwards at Vicksburg, said that the sending of our four companies through on that campaign to keep up with the cavalry, was a burning shame, one of the outrages of the war, and no wonder the men were used up; they remained at Little Rock until the middle of October, when it moved to Benton, twenty-five miles distant. It returned to Little Rock, where they remained till January, 1864, when it started to Memphis, which place it reached on the 5th of February. Here it was ordered to report to Brigadier-General A. J. Smith at Vicksburg. It reached Vicksburg on the 9th, and remained there till the 27th, when it marched out to Black river to await the army on its return from the interior.

Meanwhile, Colonel Scott established his headquarters at New Madrid, and assumed command of the post. On the 17th of December, 1862, he sent out a detachment of one hundred men, under Captain Peebles, who went as far as St. Francis river, bringing back several prisoners, much public property, and valuable information.

On the 28th of December, Colonel Scott destroyed the public property, and evacuated New Madrid, by order of General Davies, after which he proceeded to Fort Pillow, reaching there on the 29th. They remained at Fort Pillow for nearly six months, in the performance of garrison duties. The command embarked for



J. M. Boyd



Columbus, Kentucky, on the 17th and 18th of June, 1863, in detachments, and went into camp there on the 19th, and there regimental headquarters remained for more than seven months, Colonel Scott being most of the time in command of the post.

On July 10th, Union City, in Tennessee, was captured by the rebels. The command hastened to that place, but arrived too late to find the enemy; but buried the dead and cared for the wounded, and returned. The command was, soon afterward, again divided into fractions. Companies B and I, under command of Captain Millier, alone remained at regimental headquarters; Company C, was attached to the Fourth Missouri Cavalry; Company E was placed at Fort Quinby, not far from Columbus, whilst Companies H and K, Captain Bensen commanding, proceeded down the river to Island No. Ten. From this time forth, until January, 1864, the history of each of these detachments, except that of Company C, is devoid of remarkable events. This detachment was most actively employed during most of this period, and the labors of officers and men were arduous in the extreme. They scouted a wide extent of country infested by guerrillas; marched oftentimes a considerable distance from Columbus, going out in all weather, by night as often as by day. They braved many perils and endured many hardships.

In the month of January, 1864, these six companies were brought together, and soon embarked for Vicksburg, where they were assigned to the Second Brigade. Perhaps there was not a single organization in the whole army under Major-General Sherman, that so gladly commenced that

singular campaign, as the command under Colonel Scott. If the battalion left Vicksburg joyfully, its return was still more joyful, for here were found Major Eberhart and his four companies, and the whole regiment was together for the first time since November, 1862. The re-union brought great satisfaction to officers and men. Shortly after the re-union of the regiment it was ordered to the Department of the Gulf, and there accompanied the disastrous Red River Expedition.

In this expedition the Thirty-second Iowa suffered more severely, perhaps, than any other regiment in the expedition. It formed a part of General A. J. Smith's command, consisting of ten thousand infantry and three batteries of artillery, which left Vicksburg on March 9th on transports, accompanied by gunboats. At the mouth of Red river this fleet was joined by Admiral D. D. Porter, with a large fleet, including several iron-clads. Some miles from where the Red river enters into the Mississippi it separates into two streams, which come together again very near the mouth; from the southern one of these two streams flows Achafalaya river. The fleet entered Red river by the southern stream, and passed thence into Achafalaya, proceeding as far as Semmesport, where the troops disembarked on the night of the 13th, and immediately commenced a march on Fort De Russey. The halt was not ordered till the army had marched some seven miles. It was twenty-eight miles from here to Fort De Russey. Nevertheless, the army marched that distance the next day, constantly harassed by rebel cavalry; delayed once, two hours at a stream over which a bridge had

to be made; attacked the fort and carried it by storm before sundown, and before the gunboats arrived. In this assault, the Thirty-second was on the right, and "the men on the right took the fort," said the prisoners. Colonel Shaw, commanding brigade, speaks in unqualified praise of all the officers and men in his command. The loss was slight on either side. Of the Thirty-second, one man was killed and two were wounded.

At Fort De Russey, re-embarked and proceeded to Alexandria, where the troops again disembarked, and remained nearly two weeks. At this point the column under Gen. Smith formed a junction with the column which had marched from New Orleans. The boats could not be taken over the rapids while laden, so the troops marched to Cotle Landing, some twenty-five miles up the river. Here our regiment had its first battalion drill, with all the companies in line, since leaving Dubuque, in November, 1862. On April 3, the command again embarked, and reached Grand'Ecore on the next evening, where it remained till the morning of the 7th, when it marched to the front of the battle of Pleasant Hill, where the brigade to which the Thirty-second belonged, commanded by Colonel Shaw, of the Fourteenth Iowa, stood the brunt of the fight, being the first in the battle, fighting longer than any other, in the hardest of the contest, the last to leave the field, and losing three times as many officers and men as any brigade engaged.

"Of Colonel John Scott, Thirty-second Iowa" says the brigade commander, "it is sufficient to say that he showed himself worthy to command the Thirty-second

Iowa Infantry—a regiment which, after having been entirely surrounded and cut off from the rest of the command, with nearly one-half of its number killed or wounded, among them many of the best and prominent officers, forced its way through the enemy's lines, and was again in line, ready and anxious to meet the foe in less than thirty minutes." It is certain no regiment ever fought with a sublimer courage than did the Thirty-second on the battle-field of Pleasant Hill. Its heroism and its sacrifices were worthy of a better fate than a retreat from the scene of its splendid daring and its glory. The fame of its gallant conduct spread all over Iowa, as it would have spread over the whole country had the commanding general accepted the victory which the troops had given him. But sad losses befell the regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel Mix was slain on the field, also many of the officers were either slain or wounded. The regiment lost, in all, two hundred and ten officers and men, killed, wounded and missing; most of the missing were also wounded—any so reported, no doubt slain. Iowa gloried in the fame of her honored sons, and wept for their dead comrades who fell on the stricken field. The following beautiful lines were written by Mrs. Caroline A. Soule, upon hearing of the sad losses sustained by the Thirty-second at Pleasant Hill:

Cold are the sleepers
Wrapt in their shrouds—
Pale are the weepers
The battle has bowed;
Softly they slumber,
Our soldiers in death—
While hearts without number

Cry, with hushed breath—
O God, are they dead!
Pale are the sleepers,
Like marble they lie—
Sad are the weepers,
Tear-stained their eyes;
Quiet they slumber,
Soldiers entombed,
While hearts without number,
All shrouded in gloom,
Cry—O, are they gone!
Calm are the sleepers,
Taking their rest—
Sad are the weepers,
Joyless their breasts;
Softly they slumber,
Our soldiers to-day,
While hearts without number
Cry, only this way,
Can our battles be won?

Colonel Shaw's brigade covered the retreat of the army to Grand'Ecore, when the Thirty-second regiment, after a movement up Red river to aid the fleet in escaping from imminent peril, went into encampment. It joined in the retreat down the Red river on the 21st, and frequently met light bodies of the enemy in skirmish. The retreat from Alexandria to the Mississippi was also harassed by the enemy, and considerable skirmishing took place at Bayou La Morge, Marksville and Bayou de Glaize, in both of which the regiments took part. Colonel Shaw in his report of the latter battle, says to "Colonel Gilbert, Twenty-seventh Iowa, Major Eberhart of the Thirty-second Iowa, Captain Crane of the Fourteenth Iowa and their commands, is due the safety of the army. Had they failed to move into the position assigned them (although a difficult one, that of changing front under fire) with less celerity, or failed to hold it steadily after taking it, our left and rear

would have been enveloped by overwhelming numbers, and nothing could have saved us—not even the fighting qualities of the Sixteenth Army Corps."

The regiment reached Memphis on the 10th of June, from there the command moved to Moscow, and thence to La Grange in the latter part of June. From this point it marched with General Smith's forces on the Tupelo campaign. It returned to Memphis, and having encamped there about ten days, joined in the Oxford expedition. The next active campaign in which the Thirty-second took part, was in Missouri in the pursuit of Price. It was a campaign of severe marching for the infantry, but not of battle. The regiment, not well provided for such a campaign, marched at least six hundred and fifty miles, averaging twenty miles a day. It marched across the State and back again. Halting a few days at St. Louis, it moved to Cairo by steamer, arriving November 27th.

From here it moved to Nashville, which was soon afterwards besieged by the rebel General Hood. In the battle of Nashville, December 15th and 16th, the Thirty-second, fighting in General Gilbert's Brigade, was warmly engaged, and won great credit for daring, efficient behavior. It captured a battery of five guns and many prisoners, and lost about twenty-five killed and wounded. With the pursuit of the defeated rebels, closed the campaigning of the regiment for the year 1864, in face of the enemy.

Early in 1865, the regiment marched to Clifton, Tenn, whence it moved by steamer to Eastport, Miss. Its next and last campaign, was that of Mobile, under Major-

General E. R. S. Canby. Throughout those laborious and difficult operations, the Thirty-second performed its part faithfully, skillfully and honorably. It remained in Alabama some time after the fall of Mobile, and was mustered out at Clinton, Iowa, August 24, 1865, during the following summer. Returning to Iowa, the Thirty-second Iowa was in due time disbanded, the officers and men left from the ravages of three years service, receiving everywhere along the line of their journey, the kind greetings and hearty welcome of a grateful people, whose hearts had been with them through all their hardships.

FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY G.

Corporals :

William H. Henthorn, Warren D. Lathrop.

Musician :

Jacob D. Wickham.

Privates :

Bolden, Francis M.,	Jones, William H.,
Burlingame, Elon,	Livengood, Thomas M.,
Clampet, Thaddeus M.,	Moran, Edgar,
Castle, Henry A.,	McCormick, James F.,
Castle, Frank W.,	Price, Bailey M. V.,
Frantz, William,	Sawyer, Amos F.,
Hutson, Calvin W.,	Townsend, Nathan,
Hauser, Elias J.,	Williams, George W.,

FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY K.

Charles F. Buffin.

FIRST CAVALRY.

COMPANY B.

George W. Wheeler.

COMPANY F.

Privates :

George, William, Palmer, Abraham,
Jones, Henry P.,

VETERAN.

Henry P. Jones.

COMPANY G.

Captain :

James D. Thompson.

Sergeant :

William W. Babcock.

Corporal :

Joel G. Lounsberry.

Privates :

Bradfield, Harry S.,	Rice, Stephen G.,
Bronson, Edward P.,	Rice, Samuel A.,
Baker, William H.,	Rumbaugh, W. H.,
Burke, Stephen,	Speers, George W.,
Clinkenbeard, Edw. L.,	Sharar, Joseph,
Detrick, George,	Sanderson, Frank F.,
Drake, Samuel D.,	Sanderson, Luther W.,
Doan, Daniel H.,	Vest, John,
Ellsworth, George,	Vest, Thomas J.,
Higgenbotham, R. M.,	Willis, Sylvester P.,
McCall, William J.,	Wheeler, George W.,
Penn, Jonathan,	Wright, James,
Penn, Charles,	Wentworth, Jérôme B.
Phillips, George,	

ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS.

Furment, John M.,	McMillen, Earl K.,
Hadley, James H.,	Rose, Samuel A.,
Hall, Howard,	Turner, Palmer B.
Kibbee, Charles H.,	

VETERANS.

First Lieutenant :

Elkanah S. Foster.

Privates :

Babcock, William W.,	Rice, Samuel A.,
Clinkenbeard, Edw. L.,	Vest, John,
Detrick, George,	Wentworth, Jerome B.,
Ellsworth, George,	

COMPANY I.

Martin Lillie.

FIRST CAVALRY.

The first regiment of volunteer cavalry raised in Iowa was recruited from a large section of the State—from Lee county to Floyd, and from Alamakee to Decatur, with Fitz Henry Warren as Colonel and Charles E. Moss as Lieutenant-Colonel.

The regiment remained in camp near Burlington till the early part of October. By the middle of the month, the regiment, numbering about one thousand two hundred men, was in Benton Barracks. The First and Second battalions were soon sent into the field; the Third remained at Benton Barracks. The eight companies which marched into the field were engaged the entire winter of 1861-2, hunting down guerrilla men in Missouri. The same companies, in the month of February, made a successful raid on Warsaw, capturing several Confederate officers, among them Brigadier-General Price, son of the distinguished Major-General. They were the terror of the Missouri outlaws. On the 16th of August, moved to Sedalia; but, meantime, Colonel Warren, with a large detachment of officers and men, marched northward to reinforce Blunt, then threatened with attack by a large force under Coffee. They were unable to come up with the enemy. In this chase, Colonel Warren marched about 300 miles, after which they returned to Camp Warren, where they remained till the 20th of September. Here, Colonel Warren received his commission as Brigadier-General, and, bidding a kind farewell to his comrades of the First, departed for other fields of duty.

The First Cavalry took part in all the skirmishes and raids of the Army of the

Frontier. In the battle of Prairie Grove they took quite a conspicuous and gallant part. They took a very active part in the capture of VanBuren, the First Iowa Cavalry leading the column in the most daring foray that had taken place. The First lead in the chase after Marmaduke, skirmishing more or less with his rear guard during the entire march. They were in the campaign against Little Rock, and performed many gallant deeds of daring, and rendered as effectual service to the Union as any regiment in the service, and, throughout the whole of its active career, left no single blot on its bright record.

SECOND CAVALRY.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Major—R. M. C. Kirtland.

COMPANY B.

Sergeant :

William S. Crawford.

Privates :

Goodwin, Henry, Hass, Job L.

VETERAN.

Job L. Hass.

COMPANY F.

Sergeants :

Richard McKirtland, Salman Powers.

Corporals :

Josephus Hartman, Charles Knell,
Sylvester Church, Charles E. Estebrook.
Sylvanus Kinnan,

Saddler :

Elliott Loomis.

Privates :

Bolden, James B., Luppold, William,
Baker, Sylvester K., Powers, Salmon,
Estebrook, Azro, Pyne, Charles M.,
Eaton, Alonzo T., Sawyer, Seth W.,
Gliddon, Wilder B., Todd, Henry W.,
Grant, Henry, Treat, Robert M.,
Hunter, William H., Westgate, Sidney S.
Kelling, James,

VETERANS.

Corporals :

Josephus Hartman, Henry W. Todd.

Privates :

Baker, Sylvester K., Wood, William H.

FOURTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY L.

Q. M. S.—Asher Adams.

SIXTH CAVALRY.

RECRUITS,

Whose companies are unknown :

Allen, William,	Kennedy, John,
Ball, Erastus,	McKenzie, James,
Church, Sylvester,	Martin, David S.,
Dillon, Daniel,	McCormick, J. F.,
Hadley, S. Grant,	Reynold, Martin,
Jones, William V.,	Taylor, William E.

NINTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY G.

Captain :

S. B. Cunningham.

Corporals :

Hiram Dobbins, Nathaniel N. Simpson.

Saddler :

Daniel Hathaway.

Privates :

Crippen, John W.,	Hadlock, Orville,
Dobbins, Joshua,	Johnson, John,
Hockett, Levi,	Martin, Benjamin F.,
Havens, Benjamin,	Rumbaugh, G. W.,
Hadlock, Hirah,	Wing, Henry O.

COMPANY H.

Privates :

Blair, John,	King, J. A.,
Drain, James F.,	Smith, William H.,

Ellsworth, Orlando M., Stratton, Chauncey B.,
Graves, Hermon L., Wilson, Alfred R.,
Henthorn, G. M. D., Wilcox, Arista.

THIRD BATTERY IOWA LIGHT
ARTILLERY.

Sergeants :

William R. Baldwin, Samuel S. Wright,
Sidney H. Wells.

NORTHERN BORDER BRIGADE.

COMPANY C.

Second Lieutenant :

Samuel M. Purcell.

Privates :

Bigelow, Orra L.,	Nott, Leroy J.,
Button, Joshua,	Osborn, Lewis,
Guilliams, John,	Purcell, Andrew L.,
Kinney, Clarke E.,	Schlegelmich, F.,
Taylor, George.	

ROLL OF HONOR.

The following comprises the list of men from Hardin county who laid down their lives in defense of the Union. Over the grave of each, for the benefit of future generations, should be written: "It is sweet and honorable to die for one's country.:"

Lieutenant George W. Moir, killed in battle at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Lieutenant Lyman H. Merrill, died of fever, while prisoner of war, May 29, 1862, at Montgomery, Alabama.

Austin, Nathan, died at Little Rock, Arkansas, September 27, 1863.

Boyd, Wilson, died at Brownsville, Arkansas, September 14, 1863.

Beach, John M., died of pneumonia at Jefferson City, January 12, 1862.

- Baldwin, Francis, killed in action May 28, 1864.
Buckner, Edward C., killed at Fort Donelson, February 13, 1862.
Brown, John W., died in hospital at St. Louis, December 19, 1862.
Bachelor, W. M., died of acute diarrhœa, at Memphis, Tennessee, July 21, 1863.
Black, Gustavus H., died at Memphis, Tenn., July 23, 1864.
Brochard, Jonathan, died November 9, 1862.
Boyles, Daniel J., died of wounds, at Memphis, Tennessee, October 9, 1863.
Buckingham, Hamilton, killed at Kcnesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864.
Black, Gustavus H., died July 23, 1864, at mouth of White river, Arkansas, of wounds.
Basham, John, died September 19, 1863, at Little Rock, Arkansas.
Contant, William H., died June 18, 1864, at Memphis, Tennessee.
Cannon, Thomas M., died September 2, 1863, at Memphis, Tennessee.
Caraway, Joseph B., died of typhoid fever, May 9, 1862.
Cantonwine, Henry D., died at Brownsville, Arkansas, September 8, 1863.
Christian, Ira G., died at Little Rock, Arkansas, October 18, 1863.
Cantonwine, George D., died in hospital at St. Louis, January 4, 1862.
Collins, Nelson, died of typhoid fever, May 9, 1862.
Danger, Lewis, died March 5, 1863, at Cape Girardeau, Missouri.
Estabrook, Charles E., died at St. Louis, January 23, 1863.
Estabrook, Andrew J., died at Memphis, Tennessee, May 22, 1864.
Edgerton, H. James, died at New Orleans, May 5, 1865.
Fairbanks, Whitcomb, killed in the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
Garne, Leonard, died April 26, 1864, at Andersonville prison.
Hall, Israel, died at Weldon, North Carolina, October 14, 1862.
Harper, Thomas, died at Moscow, Tennessee, summer of 1862.
House, Jason H., died at Davenport, Iowa, in August, 1865.
Hughes, James H., died at St. Louis, December 21, 1861.
Hall, Howard, died of pleurisy, at Fayetteville, Arkansas, December 8, 1862.
Hough, William F., killed in battle at Shiloh.
Hoover, Samuel W., died of pneumonia, at Savannah, March 20, 1862.
Johnson, Barton H., killed in the battle of Shiloh.
Johnson, James, died September 20, 1863, at Annapolis, Maryland.
Johnson, Samuel, died of pneumonia, at Jefferson City, January 15, 1862.
Jones, Thomas, died at St. Louis, April 17, 1862.
James, Eugene A., died at St. Louis, October 14, 1861.
King, Reuben G., killed in the battle of Shiloh.
Kinuan, Sylvester, died at St. Louis, January 17, 1862.
Lockard, Philander, died December 8, 1861.
Latham, William H., died at Memphis, Tennessee, July 3, 1864.
Lockard, John, died of wound received at Shiloh, May 25, 1862.
Livengood, Thomas M., died at LaGrange, Tennessee, August 5, 1864.
Myers, John R., killed at Bayou DuGlaize, Louisiana, May 18, 1864.
McKensey, Neal, died in hospital at St. Louis, December 30, 1861.
Macy, Isaac H., died at Camp Franklin, November 30, 1862.
Millslagle, Robert, died at Nashville, Tennessee, December 17, 1864.
Miller, Annanias, died at Jefferson City, October 28, 1861.
Moon, Havilach B., died November, 1862, at Keokuk.
Nutt, William, died at Memphis, Tennessee, January 25, 1864.
Osborn, Robert H., killed in action at Dallas, Georgia, May 18, 1864.

- Payne, Charles J., killed at Shiloh, April, 6, 1862.
- Potts, John M., killed in action at Dallas, Georgia, May 28, 1864.
- Quivey, Roswell, F., died at Macon, Georgia.
- Ripley, Jacob, killed at Corinth, October 4, 1862.
- Royal, James, killed in battle at Pleasant Hill, April 9, 1864.
- Rutan, John, killed in action near Atlanta, Georgia, August 14, 1864.
- Reed, George, wounded at Shiloh, and died of wounds at St. Louis, April 30, 1862.
- Ripley, Lewis, died in hospital at St. Louis, April 6, 1862.
- Race, Joseph, died in hospital at St. Louis, January 10, 1862.
- Stotser, William, killed in battle of Shiloh.
- Sawin, David H., died at St. Louis, December 22, 1861.
- Smith, Henry, died at Tyler, Texas, October 12, 1864.
- Sawyer, Ozro, died at St. Louis, November 28, 1861.
- Surles, Anthony W., died of wound received at Dallas, Georgia, at Chattanooga, Tennessee, June 7, 1864.
- Spurlin, George, died at St. Louis, of pneumonia, February, 1863.
- Shultz, Jesse, died at Little Rock, Arkansas, October 14, 1863.
- Sayre, Calvin M., died at Little Rock, Arkansas, October 21, 1863.
- Sayre, John L., died at Little Rock, Arkansas, December 23, 1863.
- Travis, Joseph W., died July 17, 1864, of wounds, at Marietta, Georgia.
- Treat, Charles D., died at St. Louis, February 5, 1862.
- Vandervort, G. C., killed in battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
- Woodruff, Jackson, killed in battle of Shiloh.

CHAPTER XV.

IOWA REFORM SCHOOL.

Among the notable institutions in Hardin county, is that of the Iowa Reform School. The General Assembly, at its session held in 1868, passed an act to establish and organize a State Reform School for juvenile offenders. The act was approved March 31, 1868.

On the 29th day of April, 1868, the trustees met on the place designated in sec. 22 of said act, as White's Iowa Manual

Labor Institute, and proceeded by lot to determine the length of time that each trustee was to serve. M. A. Dashiell and J. D. Ladd, drew for the short term of two years; I. T. Gibson and E. O. Coleman, drew the term for four years; and J. A. Parvin and W. J. Moir, drew the long term, for six years. The Board appointed J. A. Parvin, President; M. A. Dashiell, Secretary, and I. T. Gibson, Treasurer.

By-laws and rules were enacted for the regulation of the Board and the institution, and the Board leased from the trustees of "White's Iowa Manual Labor Institute," the tract of land owned by them, with the appurtenances, for a term of ten years, but to be declared null and void at any time, when the trustees of the Reform School shall elect so to do.

The property leased, consisted of about 1,400 acres of land, part of which was improved with several small tenements for farmers, and the Institute building with the walls up and roof on. The trustees appointed a committee to advertise for bidders, and to contract with one to finish the house. The contractors made such progress with the work, that on the 21st day of September, 1868, the board of trustees gave the required notice that the Reform School was ready for boys, and on the 7th of October, from Jasper county was received the first boy committed to the institution.

The trustees, at their July meeting, appointed Joseph McCarty and wife as Superintendent and Matron, at a salary of \$1,300 per annum for both, their salary to commence on the 10th of August.

The appropriation made by the Legislature, was found to be inadequate to meet the necessities of the institution, and an indebtedness of \$4,689 was incurred by the trustees. During the year there were forty-five boys and one girl taken into the school. Five boys escaped, and succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the officers, and one was discharged. The cost of the institution the first year, was \$26,862.90.

The second biennial reports of the trustees and of the Superintendent were made in November, 1871. For the two years they

received ninety-one; and forty discharged; three boys escaped; two died, and one was pardoned by the Governor. The total cost of running the school in the same time, \$22,066.

The General Assembly at its session in 1871, appointed the trustees a Board of Commissioners to select a place for the permanent location of the Reform School, and appropriated \$45,000 for the erection of suitable buildings for that institution. They were also authorized and instructed to organize a school for girls in the building where the boys were then kept, and made an appropriation of \$5,000 for that purpose.

In compliance with the instruction of the Assembly, the trustees at their regular meeting in April, 1872, gave public notice that they would receive offers from any city or county that desired the location in their vicinity. A number of communications were received, and offers made to the State, of lands, etc., as an inducement to have the location made at the different places. The trustees considered the donations in connection with the places as to convenience for fuel, building material, the health, eligibility and centrality of the situation. After visiting Des Moines, Ottumwa, Oskaloosa, Muscatine and Eldora, and personally inspecting the lands offered, and the convenience and sites for the building, the trustees selected Eldora as the best location, all things considered.

In his biennial report for 1873, the Superintendent says: "In order to secure the location of the school at this point, the citizens of Eldora and vicinity, at a cost of about \$15,000, donated to the State, for

this purpose, four hundred and forty acres of most excellent land. The tract on which the buildings are located consists of three hundred and twenty acres of land, one mile long from east to west, and half a mile wide. Across each end of this tract runs a never failing stream of water. From these two brooks the ground gently rises to near the central plot, where it terminates in a broad ridge, gently sloping to the south, as well as to the east and west, affording one of the most beautiful building spots in the State. It seems that nature has done everything to make this one of the most lovely sites for such an institution. This tract is all under fence, and the most of it under cultivation. It has been divided as follows: Forty acres have been appropriated for garden purposes; twenty-five acres to building-plot; seventy acres to pasture grounds and feed lots; about one hundred and fifty acres to farm lands, and about twenty-five acres of rich bottom-lands, too wet to plow until drained, have been left for mowing purposes. Half a mile north of this main tract we have eighty acres of good farm land, which is under fence, but has not yet been broken. About three miles south-east of the main tract we have forty acres of timber land; the timber is yet small, but the land lies well and is of good quality."

The deeds for the land were legally executed and recorded.

After the selection of the site, a committee of three of the trustees were then appointed to visit the Reform Schools in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, to inspect the buildings, see their styles, convenience, etc. Immediately on the report of said

committee, a plan was adopted for the buildings, and notice given, according to law, for sealed proposals for their erection. The advertisement was for two buildings, one 40 by 100 feet, for manufacturing purposes, dining-hall, school-room, etc., the other a family building 37 by 56 feet, two stories and an attic, with mansard roof, and a basement story. Both of the buildings to be built of good rock to the top of the basement, and the rest of the walls of good brick. The contract for the first named building was awarded to Smith & Foster, the other to S. G. Mowen, all of Eldora. Both were finished to the satisfaction of the trustees—the former at a cost of \$11,500, the other at a cost of \$11,000. Another family building, to be finished in all respects like the former one, was, in December, awarded to Mr. Mowen, for the same price as the first one, but, owing to extra expenses in the foundation, it cost \$13,196.31. None of the buildings could be finished in the fall of 1872; but, being anxious to raise a crop in 1873, and make improvements on the new premises as early in the spring as possible, the trustees rented some improved land, and removed the school to the new Home the first week in April, although neither of the houses was then finished.

Mr. Entriken, one of the officers of the school, with five of the boys, removed from the school in Lee county to Eldora, a month or more before the Superintendent and rest of the school followed, and although 150 miles from the Home, not one of these boys violated the trust reposed in him, but labored faithfully as directed, and behaved so circumspectly as to attract the

notice and receive the admiration of strangers.

From the Superintendent's report, it is learned there were received in the two years from date of last report, boys, 122; girls, 13; total, 135. There were 54 boys and 2 girls discharged, 5 boys escaped, and 2 boys died.

During the next two years, 166 boys and 30 girls were admitted to the school; 146 boys were released, 29 escaped, and 2 died; 11 girls were released, leaving in the school, October 31, 1875, 135 boys and 30 girls.

During the summer of 1875, the Reform School has passed through one of the most severe ordeals that any State institution ever endured. Charges were made against the Superintendent and his management of the school, and the trustees determined to investigate the whole subject. Governor Carpenter was solicited by the trustees to appoint some persons to unite with them as an investigating committee, and, at their request, he appointed Hon. A. C. Dodge, of Burlington, and W. H. Leas, Esq., and Mrs. Deborah Cattell, of Des Moines, who, with the trustees, met at Eldora on the 28th day of April and organized as a joint committee by appointing Mr. Dodge as chairman and W. L. Vestal, one of the trustees, as secretary, and, with a few short recesses, remained in session until the 27th day of August. Between one hundred and fifty and two hundred witnesses were examined. Much of the evidence was hearsay testimony. The committee made two reports—a majority and a minority.

During the investigation, Mr. McCarty was suspended from the superintendency

of the school, and, when all the evidence had been received, he was reinstated. Immediately after being reinstated, he sent his resignation to the trustees, which was accepted, and the school remained under the charge of the Assistant Superintendent, H. S. Rogers, M D., until September 29, at which time the trustees appointed Charles Johnson, of Michigan, Superintendent, and his wife, E. A. Johnson, Matron.

Joseph McCarty, the first Superintendent of the Reform School, was born in Morgan county, Ohio, February 3, 1826. He was raised on a farm, where he labored until his nineteenth year, making a full hand in the harvest field. Over exertion at this time brought on hip disease, which confined him to his room for three years, and resulted in crippling him for life. At the age of twenty-two he could read and write and had some knowledge of arithmetic. He began study at a graded school, attending about half the time, the other half being engaged in teaching. He then resolved to prepare himself for teaching a higher grade of schools. Accordingly he entered Allegheny College, at Meadville, in 1851, and graduated in 1854. For one year he taught in the graded schools of Marietta, Ohio. In 1855 he moved to Iowa, and for seven years was engaged in teaching the public schools of Davis county. For three years he was Superintendent of the graded schools of Oskaloosa, Iowa, when he was elected Professor of Theory and Practice of Teaching in Wesleyan University, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. In 1868 he was called to take charge of the Reform School. Mr. McCarty was married in 1856 to Mary B. Lockman, a native of Indiana.

In the two years ending October, 1877, there were 147 boys and 37 girls admitted to the Institution, and 138 boys and 14 girls released by discharge or in other ways. Some improvements were made in the time, and from the report of the trustees the following extract is taken:

"The last General Assembly appropriated \$40,000.00 to erect a main building so that the house now used for that purpose might be occupied for manufacturing purposes, as it was originally designed. The amount appropriated not being sufficient to complete such a house as was deemed necessary, the trustees wished to build as large as they could with that sum; but in no case did they intend to commence a building that could not be finished with the money at their disposal. They advertised for plans, estimates and proposals. After examining all submitted to them, they preferred the plan prepared by B. J. Bartlett, Architect. He assured the trustees, that the building, as he proposed, could be finished for a less amount than the appropriation. With this assurance his plan was adopted, and Mr. Bartlett employed to superintend the erection of the house, the trustees having decided not to contract with any person for the whole building. We believe Mr. Bartlett a good architect and skillful in his business, but he missed the amount in his estimate, for the appropriation has been expended and the building is not finished. It will cost about \$15,000.00 to complete it, and we ask an appropriation for that amount. The house is of good material, and substantial in every part.

"At the time the estimate was made it was supposed that the same kind of stone

could be used that is in the basement of the other buildings, and which is found plentifully near Eldora; but on trial it was found insufficient to support the weight of the new house, consequently we were compelled to procure rock from near Marshalltown at some more expense. Some other small changes were made, but with little difference in the expense of the building."

"Charles Johnson was removed from the office of Superintendent shortly after making his biennial report, and E. H. Winans appointed in his stead. He took charge February 1, 1878. The trustees, in their report, October, 1879, say: "The career of the school under his superintendency, has been gratifying to the Board, satisfactory to the community where the school is located, and has secured the commendation of the press, and people who are acquainted with the affairs of the school under its present management." In his first report, Superintendent Winans said:

"A State's prison is a necessity of organized society; a reform school is equally so. The prison's main design is to protect society against adult law-breakers; a reform school has the double design of protecting society and reclaiming the lawless. How else may society be shielded from the depredations of a thousand homeless, friendless, vagrant criminals, from eight to sixteen years of age? Stealing is the instinctive crime of neglected childhood; it is the natural expression of want; it sends to us nineteen-twentieths of all our inmates. Society will endure obscenity, lying, swearing, Sabbath-breaking and disobedience—almost any crime a child may commit, but when property rights are invaded by theft, it will invoke the law's

protection. The prison is not suited to the restraint of even criminal youth. Its speechless silence may be an appropriate discipline for men, but it would be cruelty to children. A boy needs the unrestrained activity of voice and limb to unfold his physical manhood. Walls and bars are not needed to restrain children; a watchful eye and personal influence can take the place of these and avoid the gloom and disgrace of a prison. Many are reckless and bad simply because they are *boys*. Maturity is all the reformation they need. The reform school ought to furnish happy surroundings while this maturity is coming on. The best estate of childhood is a Christian home. Surely to an institution that most nearly resembles this, the waifs of society and the wards of the State can be more safely intrusted than to a prison. We proceed by the law of selection, keeping the bad and sifting out the good; if it were our plan to reverse this process, by discharging the bad and retaining the good, our school might soon become a model for the outer world. The career and destiny of boys who go out will be as varied as that of other boys who never come in; some will go to State's prison, and it may be to a worse place; others will take rank with the industrious, useful citizen, and become honest and noble men. Two who were formerly inmates are now among the best officers of the school, beloved and respected by the whole institution. We are constantly in receipt of testimonials as to the good conduct of boys sent out."

In the two years there were 124 boys admitted to the institution.

The seventh biennial report of the Trustees and of the Superintendent was made September 30, 1881. From the reports several extracts are here taken. The trustees say:

"On the 7th day of October, 1868, the doors of the Iowa Reform School were first opened for the reception of juvenile offenders, on leased land in Lee county. The first boy came from Jasper county.

"In the spring of 1873 the boys were removed from Lee county to Eldora, where the school was permanently located, and whose citizens had donated 440 acres of land to the State for that purpose.

"Immediately after the boys were removed from the old location, the trustees organized a school for girls, with six inmates. The girls' department is now permanently located at Mitchellville, has 62 inmates, and is now under the kind care and able management of Mrs. L. D. Lewelling.

"The buildings there consist of a large brick building 40 by 80, two stories high and basement, a barn and laundry, and has 40 acres of good tillable land. It is a fine site. The grounds are tastefully arranged and surrounded by shade trees.

"The boys' department has now 760 acres of good land, 40 acres of which is timber.

"The buildings are all situated on high rolling prairie, the location is extremely healthy, and the scenery and surroundings beautiful.

"The buildings consist of a main building of brick and stone, 60 by 140 feet, with front projection, three stories, mansard story and basement. Three family build-

ings, each 37 by 56 feet, with projection of 30 by 16 feet, two stories, with mansard roof and basement. A brick workshop, 40 by 100 feet, with front projection, two stories and basement. A barn, 60 by 120 feet, with basement for stock. A wooden workshop, two stories high, brick engine-house and laundry, ice-house, wood-shed, etc., etc.

"The boys number 201; are divided at present into three families, and are immediately cared for by a Family Manager, Assistant Manager and Teacher.

"No high fence, stone walls or prison cells are used to restrain the boys or prevent them from escaping

"By kind treatment and judicious management, it is not long before many of the boys can be trusted to go to any part of the farm, or to town on business, without supervision or danger of their escaping."

The first ill-luck or misfortune of any kind experienced for some time by the institution, was on the night of September 29, 1881, in the shape of a cyclone that tore off the roof of the west wing of the main building, and sent a portion of the brick work of the mansard story crashing from one story to another to the floor of the basement. Among all the two hundred and twenty-five officers and inmates, in and around that building, not one was injured. In response to a telegram, Gov. Gear and Messrs Finkbine and Conger visited the school, and in conformity with their advice, the trustees went immediately to work to repair the damage.

In reference to the change of Superintendents, the trustees say:

"In the month of July, 1879, Rev. E. H. Winans tendered his resignation as

Superintendent, and B. J. Miles, who had been connected with the school a greater portion of the time since its organization, was by us at once appointed in his place, and his estimable wife, who had been a teacher in the girl's department, was selected Matron, and D. M. Crouse for Assistant Superintendent, and after the many seasons of prosperity and adversity that the Iowa Reform School has experienced, we can truly say that under the faithful, humane, and skillful management of B. J. Miles and wife, assisted by the other officers and employes, our boy's department has attained a standing and degree of public confidence and respect that has caused it to stand unrivalled as a reformatory institution in this or any other land. And if the Legislature of Iowa will do its duty, and second our efforts, we will endeavor to make the Reform School what it was intended by its founders to be—a blessing to the erring, and a credit to the State."

That the school is doing a great good cannot be doubted by any one familiar with its workings. A good common school education is given the inmates, which, to many is all the instruction ever received. Many are taken away from the school on account of the importunities of parents, too soon to reap the advantages they would receive from the instruction given. In reference to the discharged boys and girls, the trustees say in their report to the General Assembly:

"Permit us again to call your attention, and that of the people of the State, to the duty of all good men and women to give aid and comfort, employment and support to our boys and girls. When they leave

the school it is oftentimes a critical period in their history. It is an experiment fraught with peril. While in school they form correct ideas of life and duty; they adopt good principles and form good habits; by being controlled they have learned to control themselves. And in order that the good work here commenced may successfully progress, they need the wise counsels of kind and sympathizing friends. Some of our boys and girls are welcomed by parents or friends into safe, good homes. But others, 'alas! have no home,' and encounter many rebuffs and heart-crushing disappointments, and fail to find that aid that their-honest endeavors to do well, demand. Many people are inclined to think that having been bad once, they are always bad, and that there is no such thing as reformation. This idea should not prevail anywhere. Succor the erring, reclaim the criminal, and encourage them in their efforts to lead useful and honorable lives, that shall be an honor to the State, and a credit to the founders and labors of the Iowa Reform School.

"It is a pride that we can travel throughout the State and find a goodly number of our boys and girls leading virtuous, industrious, and happy lives. While some may now be in prison, others may have met the fate of Charles Howlett, yet we think that three-fourths of those sent to the Reform School are saved. And while reunions of families, soldiers, and college students are common occurrences, we shall favor in the near future, a reunion of the inmates and officers of the Iowa Reform School.

"One hundred and forty-four girls have been admitted, and eighty-one discharged. Eight hundred and one boys have been

admitted, and six hundred discharged since the organization of the school, three-fourths of whom are now earning an honest living, are now producers, not consumers, respectable and useful members of society. A gathering together of all these former inmates of the school would be an occasion of rejoicing—would be encouraging to the State that has founded and so generously supported the school, and to the officers, whose labor of brain, heart, and muscle has produced such beneficent and satisfactory results."

The health of the inmates of the school is good, the Superintendent attributing it in a great measure to the systematic regularity of working, playing, bathing, eating, drinking and sleeping. Every boy bathes, and all under-clothing and bed linen are changed at least once a week. In reference to the purpose of the school, the Superintendent says:

"That the school has done and is doing great good, is shown by the large percentage of boys who have had the benefit of its influence, who have come up from a childhood of vice and vagrancy into a well informed and respectable manhood. We want this thing to continue and the good results to increase. But it takes time and money to accomplish this. The strictest economy should be practiced in the management of the finances of such institutions; but in the application of this principle, great care should be used that a parsimonious policy be not substituted for that of true economy. This would be entirely foreign to the humane principles on which the school was founded, and would cause the philanthropic hearts conceiving the idea of such a school for Iowa to throb

with pain and disappointment; therefore, we urge that the judicious expenditure of money for some other things than simply teachers, food and raiment, is essential to the accomplishment of the good results that are so much to be desired.

"In pursuance of this idea, we have, within the last few months, placed upon the boys' tables, neat, but inexpensive castors, and have substituted queensware for the worn and dingy tinware hitherto in use. We have also placed upon the walls of the boys' dining-rooms and school-rooms some appropriate pictures, and have made some other little additions to the attractiveness of the school-rooms; and will, with your consent and approbation, continue to make such improvements, from time to time, as our limited means will admit. Such improvements add very materially to the homelike appearance and attractiveness of the school; and while they cost the State but little, are of great value to the children here, many of whom have no homes but this."

With reference to the schools, the Superintendent remarks:

"Our schools have been, for the past year, efficient and progressive. They have had a liberal supply of books and material. The branches taught are, of necessity, the common ones only, there being no demand for a higher course of study.

"The teaching here is a peculiar work. Many teachers who would do good work in the common school, would fail utterly in ours. The teacher here must possess the tact, perseverance and patience to control, instruct and interest a school of truants, for the boys who come here are almost invariably from that class who

could not be kept in school at home, and would grow up to manhood in vice and ignorance if they were not subjected somewhere to a species of compulsory education.

"They are not wanting in intellectual ability. On the contrary, they possess native powers of mind equal to the average boy in our common schools. But they are sadly wanting in the disposition to apply themselves earnestly to study. Hence the necessity for the greater tact on the part of the teacher to control, instruct, and interest, than is essential to successful teaching in our common schools.

"Every boy is required to attend school four hours each school day during our school months. Consequently, every boy committed here, who remains any considerable length of time, will go out with a common school education.

"Right here on this point, I wish to call your attention to the fact, that, in my judgment, many of the boys are released from the institution too soon; not having yet attained that degree of scholarship which would fit them for the ordinary business transactions of life. We would, therefore, recommend that you raise higher the standard of scholarship to which you require the boys to attain, before granting them a "leave of absence," and then adhere strictly to it, except in cases where there is a strong probability that the boy will attend some other good school after leaving this one."

A fair library is at the disposal of the inmates of the institution, and all are encouraged to read. Many of the leading papers of the State are also furnished by the publishers.

The following named are the officers and employes of the Institution, with salaries paid each, per year:

B. J. Miles and wife, Supt. and Matron..	\$ 1 200
D. M. Crouse, Assistant Superintendent..	620
W. F. Hewitt, family manager.....	420
J. W. Stephens, family manager.....	480
C. F. Stephens, family manager.....	360
Wm. E. Whitney, farmer.....	300
E. B. Eckhard, stock man.....	300
J. B. Wilson, steam-fitter and engineer..	420
D. J. Dickinson, shoemaker.....	300
H. B. Shelling, baker.....	240
T. E. Evans, night watchman.....	240
Miss E. A. Woods, teacher.....	300
Miss Ollie Mace, general work.....	216
Mrs. D. M. Crouse, dormitory work.....	180
Mrs. Wm. E. Whitney, tailoress	180
Mrs. Laura Brown, kitchen.....	180
Miss Ella F. Brink, kitchen.....	180
Miss Sallie Wright, laundress.....	180
Mrs. Lucy Babcock, dining-hall.....	180
Miss Lillie Williams, dining-hall.....	144
Miss Cora Cook, dining hall.....	144

There were 115 boys admitted to the institution from October 1, 1879, to September 30, 1881. Since the opening of the school, 801 boys have been admitted, 600 of whom have been discharged, leaving 201 inmates September 30, 1881.

B. J. Miles, Superintendent of Iowa Reform School, was born in Miami county, Ohio, in 1848, where he lived till the fall of 1863, when he came to Iowa with his parents, who settled in Lee county. Mr. Miles has had much experience in connection with this institution. He became connected with it in 1872, as teacher, in which capacity he continued three and one-half years. He then resigned, and went to Indiana, where he was connected with a similar institution for one year. He was then offered by the Board, the Assistant Superintendency of this institution, which he accepted. He was appointed Superintendent November 1, 1880, succeeding E. H. Winans.

That Mr. Miles is eminently fitted for the position he occupies, there can be no question; under his able, efficient and humane management, the wayward and unfortunate youth finds a home, whose influences point to a better manhood.

Mrs. Miles, the Matron of the institution, is a native of Henry county, Iowa. She has had considerable experience in the institution.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE PRESS.

There is no instrumentality, not even excepting the Pulpit and the Bar, which exerts such an influence upon society as the Press of the land. It is the Archimedian lever that moves the world. The talented minister of the gospel on the Sabbath day, preaches to a few hundred people; on the following morning his thoughts are reproduced more than a thousand fold, and are read and discussed throughout the length and breadth of the land. The attorney at the Bar, in thrilling tones, pleads either for or against the criminal arraigned for trial, often causing the jury to bring in a verdict against the law and the testimony in the case. His words are reproduced in every daily that is reached by the telegraphic wire, and his arguments are calmly weighed by unprejudiced men and accepted for what they are worth. The politician takes the stand and addresses a handful of men upon the political questions of the day; his speech is reported, and read by a thousand men for every one that heard the address. Suddenly the waters of one of our mighty rivers rises, overflowing the land for miles and miles, rendering thousands of people homeless, and without means to secure their daily bread. The news is flashed over the wire, taken up by the Press, and known and read of all men. No time is lost in

sending to their relief; the Press has made known their wants, and they are instantly supplied. "Chicago is on fire! Two hundred millions worth of property destroyed! Fifty thousand people rendered homeless!" Such is the dread intelligence proclaimed by the Press. Food and clothing are hastily gathered, trains are chartered, and the immediate wants of the sufferers are in a measure relieved.

The power for good or evil of the Press, is to-day unlimited. The short-comings of the politician are made known through its columns; the dark deeds of the wicked are exposed, and each fear it alike. The controlling influence of a nation, State or county, is its Press; and the Press of Hardin county is no exception to the rule.

The local Press is justly considered among the most important institutions of every city, town and village. The people of every community regard their particular newspaper or newspapers as of peculiar value, and this not merely on account of the fact already alluded to, but because these papers are the repositories wherein are stored the facts and the events, the deeds and the sayings, the undertakings and the achievements, that go to make up final history. One by one these things are gathered and placed in type; one by one the papers are issued; one by one these

papers are gathered together and bound, and another volume of local, general and individual history is laid away imperishable. The volumes thus collected are sifted by the historian, and the book for the library is ready. The people of each city or town naturally have a pride in their home paper. The local Press, as a rule, reflects the business enterprise of a place. Judging from this standard, the enterprise of the citizens of Hardin county is indeed commendable. Its papers are well filled each week with advertisements of home merchants and of its business enterprises. No paper can exist without these advertisements, and no community can flourish that does not use the advertising columns of its local Press. Each must sustain the other.

HARDIN COUNTY SENTINEL.

The people of Eldora early realized the necessity of having a newspaper in their midst to advocate the interests of the place, and of the entire county; to advertise to the world the superior advantages of Hardin county. Early in 1856 they purchased the material for an office, which they leased to O. M. Holcomb, who soon brought out the first number of the Hardin County *Sentinel*, a seven column folio; its first issue bearing date March 22, 1856. The name of J. D. Thompson appeared as editor. The following salutatory appeared:

"To-day we present to the public the first number of the Hardin County *Sentinel*, a paper devoted to the true interests of the county, and the public generally—free from all issues, whether political, sectarian or sectional; but truly independent.

"From the rapid increase of the population of our county, its advancement in wealth and importance, its central position, its many natural and local advantages, and the accumulating items of interest and importance to all, we have considered ourselves justified in attempting the publication of a weekly newspaper; hoping from our knowledge of the enlarged and enlightened views of the inhabitants, a generous support and hearty co-operation in our endeavors to be of service to the public.

"The influence of the Press has become of the first importance. The time has been when statesmen and their opinions controlled it, and few were fearless enough to place in jeopardy their popularity by a hasty opinion expressed upon any important political question, without first knowing the position their Senator or Representative intended to occupy. But now the reverse. It has become not only the faithful chronicle of the daily news, but a successful combatant against error—an independent, fearless advocate of right. And such we shall endeavor to make our own. Its columns will ever be open for controversies of public interest, so long as properly conducted; but as we have consented to publish an independent paper, we shall endeavor to maintain it as such. We have consented to let our individual opinions upon many points become subject to the interests of all, and no one can expect that articles purely political, sectarian or personal will be allowed a publication. No wrong, however cloaked, either in political or sectarian garb, shall pass by unnoticed and without just and independent rebuke. Bigotry, superstition and fanati-

cism will ever find in it an open and fearless antagonist, ever ready to do battle in the right. While it advocates no political, or sectarian principles, still we shall ever feel it our duty to mention such subjects as may be deemed interesting, and will ever encourage and sustain sentiments of true patriotism, let them be found in whatever party they may, and will firmly support whatever is truly Christian, meritorious and praiseworthy in every and all denominations and sects.

"A paper will do much in bringing into notice the many advantages which we possess in common with our neighboring counties, over the East, and do more towards attracting hither emigrants from the East seeking homes in the West—increasing our population; therefore, ensuring a more rapid development of the latent resources within our county, which needs but capital and labor to be of incalculable benefit to all; increasing the business of the merchant, ensuring a ready market for the farmer, an increasing and sure demand for the labor of the mechanic, and the services of members of all professions.

"Now, in conclusion, let us ask, do we need such a paper—can and will we sustain one? First, we have a population numbering nearly, or quite, 2,000, and rapidly increasing; fine prairie, pure water and coal in abundance; in fact, all that can be desired for a rich agricultural district. We claim to be industrious, energetic and enlightened. Then, in view of these facts, no one will say that we need it not. Secondly, can and will it be sustained? Will you in return for the many benefits you receive from its columns, and for the time

we devote to your interests, pay your money towards a re-payment?

"A few hundred paying subscribers will sustain the paper and enable us to go on in hope—otherwise, the undertaking must fail, the paper die, and become a reproach upon the public spirit and intelligence of our citizens. The future alone will determine."

The first issue of the *Sentinel* appeared as a six-column folio. This was explained by the editor as arising from the fact a smaller size paper was shipped than ordered. As railroads and fast expresses had not reached Eldora, it could not be exchanged. The second issue appeared, the size intended—a seven column folio. The first number contained an original story by John M. Smith, of Eldora, entitled "Cora Summer, or the Hunter's Stratagem, a story of the early settlement of Illinois." Mr. Smith was a painter by trade, who occasionally dropped the brush and took up the pen. Whether he had an idea of becoming the equal of Dickens, Sir Walter Scott, or J. Fennimore Cooper, is not known; but a new paper in the West must have its original story, and Mr. Smith contributed one to the *Sentinel*.

The editorial matter in this number is scarce, being comprised in three or four articles besides the salutatory. Thomas Downs was found frozen to death about four miles from his residence in Down's Grove, in the northeast part of the county, which gave the editor a chance to deliver a short temperance lecture. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "frozen to death in consequence of intoxication, and the person or persons furnishing the liquor were accessory to his death." The editor

not only charges the rumseller with being accessory to his death, but also the whole people, who do nothing to enforce the law against selling intoxicating liquors.

The proceedings of a public meeting are given which was held in Pleasant township, newly organized. Luther Nott was made chairman, and D. T. Rising, Secretary. Alpheus McIntyre was recommended for School Fund Commissoner, and John M. Smith for Sheriff. A record of the weather was given, showing that from December 23, 1855, to March 12, 1856, the thermometer never marked above zero. Only four days did it stand at zero, from which it descended to 24 degrees below. The record was furnished by John M. Smith.

The advertisers were as follows: J. D. Thompson, attorney at law, Eldora; J. H. Gower, Bros & Company, bankers, Iowa City; Drs. J. F. George and J. H. Cusack, physicians, Eldora; John M. Smith, sign painter, Eldora; Eastem House, by D. F. Ellsworth, Eldora; J. W. Jones and Speers & Smith advertised themselves as wholesale and retail dealers in staple and fancy dry goods, while the Edgington Brothers modestly set forth they were dealers in dry goods, etc.; M. Hulbert was the stove dealer, while Morris Frisbie was the dealer in jewelry; Rucker & Wilson were the carpenters and joiners; Lewis E. Wise was land agent; Engle & Stansbury wished to do the blacksmithing for the county, and C. M. Rinkle desired to clothe the male bipeds of the community. M. C. Woodruff, land agent at Iowa Falls, had a card, while J. Burly, of Columbia, Tama county, announced himself in the same business. The Union House, Rock Island,

Illinois, desired patronage, and so made their wishes known through the *Sentinel*. Eldora Lodge, No. 77, I. O. O. F., placed its card before the public in the same manner. Rev. J. R. Lawrance, on account of having accepted a call to become pastor of some Illinois congregation, advertised personal property for sale. Reed, Gordon & Company, wanted the people owing them to settle at once. S. G. Winchester gave notice that he would supply all with pure drugs, patent medicines, etc. E. E. Rathbone and D. A. Cobb, carpenters and joiners, also let themselves be known through the same medium. Several legal notices also appeared.

Of Mr. Holcomb, the first publisher of the *Sentinel*, but little is known. He was a printer by trade, and a man of some ability. After disposing of his interest in the paper, he spent considerable time in prospecting for gold in this county, and then drifted off to the south part of the State. The last known of him he was employed in one of the newspapers of Washington, Washington county.

James Speers succeeded Mr. Holcomb as publisher, and also became editor in place of J. D. Thompson, in 1857. After running the paper something less than one year, he sold one-half the office to J. D. Hunter, who in a short time purchased the other half, and became sole proprietor. The attention of the reader is called to a sketch of Mr. Speers under the head of "State and County Representation," and of Mr. Thompson, in the Judicial chapter.

Previous to Mr. Speers' administration of the paper, it had been independent in politics, but when he came into possession of it, he made it Republican. The princi-

ples of the Republican party have ever since been boldly advocated by the paper, to the present time.

J. D. Hunter, who purchased the office from Mr. Speers, continued its publication for five years, or until 1863, when he sold the office and good will of the paper to M. C. Woodruff, who continued its publication. Mr. Hunter was a good newspaper man, and had many friends throughout the county. He was honored with public office, and served his constituents faithfully. He left Eldora for Iowa Falls, where he remained a few years, and from thence went to Webster City, where he now resides. He is one of the proprietors of the *Hamilton Freeman*, the leading Republican paper in that county.

Mr. Woodruff continued the publication of the *Sentinel*, at Eldora, until November, 1865. In the issue for November 15, under the heading, "To our readers, and the people of Hardin county," he says:

"This week will be the last issue of the Hardin County *Sentinel* at Eldora. Next week we move our concern to Iowa Falls, and, as soon as we can establish order out of the chaos attending removal, we shall move on again with renewed vigor and energy. A due regard to the opinions and interests of our readers, and the people generally, prompts us to give our reasons for this change of locality.

"1. Possessing a weakness common to all mankind, to-wit: a disposition to acquire 'worldly things,' especially greenbacks, and in the exercise of our best judgment, believing that there are stronger and more permanent inducements, and a better prospect for business and money-making at

Iowa Falls than at Eldora, we have finally concluded to move.

"2. Relying upon the *Sentinel* as the means for the acquirement of the aforesaid cash, etc., we believe that its real worth will be enhanced by being published in a market town—the leading town in the county—which will soon be the western terminus of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, and the telegraph line by its side. Iowa Falls, all will concede, must soon, if not now, be able to furnish more general and local information than Eldora, or any other town in the county. The mass of our readers are farmers, and look upon Iowa Falls as their future market town, and hence the local intelligence respecting the market prices of their various products, which is one of the chiefest duties of a country newspaper, will be of far more value to them. And we are free to say that its value to us will be measured by its value to our readers. Every additional facility for securing all kinds of interesting information, of both a general and local character, will increase its value to our readers and its profit to us. 'In the future, as in the past,' we shall leave no means untried to make the *Sentinel* a welcome visitor in every family in the county.

"3. The little hope we once had of railroad communication between this place and the outer world has fled, and the prospects for some years to come of any marked improvement in the business or development of the town are not, to our mind, extremely flattering—certainly not if the past four years are any index to the future. This being the case, we regard it as our duty to our patrons, as well as to ourself,

to locate at such a point as will furnish the advantages which are here sadly lacking.

"In taking leave of the locality, we have this to say, in all sincerity: Almost without exception we have been kindly treated during our four years' residence in Eldora, and have been well patronized by the citizens of the town, for all of which we here make our grateful acknowledgments. Of the citizens here, we remember many among our warmest and most valued friends, and we shall carry the remembrances of their many kindnesses to the grave. Many of the pleasantest days of life have been spent in Eldora, and as we go, like Lot's wife, we shall cast a wistful look behind, remembering the happy days passed, and the solid friendships formed here. We earnestly hope these friendships may last forever.

"Hearing that efforts are being made by the citizens to start a newspaper here, we can give this testimony to whomsoever shall engage in the enterprise: you will find, for the most part, a kind and genial people, a pleasant town, and, we hope, a warm and substantial support."

In removing the paper to Iowa Falls, its name was changed to

IOWA FALLS SENTINEL.

M. C. Woodruff continued to publish the *Sentinel* until 1869, when he sold to J. B. Matthews.

Marcus C. Woodruff was born at Aurora, Erie county, New York, on the 21st of March, 1831. He received the rudiments of education at the common school of his native village, and, for a short time, attended the Aurora Academy, a respectable institution of its class at that day. At the

age of eighteen he taught school one season in his native town, and then went to Buffalo and spent three or four years in book-keeping in a wholesale house. He then listened to the advice of an older journalist, Horace Greeley, and came West, halting in Boone county, Illinois, and teaching school three years. Not having a thorough relish for the profession, in 1855 he came further West, to Hardin county, Iowa, locating in Iowa Falls. Here he pursued the business of land agent for several years. In February, 1856, he issued the first call for a Republican convention in Hardin county, and in compliance with the call a meeting was held, and the party formally organized on the 22d of that month. When he disposed of the *Sentinel*, in company with Charles Aldrich, he purchased the *Waterloo Courier*, of which he was sole editor during the greater part of four years. In February, 1874, he disposed of his property in Waterloo, purchased a one-half interest in the *Dubuque Times*, and was its chief editor for several years. Though an ardent Republican, in his editorial work he was courteous to his political opponents, and the tone of his leaders was dignified. He is a clear thinker and an able writer. Mr. Woodruff was chief clerk of the Iowa House of Representatives of the Twelfth General Assembly, in 1868, and postmaster at Iowa Falls for several years. On the 7th of April, 1861, he married Eliza E. Wheeler, of Norwich, New York.

In April, 1871, O. W. Garrison took possession of the paper and published it until April, 1874, when, by reason of business matters demanding his attention outside, he sold the office to Weaver & Hampton, who continued the publication of the

paper until July 1, 1875, when Mr. Garrison re-purchased the office, and has since been sole editor and proprietor.

The *Sentinel* is regarded as one of the best local papers in this section of the State. It is well edited in both general and local departments. It recently celebrated its 25th anniversary, and received many handsome notices and congratulations from the Press of the State. It has a circulation of 1,200 copies, and goes to nearly every civilized country, and almost every State in the Union. In politics the *Sentinel* continues to advocate the principles of the National Republican party.

ELDORA LEDGER.

The removal of the *Hardin Sentinel* to Iowa Falls, left Eldora without a paper. Steps were at once taken to establish another paper, that would not "give up the ship"—that would advocate the best interests and take a more hopeful view of Eldora's future than did the *Sentinel* under Mr. Woodruff's management. Type and presses were purchased, and the question of an editor and publisher was discussed. R. H. McBride, a partner of H. L. Huff in the land and insurance business, a gentleman who was known to be a ready and prolific writer, was selected for the position.

The first number of the new paper, which had been christened the *Eldora Ledger*, was issued Saturday, January 6, 1866. It was a seven column folio, and well filled with interesting local and other matter. The first number that came from the press was sold to Judge Porter for \$2.50; H. L. Huff bought the second for \$1; W. J. Moir, the third for 75 cents; Mr.

Pool, the fourth for 30 cents; Mr. Ripley, the fifth for 25 cents; Mr. Bucton, the sixth for 15 cents. Under the heading of "Our New Enterprise," the editor said:

"The *Sentinel* has removed to a new station. Another fills the recently vacated post, and promises to be a good and faithful guard over the interests of Hardin county. The *Eldora Ledger* will eagerly watch over the growing greatness of this locality. Ever anxious for a wise and wide-spread influence, it will never neglect to be a truthful transcript of national, State and local news.

"It affords us much pleasure to place in the hands of our citizens a broader and better sheet than has ever been published in this place. The reading men and women of the county will appreciate our efforts, and understand the magnitude and importance of the new enterprise. Great expense has been incurred, and we appeal to the public for a generous support, liberal patronage, extended circulation.

"Time was when one small journal received but a feeble support from the scattered denizens of this section. Growth of years has brought with us an increased population, wealth, power, emulation; and to satisfy an imperative want we have engaged in this undertaking. Now, that there is an auspicious union of order and freedom within our lately distracted land, there will spring up a prosperity of which the annals of human progress furnish no precedent. Eldora, the capital of this county, is prepared in the most impressive manner to keep pace with this impetus of improvement.

"A spirit of honest rivalry is most righteous. The ambition for excellence is noble



Stephen Whiteel.

in its way—taking prizes at our agricultural fairs for elegant implements; from publishers, for literary merit, and the world's industrial institutes, for useful, important inventions. It is the key-stone of our strong, progressive arch; the pigment that colors the finest specimens of art; the oil that lubricates the wheels of trade, making business and commerce brisk and profitable. Therefore, the older journals must not grow cold towards us, if, in our youthful enthusiasm, we seek to go onward too rapidly, that we may gain among the fraternity an honest, permanent and respectable position. Our Bohemian brethren in the East have not, we trust, given us o'er, like the wrongs mentioned by old Mortality, 'to God and forgetfulness,' but will give us their best wishes and favorable notice.

"New journalistic friends, in impatient, impartial Iowa, please take us kindly by the hand, now that our *salaam* has been made, and encourage by your friendship the Eldora *Ledger*.

"Our disposition is to be truthful, moderate, modest. This paper purposes to be independent, and we shall study to make it popular, without a sacrifice of propriety or principle. In our humble way, we propose to support the National Union party, with courage, temperance, caution—doing naught to wantonly wound the feelings or unjustly injure the reputation of any individual. The reader's curiosity will be satisfied, by all fair means, with honest news. Nothing scurrilous shall appear in this paper, and its columns will not be made the medium for personal disparagement, or insidious, invidious criticisms. Indelicate inuendoes will not be tolerated.

Our desire is to make this journal a source of ever varying pleasure to our friends, without unnecessarily inflicting pain or discomfort upon any reader or neighbor. The editorial, literary news, agricultural and other departments, will be attended with as much skill and care as our poor powers will permit. We will seek to obtain a good character for clear and correct typography, and a convenient, systematic management of contents.

"Encourage us with approbation, and it will increase our application. Extend our circulation, and it will infuse into our heart, fresh courage. Friends, give us your countenance, grant us your support, add your names to our subscription list. Every farmer, merchant and mechanic,—each family in the county,—should subscribe for a copy of the Eldora *Ledger*. It will be devoted to your welfare, jealous of your rights, zealous in upholding the numerous advantages of this county to the capitalist, working man and immigrant. Let it be a welcome weekly visitor in every family, and read with interest at every fireside. Send copies of it to your friends north, and south, and east. Show them that Iowa is no longer the West of which they were wont to read with such wonder and awe, but almost the geographical centre of a great Nation, teeming with population, panting with increasing power, busy with completing railroads, developing coal mines, building school houses, dwellings, churches, barns; planting orchards, and vineyards, and nurseries; jostling the older States with her sturdy strides and strong motion, while she steadily strives to assume her station as the fifth State in the Union,

in point of population and agricultural wealth.

"But words, mere words, are weak By our actions we hope to prove this. The first copy of the *Ledger* is before you, and hopes to win an approval It is your paper, published at the county seat, and should be sustained. An abiding faith in the friendship, taste and good sense of our citizens, encourages us to think of success. Who shall say we are deceived?"

The *Ledger* was continued under the management of R. H. McBride until the spring of 1882, something over sixteen years. That the gentleman was a sharp writer, and wielded a graceful as well as caustic pen, is admitted by all. The *Ledger* acquired a State reputation, and even beyond its confines it was not unknown. It was twice enlarged during Mr. McBride's control, and was one of the largest papers in the State.

Robert Hilton McBride was born in Philadelphia, November 17, 1842. He is of Scotch-Irish descent. He resided at home until his fifteenth year, attending the grammar schools and an academy of his native city, until prepared for college. He then left home, traveling over the Southern States, visiting Richmond, Virginia; New Orleans, St. Louis, St. Paul, Chicago, Cincinnati, and other cities. In 1859 he located at Eldora, and entered the law office of Henry L. Huff, as law student. On the death of his mother, in 1861, he returned to Philadelphia, where he studied in the office of Benjamin Gerhard, a brother-in-law of General Meade. Before leaving Eldora he was admitted to the bar, but had not entered upon an active practice. Shortly before the battle of Chancellors-

ville, he went to the army as correspondent for the *Philadelphia Press*. He followed the Army of the Potomac until the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House. He was with every raid that the cavalry made, and his reports were considered very reliable—his articles all bearing his own name, by order of Mr. Forney. In 1863-4 he was also correspondent for the *Washington Chronicle* and the *Associated Press*. He was highly complimented by Mr. Forney, and other newspaper men. During his service he was twice captured; first by a party of our own men who were acting as scouts and dressed in rebel uniforms. Each party took the other for rebels, and the mistake was not discovered until they reached camp. The second capture was by Mosby's men, but after an hour he was re-captured by our cavalry.

In 1865 he occupied a place on the editorial staff of the *Washington Chronicle* for a few months, and in October of the same year returned to Eldora, where he formed a partnership with H. L. Huff for the practice of law and real estate business. Mr. Woodruff having decided to remove the *Sentinel*, a purse of \$1,200 was made up and an office purchased. Mr. McBride was offered the position of editor; he accepted, and began the publication of the *Ledger*. In the course of time he purchased all the stock in the concern owned by other parties, and became proprietor in deed as well as in name. Soon after commencing the publication of the *Ledger*, he engaged in a severe contest with the paper at Iowa Falls. The fight was long, bitter and personal. The part taken in the conflict seemed to arouse the people—an effort was made for a railroad, resulting in the

final construction of the Iowa Central. In 1869 the Hawkeye Company was organized in Eldora, and Mr. McBride was elected president, in which capacity he served three years. By his exertion the line was constructed the whole length of the Iowa Central road. In 1870 Judge Porter prosecuted McBride for libel, claiming damages to the amount of \$75,000. The cause was tried February, 1872, and lasted four weeks. Mr. McBride was defended by Gov. Eastman, assisted by H. B. Fouke, of Dubuque. This was the greatest and most severely contested slander case ever tried in the State. McBride was acquitted of the charge.

In September, 1872, he married Adelle Arnold, a daughter of A. E. Arnold, ex-Auditor of Hardin county.

R. H. McBride closed his connection with the *Ledger* May 5, 1882, with the following brief announcement:

"After this issue, the *Ledger* will be published by the firm of McBride & Preston. Mr. Preston is well known as an attorney, real estate dealer and proprietor of the abstract books of Hardin county. Mr. John C. McBride is familiar to the *Ledger* family. The *Ledger* is now much stronger than ever, and every improvement will be made to supply the newspaper wants of the people and the times."

In the issue of May 12, 1882, the new proprietors, J. C. McBride and W. S. Preston, made the following announcement:

"In assuming control of the *Ledger*, it will be expected that we say something of our intentions, and what our policy shall be.

"We do not expect to revolutionize the world, nor to make unto ourselves a great name, as

have some who have edited newspapers before us, for we feel none of the genius of a Greeley, a Bryant, or a Bennett, stirring within us. What we do expect, is to do some hard word for Hardin county, and especially for the town and its immediate vicinity, in which our lot is cast.

"We enter into our work as editors and publishers of the *Ledger*, with no past to haunt us or be brought up against us. We have only the future to deal with, and we feel no hesitation in stepping boldly into the future, untried as it is, for we feel assured of the support of the community so long as we earnestly labor for its good. The *Ledger* will be the 'organ' of no one. It will have no fight with, or spite against any one, but will endeavor to work for the good of all. We may be pardoned for feeling that we can do something to make the world better, perhaps, a kind of father's pride for his first bantling; but then if we had no hopes of doing some good, we should certainly fail, for, 'you cannot well shoot higher than your aim.'

"The *Ledger* will in politics be a Republican newspaper, because we honestly believe it right so to be. We have another aim, also, and with due modesty we confide our hope to you, kind reader, asking you in the kindness of your heart, to do something to aid us in accomplishing our purpose. It is to make a little money out of our enterprise.

"It is with 'good will to all, and malice toward none,' that we send out this, our first effort upon the 'uncertain sea of fame,' hoping it may reach some peaceful haven, and not through stress of storm, go down, with all our hopes and good purposes on board.

JOHN C. MCBRIDE,
W. S. PRESTON."

An improvement has been made in the mechanical appearance of the *Ledger* in the past few months, which is appreciated by its readers. The paper has a good corps of correspondents throughout the country, and its local page is always full to overflowing. It ranks among the best

local papers in the State. Every effort to build up Eldora is encouraged by the editors.

John C. McBride, one of the editors and proprietors of the *Ledger*, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and received his education in the high schools of that city. In 1873 he came to Eldora, where he entered the law office of Huff & Reed, in which he continued his studies until admitted to the Bar in 1876, since which time he has engaged in the practice of his profession. Mr. McBride is a brother of Robert H. McBride, the founder of the *Ledger*, and, like him, wields a graceful and ready pen.

W. S. Preston, the partner of Mr. McBride in the publication of the *Ledger*, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, November 15, 1845. He is the son of Rev. E. T. and Mary J. (Chambers) Preston, who emigrated to Jasper county, Iowa, in 1855, being among the early settlers of that county. Rev. Mr. Preston was a self-made man, receiving few educational advantages. When twenty-two years of age he began the study of law, and in due course of time was admitted to the Bar; but soon after his admission he united with the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and became one of the leading ministers of that denomination. He was always a strong anti-slavery man, and while a resident of Ohio, he was recognized as a conductor on the Underground Railroad, and many a poor slave has he helped on to liberty.

W. S. Preston was educated in the common schools of his adopted county, and in Iowa College. He also attended a law course at the Iowa State University, graduating in 1874. During this year he was

united in marriage with Mary A., daughter of M. Frisbie, of Eldora. They have one daughter. Mr. Preston, since 1874, has been engaged in the practice of law, and in the real estate business.

THE ELDORA HERALD.

The *Herald* was established under the name of *Reform Herald*, in 1873, as an anti-monopoly paper, by a joint stock company, with William A. Greer as editor. In his salutatory, Mr. Greer said,

"The newly elected President or Governor first presents himself to the public through his inaugural. The author opens his work with a preface or introduction. Custom has imposed upon the editor the duty of indicating, in the first issue of a new journal, its principles and future policy. In obedience to this well established usage, we address ourselves, in this article to the people, asking for a patient hearing, a candid consideration, a deliberate and impartial judgment.

"The world in all its aspects is constantly changing. This is as true in the social and political affairs of men, as in the animal or vegetable kingdoms. There is no such thing as a stand-still. We either progress or retrograde. The people soon tire with the monotony of the old things, and cast about them for something new. Questions, once absorbing in interest and vital importance, being discussed and passed upon by the people, become obsolete and useless. New grievances arise demanding the attention and action of a vigilant people. Parties, like men who originate and compose them, are mortal. They are born in weakness, perhaps, grow into greatness and power, accomplish their

mission, then, having fallen into the hands of demagogues and political prostitutes, become hopelessly corrupt, decay and die. History in this or any other country, is without a recorded instance where a political party having once become corrupt, has grown better and purer. Every reform which the world has ever witnessed, has been accomplished by a sect or party called into existence for that purpose. So it will be in the present case. All of the abuses, of which the people now so justly and bitterly complain, have been built up, permitted to grow up, by the party now in power. Does any reasonable man believe that it will destroy that which it has created? It is admitted by all, that the Republican party is corrupt. That once noble party, spoken into, being, and led to triumph by its Lincolns, its Searsons, its Greeleys, its Stantons, and its Sumners, is being hurled into the vortex of ruin by its Grants, its Mortons, its Carpenters, and its Butlers. Whatever may have been its character heretofore; the people are beginning to realize the impending ruin, if this party should be perpetuated in power. Credit Mobilier and Fort Snelling swindles, salary grabs, railroad and bank monopolies, Federal tyranny in the Southern States, civil service abuses, nepotism, official defaulting, press subsidizing, defiant and high handed debauching, and immortality of high officials, Presidential neglect of duty by endless pleasure touring at the public expense, and the nameless category of crimes and abuses, the offspring of Republican rule, have roused the people to a determined resistance and a promising opposition. The crumbling of the old parties can be seen on every hand, and their

decay is inevitable. Party ties are loosening, and the people everywhere are assuming an independence which is without a precedent in American history. In our own county whatever may be the strength of the Republican party, whether it be in the majority or minority, it cannot be denied that the opposition is a formidable one. This strong element of the people has been heretofore without a journal to advocate its principles. The people have been for a long time without a paper at their county seat, having the least claim to respectability or decency; the agricultural and grange element has been without a press to champion its cause and call for a redress of its grievances. The papers of the county have hooted at every effort which this latter class have made to improve its condition. They have applied to the farmers the most bemeaning epithets of which the language is capable; they have slandered every man of whom they could not make a tool. They have heaped insult upon insult, and injury upon injury upon the best men of our county, without cause and without regard to party. No character, whose possessor would not bow to their will, has been too good for them to attempt to blacken. They have scattered their obscenity and vulgarity broadcast throughout the community, insulting the intelligence, outraging the feelings, and corrupting the morals of the people. It is due to this insulted and unrepresented class, that they should have a medium through which they may obtain reliable and useful information, vindicate their rights and inculcate their principles. It is this plain demand which has called the *Reform Herald* into existence, and to this cause we dedicate it in

its infancy, pledging that whether its life may be long or short, it will ever be the champion of the people's rights, and the faithful guardian of its most sacred interests. We wage no warfare upon any individuals, any legitimate enterprises or interests. We engage in no controversies with the vulgar, and will ignore their existence, but will meet all legitimate and respectable argument with the same. We shall endeavor to the best of our ability, to make our columns perfectly reliable, so that the people can accept what they see therein, with the fullest confidence; and will keep our columns as free from sensationalism, as a faithful chronicle of events will admit. With these assurances to the people, we present our unassuming journal to the public, asking a liberal share of their patronage."

The first issue of the *Reform Herald* bore date October 3, 1873. It was a neat eight-column folio, and well filled with the advertisements of business men. Its local columns were also well filled. Mr. Greer continued as editor of the paper until March, 1874, when the stockholders in the concern became dissatisfied, and sold the office to Isaac L. Hart. The gentleman was not unknown to the people of Hardin county, having been editor of the *Eldora Tribune* for some time. In his salutatory Mr. Hart said :

"It might be reasonably expected of us, perhaps, in again starting in the publication of a paper in Eldora, that we should say something of our purposes, and what we expect to accomplish. But, by way of premise to this, we should say that, although our advent was wholly unexpected, the welcome received has been

cordial and most friendly, for which the people of our town and county have our hearty thanks.

"In the first place, then, we have put our money in this enterprise, because there seemed to be an opening for a remunerative return upon both capital and labor that might be invested, and our determination is, if possible, to achieve success by deserving it. In pursuit of this object, no dishonorable means will be resorted to—no personalities will be indulged in, nor will the *Herald* ever become the organ of any ring or clique, as we propose to run our business—as we own it—to suit our best judgment. There is room in Hardin county for a good opposition paper to live upon its merits, and we shall enter into no rivalries but such as pertain to a fair competition in legitimate business.

"We believe the initiative steps in a great revolution, which is destined to reform the abuses that have been growing upon our political system for years, have been taken, and to aid in this good work we shall labor conscientiously and zealously. The people have been finally aroused to the dangers that beset the Republic from the venal and corrupt practices of the politicians of the old parties, and they consequently demand new leadership, and new and untrammelled vehicles for the interchange of thought. The public now need presses that shall give hearty voice to the demand for reform in all departments of the government, and against monopolies of all kinds and degrees. This they can hardly expect of any of the old organs, whose music has become monotonous. The business of these is to palliate the offenses and

crimes of their official partisans and supporters, and placate opponents with plausible but deceptive promises for the future; hence the necessity for anti-monopoly newspapers.

"The strength of the new party, composed of the more independent and honest members of both the old parties, wherever tested, has been such as to give hope that it may be triumphant at the general election, and hence there is encouragement for all true patriots to work, and talk, and unite, and print in its favor. In volunteering as an humble supporter of what we deem to be the cause of right, and of patriotism, in this war against corruption and monopoly, we shall, while using all honorable means to secure triumph, at the same time try to treat opponents with fairness and Christian courtesy.

"Special attention will be paid to the agricultural, literary and home departments of the paper, and through this means it is hoped it may soon become a welcome visitor at every fireside in town and county."

Isaac L. Hart was born in New York, and immigrated with his parents to Chicago in an early day. He learned the printer's trade in the old Chicago *Times* job rooms, and upon the breaking out of the war he enrolled his name as drummer boy. In 1863 he was appointed a clerk in the special treasury department at Natchez, which position he held till 1864. Returning to Chicago, he readily received a situation in the *Journal* office, where he remained until invited by James Miller to take charge of the mechanical department of the Eldora *Tribune*. Subsequently Mr. Miller went to Sac county, and started the Sac City

Sun, and Mr. Hart was employed as editor, in which position he continued until July, 1871, when he started the Steamboat Rock *News*. The *News* prospered for over a year, when the division among the people of Steamboat Rock over the management of their school boards, crippled the paper, and the office was sold in April, 1873, to a stock company, and removed to Porte City, Iowa. Mr. Hart then returned to Chicago, and was again employed in the *Journal* job rooms. During the summer he took an extended trip East, with his family, and ran through with over \$1,000 he had made in his newspaper enterprise in Hardin county. In March, 1874, Mr. Hart again returned to Eldora and took the *Herald* office.

The stockholders had paid about one-half of their stock, and a Chicago firm held a mortgage against the office for some \$800, and the newspaper enterprise was not a success so far, so the stock was turned over to Mr. Hart, conditioned that he would assume all indebtedness against the office. In the spring of 1876, S. M. Weaver was associated with Mr. Hart, as the editor of the *Herald*, but remained in connection with the paper only a few months. Mr. Hart then continued as editor and proprietor of the *Herald* until April, 1879, when he sold the office to E. R. Zeller, of Winterset, Iowa, and James S. Ross, who had been his foreman for a number of years, and has assisted largely as local editor. Mr. Hart then located at Pipe Stone City, Minn., and established the *Star*. Mr. Hart has made a financial success of his last newspaper venture, and has accumulated considerable property. He has held the office of County

Judge several years, and carries on a book and stationery store in connection with his paper.

After running the *Reform Herald* about one year, Mr. Hart changed its name to the *Eldora Herald*, and also its politics to Democratic. As a Democratic organ, it continued until sold to Zeller and Ross. In closing his connection with the *Herald*, Mr. Hart said:

"With this issue of the *Herald*, the connection of the undersigned with it ceases. The good will, material, etc., have been disposed of to Mr. E. R. Zeller, of Winterset, Iowa, and Mr. James S. Ross, formerly of this office.

"It is with a feeling of regret that we make this announcement. During our five and a half years' connection with the *Herald*, we have made many warm, true friends from whom we shall dislike to separate.

"We have endeavored to stand by the right, regardless of politics or personal feeling. Many times we may have erred, but the error was in judgment, and not with any intention to do injustice. We have tried to regard principle above politics, right above wrong, and temperance above intemperance. In standing upon this ground, we have received many hard knocks, and given many. But we have no forgiveness to ask, and have nothing to forgive. The support we have received has been sufficient evidence that our course was right.

"In making this sale, we have done so purely from a business standpoint. We got our price, and that is all there is of it. Financially, the *Herald* was as sound as a dollar. Not a type founder, paper or ink

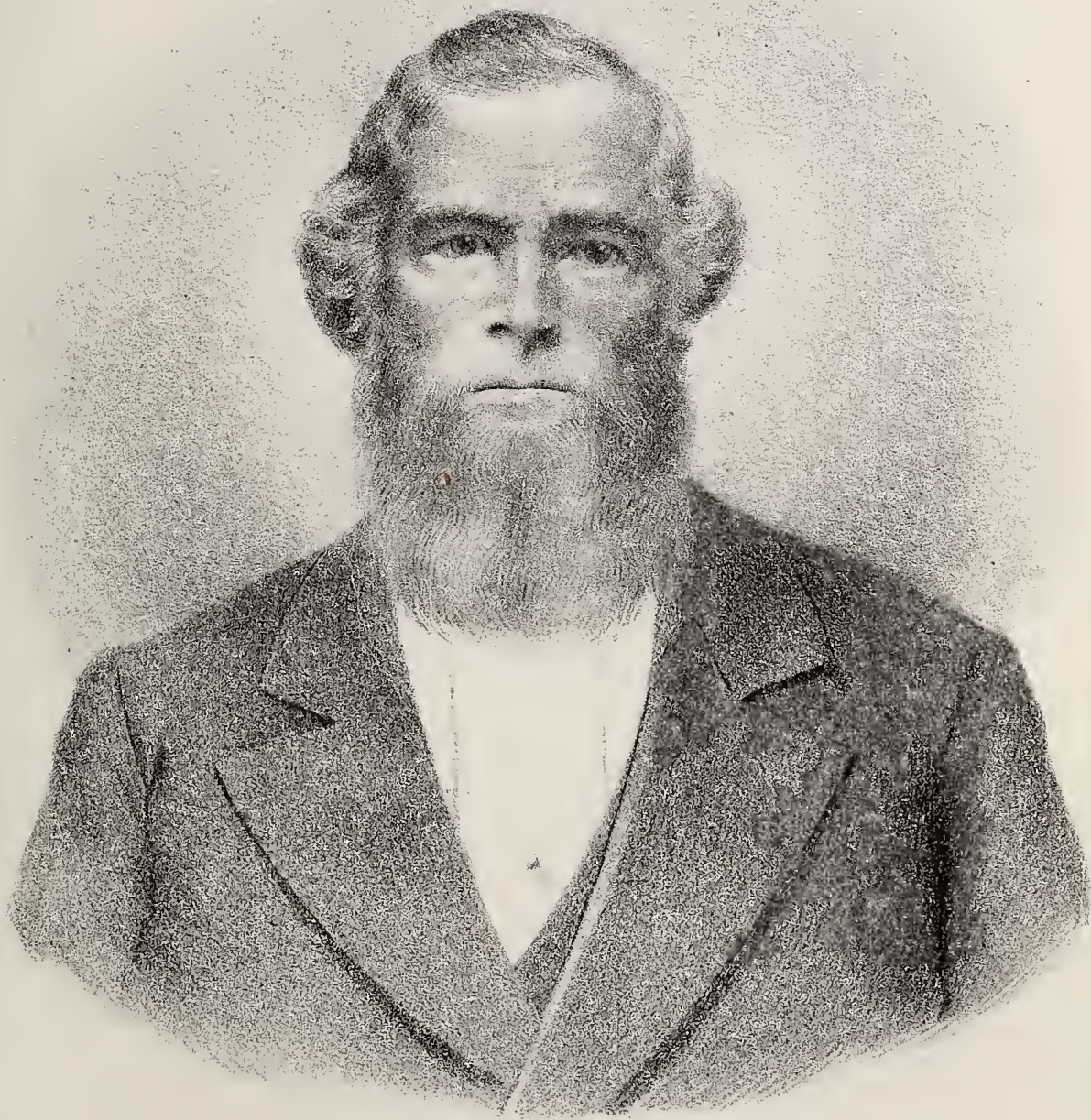
dealer does it owe a single cent, and any other person having a claim has only to present it, and the money is ready. We do not make this statement from a desire to boast, but merely to show that no pecuniary embarrassment affected us.

"To the many kind friends who have aided us to success, we return our heartfelt thanks, and we believe our successors will be entitled to the same confidence and support. That the *Herald* will yet live to be the leading paper of the county we confidently believe, and that it will always labor for the right and be an honor to the county and its people, is our sincere wish."

On assuming control of the paper, as customary, the publishers sent forth their greeting, as follows:

"The *Herald* has changed owners. The foregoing statement will be no surprise to our readers, as their minds were prepared for it by the parting words of our predecessor. With the change of owners comes a change in the editorial management, and a consequent change in the tone and policy of the paper. This statement may surprise some of our readers, but we deem it best that there should be a clear understanding between us and our patrons at the beginning of our new relations.

"The political tone of the paper will be Republican. Questions which grew out of the late civil war were disposed of according to the reconstruction policy of the Republican party; we regard the agitation of these questions as prejudicial to the best interests of the country, and the present attempt at reopening them cannot be entertained only at the peril of our national existence. If the questions relating to State rights, negro enfranchisement, and



A. McWhorter.

DECEASED.

the payment of the confederate war debt are re-opened, the idea of their settlement suggests the re-opening of the contest which began at Sumter and ended at Appomattox. In the light of the recent developments at the National Capitol, the re-opening of that contest is a frightful possibility, the suggestion of which can but fill the heart of every patriot with the most serious alarm, and promote the gravest reflections.

"The payment, by the government, in honest money, every dollar of the debt honestly contracted, we believe to be the only course consistent with the Nation's credit, and any other course we believe would be at war with the industrial and commercial interests of the country. We point with pride to the record of the Republican party in this respect, and suggest that the consistency of the policy heretofore pursued can but commend itself to all fair-minded men.

"What influence we have, shall be exerted in favor of temperance, morality and good order; while we have decided opinions on these matters, and shall express them from time to time, as occasion may seem to demand, we shall not quarrel with others who may conscientiously differ from us in regard to the best methods to be employed in promoting these desirable ends.

"Our constant aim shall be to advance the material interests of Hardin county, and make a living."

In August, 1879, Mr. Zeller sold his interest to J. E. Duncan, and the firm was known as Duncan & Ross. The firm was dissolved in the summer of 1882, Mr. Ross becoming sole proprietor.

The Eldora *Herald* is Republican in politics, and is recognized as a standard-

bearer of that party in Hardin county. Being devoted to the interests of the people, and fearless and outspoken in its opposition to public abuses, it is a powerful exponent of the principles it advocates, and a true friend of the people. Under Mr. Ross' mechanical management and business tact, the *Herald* has been established upon a firm financial footing, and can be classed as one of the permanent institutions of Eldora.

James S. Ross editor and proprietor of the Eldora *Herald*, was born in Huntingdon county Canada, on the 23d day of December, 1851. He is a son of Donald Ross, a native of Scotland, and Martha McArtha, of Scotch descent. His father came with his parents to Canada when he was two years of age, where he remained until 1849, when he came to the States, and was employed in the mines of Lake Superior, where he was superintendent of the shipping department. In 1857 he came to Steamboat Rock, where he purchased a steam mill, and soon after moved his family, who had never left Canada. The mill business proving a financial failure, he sold out, and purchased a farm, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1866. His mother is still living, in Eldora. The subject of this memoir came to Hardin county when he was six years old. His parents being in limited circumstances, his schooling was limited, only attending two terms. He is a self-educated man. In 1871 he entered the office of the *News*, at Steamboat Rock, to learn the trade, where he remained a couple of years, when it was sold to a stock company and removed to Laporte City, Mr. Ross going with it as foreman.

In the fall of 1873 he came to Eldora, and he was employed in the *Herald* office, where he has passed from the various departments, until now he is proprietor and editor of the same. On the 23d day of December, 1879, he married Martha H. Daniels, a daughter of S. P. Daniels, of Tipton, Cedar county, Iowa. By this union there are two children—Clarence S. and Donald.

UNION STAR.

This paper was first started by Dr. J. Lewis, in Union, in March, 1875,—a gentleman well-known in the community, and who afterwards died of yellow fever in one of the Southern States.

Mr. Lewis published the paper ten weeks, and then sold out to R. L. Rowe, who succeeded in keeping it alive for some nineteen weeks. At the expiration of that time, J. W. and R. Q. Wickham took the helm, and ran it for about three months. R. Q. Wickham then retired, and handed over his share to his brother J. W., who succeeded in giving the people a newsy little paper, for over four years. J. W. Wickham is now engaged in the mechanical department of the *Daily Leader*, at Des Moines. During his stay here he married the daughter of Mr. Jas. Speer. J. Q. Adams then purchased Mr. Wickham's interest, and, in connection with the postoffice, published it for about two years. Mr. Adams was a writer of some note, and gave the people of Union a good paper, but he failed to make it a success financially. Below we give his valedictory:

Valedictory.

Our connection with the *Star* terminates this week, and we will avail ourselves of the opportunity to say a few parting words. We lay

down the editorial pen with more reluctance than we had anticipated, when we decided to sell the office and retire. When real, true and much esteemed friends depart from your house, after a welcome and joyous visit, you feel lonely, cheerless, and as if something like a cloud hovered where only brightness dwelt before; so it is with us, week after week, for many months, we have talked not only to you, but with you and for you. We have endeavored to please and benefit you in our weak way. Our relations have been so pleasant and so friendly that it seems like stepping out of the old loving family circle into a world of strangers to leave you now. Of course we have erred many times. Who has not? Sometimes we have viewed things from a different standpoint from what many thought we should. But we have tried to choose the right side as we understood it. We regard it as only right and proper that a man should have an identity, an opinion, a position, and that he should not attempt to conceal these from the public. We believe that we have made and retained many friends and few enemies while conducting this paper. The former we shall remember through all time, with emotions that we cannot here convey, and the latter we shall strive to speedily forget.

We shall doubtless contribute an occasional item for the *Star*, and will probably help a little in the editorial work for a week or two, till the new management get their "hands in," but our place as editor will be henceforth filled by another, whose abilities we believe far superior to ours, and whose efforts to build up and maintain a standard of high moral excellence and influence in the paper, we trust, will be rewarded with full success. Of course the difficulties with which we have had to contend in publishing the *Star*, we need not speak of here, except to say they have impeded our progress, swallowed up resources, and crushed our courage and ability more than any man in the world except ourselves can ever know.

When we go out from hence we really start in life anew, and without much of a start either.

Our story need not all be told. The seeds that we have scattered along the rugged path of life may some time grow and bear at least a moiety of fruit, and if so, we shall feel repaid.

J. Q. ADAMS.

Mr. Adams is now engaged in tilling the soil in Providence township. On or about January 1, 1882, Mr. Adams sold his interest to Walker & Wood, who had the extraordinary good fortune to run it two months. On the 14th day of March, 1882, George Whitney purchased Mr. Wood's interest, and the firm became Walker & Whitney. Two impressions of the paper were gotten out by this firm, when another change was made, and the firm became Whitney & Son, with U. G. Whitney at the head of the editorial columns, where it remained for four weeks. On Saturday, April 22, 1882, the office was purchased by the present proprietor, O. M. Smith, who announced himself to the people in the following manner:

Our Salutatory.

It is customary in one assuming the editorial duties of a paper, to dip his pen, make his bow, tell what he proposes to do, vindicate his principles and make an endless number of promises, all of which we will not, at the present time, undertake. But it will be the aim and object of the new management to publish a paper that will promote the interests of Union and surrounding country, and to make the *Star* a welcome visitor at the fireside of all classes in this community.

We hope our patrons will show us some indulgence for the errors and mistakes that we are liable to make, from not being fully acquainted; but this, we hope to fully overcome in a very short time; in the meantime we hope our friends will be liberal in contributing any little bits of news that may come under their observation.

If there are any who have prejudices against us, we hope they will bear with us, until we have had

time to show them that we are worthy of their patronage and support.

We have come to Union to stay, and cast our fortune with her. We expect to share her fate, be it good or bad, and hope by untiring industry and persevering efforts, to make you a paper that will be worthy of your patronage.

O. M. SMITH.

New type and presses have been added to the office, and it is now in a flourishing condition.

O. M. Smith, editor of the *Union Star*, was born in Wyoming, Jones county, Iowa, on the 17th day of July, 1857. He is the son of J. M. and Mary J. (Moore) Smith, natives of Pennsylvania. They were the parents of two children—one son and one daughter. In 1852 the elder Smith emigrated to Maquoketa, Jackson county, Iowa, where he was employed as superintendent in a woolen mill. He afterwards removed to Wyoming, Jackson county, Iowa, where he built the first house in the village. He is at present living in Mitchellville, Cedar county. O. M. Smith received his early education in the common schools in Iowa, graduating at the Agricultural College at Ames. In the spring of 1882 he purchased the *Union Star*, which he edits with ability, and under his administration it is fast taking rank among the best local papers in this section of the State.

THE HUBBARD NEWS.

The flourishing town of Hubbard, as a matter of course, could not long exist without a newspaper, and early in the spring of 1881, J. J. Parsons, who was among the first settlers of the town, purchased an office, and on the 12th day of April, of that year, the first number of the

Hubbard *News* was given to the world. The *News* was a six-column folio, and published at the low price of \$1 per year. Mr. Parsons was editor and proprietor. Although small, it was a newsy and readable sheet. Its publication was discontinued in August, 1882.

J. J. Parsons was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, January 19, 1853. In 1854 his parents settled in Linn county, Iowa—his father, Lewis Parsons, making a claim in Otter Creek township, where he lived until he died, in 1876. Here J. J. Parsons remained until sixteen, receiving a liberal education. He then began teaching, and at twenty-two began reading law with Hon. William G. Thompson, member of Congress from the 5th district, at Marion. He was admitted to the Bar, in the Circuit Court at Marion, June 3, 1878. He located at Hubbard in 1880, and soon began the practice of his profession. On the 3d day of December, 1880, he was appointed postmaster at Hubbard, which office he still continues to hold. In February, 1880, Mr. Parsons was married to Estelle J., daughter of Charles Boody, one of the pioneers of Pleasant township. They have one son—Charles H.

THE HUBBARD TIMES.

The first issue of the Hubbard *Times*, bore date September 9, 1881. It was a seven column folio, and established by Mark J. Kelly, who was editor and proprietor. Mr Kelly continued its publication alone until July 1, 1882, when a half interest in the office was purchased by Pliny Fry, and its publication continued under the firm name of Kelly & Fry. The *Times* in its first year, secured a circulation of 600 copies

weekly. It is Republican in politics, strongly prohibition, wide-awake and newsy.

Mark J. Kelly, editor of the Hubbard *Times*, was born at Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 30, 1844, where he remained until April, 1861. At the age of nine years, he entered the printing office of the *Indianian*, where he received his education in the "Poor Man's College," and learned the "Art preservative of all arts." In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, 9th Indiana Infantry as a drummer boy, under the first call of the President for three months' men. In July, 1861, he re-enlisted in Company F, 12th Indiana Volunteers, and was appointed Sergeant. In December, 1861, he was captured by the rebels, and sent to Libby Prison and Castle Thunder, being among the first to taste the sweets of prison life in those afterwards famous places. He remained there two months, and was then paroled. In July, 1862, he was mustered out of the service at Indianapolis, and was made recruiting sergeant. In September, 1862, he was commissioned 2d Lieutenant on staff duty, and in February, 1863, promoted to 1st Lieutenant. In May, 1863, he was again captured by the rebels in Tennessee, and while on the way to Salisbury, North Carolina, prison, escaped, in company with three others, and returned to the Union lines, by the underground route, thanks to the negroes. In September, 1864, he was promoted to Captain, and in May, 1865, to Major. He was honorably discharged at Washington, D. C., in February, 1866. He was then employed as correspondent of the Washington *Chronicle* until the inauguration of Grant, in 1869. He then went to Kansas

and founded the Washington County *Republican*, which he ran five years. He then founded the Beloit *Record* and ran it four years, eight months of which term he ran it as a daily. While in Kansas he took an active part in politics, holding several positions of trust. Mr. Kelly is an able writer, a good business man, and one who will make his present enterprise a success. In May, 1881, he came to Iowa, and June, 1881, located at Hubbard, and in September, 1881, founded the Hubbard *Times*, and is at present editor. In politics, is a staunch Republican. He was married in November, 1878 to Francis J. Spengle, a native of Ohio. Two children have been born unto them—Walter W. and Amelia J.

THE ALDEN NEWS.

The Alden *News* was established in 1873, by a Mr. Robertson, who ran it a short time, and then disposed of it to J. B. and J. O. Matthews, who continued it until 1878, when not being satisfied with the support received, they discontinued its publication and moved the office to Earlville, Iowa. The *News* was Republican in politics.

THE ALDEN TIMES.

The first issue of the Alden *Times*, bore date April 12, 1878. It was established by A. McClara, who continued its publication something over two years, and then sold to Birdsall & Jones, the present proprietors. The *Times* is a well edited local newspaper, Republican in politics, and has a circulation of six hundred copies. It is a six column quarto. In its first issue Mr. McClara said :

In the first copy of the *Times*, which we to-day present to our subscribers, we follow the old, well-beaten track. We make our bow, tender our compliments, and proceed to make a declaration of our intentions, that our readers may know what to expect. But first, we heartily thank the business men of Alden for their unanimous support of the enterprise—a support that at once gives life and vitality, and places us in an unembarrassed position. Readers, please notice that nearly every business and professional man in Alden to-day tells you where he may be found, and in what manner your interests are identical. Also our thanks for the unparalleled list of subscribers, who have so quickly responded in aid of the enterprise. Our object is not necessarily a laudible one, inasmuch as to make money is the chief one. Still, justice should prompt us to a great effort to merit the confidence already shown.

Politically, this paper will be a cipher: 1st. As its editor would have to treat as a conundrum the question, "Which of the political parties of the present day deserves the confidence of the people?" 2d. It would not pay to deal in politics in the role we have assumed.

In the matter of religion, be it known we shall not try to convert the world, or our little world about us to our views. Genius will have to take another flight before we attempt to preach.

Although our patent sides will contain, besides miscellaneous information, a full summary of events occurring all over the world. We shall condense from other sources the important news up to the hour of going to press.

We have no old grudges that we propose to revive. We shall not use our paper, nor allow it to be used, to intensify personal animosities. We shall treat the defunct *News* as have all our citizens—let it rest in the grave of its own digging.

A. McCLARA.

On disposing of the office to Birdsall & Jones, Mr. McClara inserted the following valedictory:

Good-Bye.

We have never uttered, and surely never written the word with a keener appreciation of its deep import than at the present time. We became attached to the *Times* and its patrons, whose "pastor" we have been for over two years. We leave it in a full blaze of popularity, judging from its constantly increasing patronage. Our criticisms of political and religious shams created for us enemies and multiplied our friends. Of the latter we claim a hearty grasp when again we meet, and from the former we accept whatever position in the scale of friendship that may be accorded us. Under the management of the new editors, Messrs. B. P. Birdsall and W. W. Jones, the *Times* will be second to no paper in central Iowa, and we hereby congratulate our citizens that it has fallen into the hands of men of such fitness and marked ability. As an editor in Alden, we say farewell with all the feeling the word implies.

A. McCLARA.

The salutatory of the new proprietors was frank and to the point, and reads as follows:

To the Public.

In assuming editorial control and charge of the *Times*, the proprietors are entering for the first time upon the sea of journalism. Many doubts arise in our minds whether or not we can safely guide the ship through the storms and over the shoals of public opinion. We shall aim to represent Alden, and do all in our power to increase her material prosperity and social happiness. Lying as she does on the banks of the beautiful Iowa, with water privileges unsurpassed in the State, we see no reason why our town should not increase to a respectable city. We hope to keep the people awake to the live questions of the day. If we have a personal enemy we shall not hunt him up to regale him before our many subscribers.

In politics, the *Times* will be strictly independent, claiming the privilege of attacking any principle we deem unsound in any party.

Of the business men of Alden, and its people generally, we ask patronage and support, financially and morally, and frankly say to you, when we do not deserve the latter, withdraw the former.

Let us all put our shoulders to the wheel and push together for the welfare of Alden.

B. P. BIRDSALL.

W. W. JONES.

The *Times* has received the moral and financial support of the citizens of Alden, and is deserving of success.

W. W. Jones, present postmaster of Alden and one of the proprietors of the *Times*, was born in Moira, Franklin county, N. Y., June 8, 1845. He is the youngest son of Thomas and Electa (Gray) Jones. In 1846 his parents moved to Brooklyn, Ohio, remaining one year; thence to Kirtland, Ohio, and soon after to Mentor. Until the age of 17 years, he attended the public schools of Mentor. At that age he enlisted in Company C, 88th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as a private, serving as a company clerk and afterward as regimental clerk, and afterward detailed to Division General's headquarters, where he remained until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged at Columbus, Ohio, July 3, 1865. He then returned to Mentor, and in 1867 graduated at Cleveland College. In 1859 his father died, and while absent in the army, in 1863, he lost his mother. In 1869 he came West to Mason City, Iowa, and soon after entered the Hancock *Signal* office, at Garner, Iowa, and there learned the "Art preservative of all arts," and afterward removed to Mason City, where he engaged as compositor on the Mason City *Express* for two years. In 1873 he returned to Cleveland, and January 2, 1874, he was married at Paines-

ville, Ohio, to Miss Jennie S. Bloom, a native of Cumminsville, Pa. In 1875 he located at Alden, and in 1877 was appointed assistant postmaster, which he held until he received his commission as postmaster, July 23, 1881. In politics he is a Republican, and has held the office of town assessor, township clerk and town recorder. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and is recorder of the Alden lodge. Mr. and Mrs. Jones were blessed with one child, Florine, who died at three years of age.

ACKLEY PAPERS.

More difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the history of the newspaper Press of Ackley than of any other locality, for the reason no files are in existence.

The first paper started was the *Ackley Guide*, in 1869. The business men of the town raised a bonus of a few hundred dollars for the purpose of procuring material for an office, which was given to a man named Yarram. After printing a few months within the corporate limits of Ackley, the office was moved just over the line, in Franklin county, with the hope of securing a portion of the county patronage. Failing to realize their hopes, the office was removed back to the village and disposed of to Mr. Lambert. The gentleman who started the *Guide* was a sharp, shrewd man, who made a business of starting newspapers—for a bonus. When Mr. Lambert purchased the office he changed the name of the paper to the *Ackley Mirror*, preferring to “reflect” the proceedings of the people, rather than “guide” them. The *Mirror* was not a success financially or otherwise, and did not satisfy the people.

Mr. Lambert sold the office to Mr. Hacker, in 1871, and moved to Missouri. Mr. Hacker ran it for about two years, meeting with fair success. He then sold out to C. G. Bundy, and returned to Wisconsin, from which State he came, and became Private Secretary to Governor Taylor, the Grange Governor of that State. The *Mirror* continued under the management of Mr. Bundy one year, and then passed into the hands of J. R. Ribbett. Mr. Bundy was a good newspaper man, and got up a live paper. Mr. Ribbett changed the name to the *Ackley Independent*. He was a fair newspaper man, with an army experience. He sold, after a short time, to F. M. Barnard, who again changed the name of the paper, calling it the *Ackley Enterprise*. The *Enterprise* has had a varied experience, sometimes being prosperous and then on the verge of bankruptcy. On the whole, it has never been a paying enterprise; probably from mismanagement of the proprietors. It is now owned by Garrison & Savage, who came into possession of it in August, 1882. The paper is a six column quarto, presenting a very neat appearance, and is a live local paper. The salutatory of the editors was right to the point. It reads as follows:

The *Ackley Enterprise* has been raised from the dead, and this week it will appear to all its old friends and patrons under a new management. The undersigned have come to Ackley to make permanent homes, selecting this place because we have great faith in this live, active, growing town and its future. We expect to work hard, deal honestly, be friendly with everybody and to publish a paper that every family shall welcome as a friend. We come here without prejudice of any kind against anybody. We hope, first, to make a good living, that we may

have the heart and strength to work. Our next aim is to help build up this town and all its enterprises and institutions. We are here to stay and grow up with the rest of you. We hope to take by the hand every business man, citizen, farmer and laborer, of whatever creed or nationality, and shake to a mutual trust and confidence. We have no other axe to grind except to succeed in the above undertaking. And now, good citizens of Ackley and surrounding country, believing that we have here as fine and productive a land as lays out doors, and as whole-souled a population as lives anywhere, let us mutually work to make our town and country a place which shall be sought for by good citizens. And we want you to put faith and trust in us, and you shall not be deceived. The Ackley *Enterprise* is from now henceforth a permanent institution for Ackley. Our latch string is out, pull it and come in.

GARRISON & SAVAGE.

ELDORA TRIBUNE.

In July, 1870, James N. Miller commenced the publication of the Eldora *Tribune*, under very favorable auspices. The paper was an eight-column folio, well printed, and having a fair advertising patronage. After continuing it a few months, Mr. Miller sold out to Isaac L. Hart, who had been for some time in editorial charge. In July, 1871, Mr. Hart sold out to Mr. Wallace, who ran it about

one year longer, when its publication ceased. The press was sold to parties in Oskaloosa, and the type and other material to parties in Cedar Rapids.

STEAMBOAT ROCK NEWS.

In July, 1871, Isaac L. Hart, who for a few months previous had been running the Eldora *Tribune*, commenced the publication of the Steamboat Rock *News*. The paper was quite prosperous for more than a year, when local troubles, arising out of the erection of the new school house at that place, caused many to withdraw their patronage from the paper. Its publication was then suspended, and the office removed to LaPorte City, Iowa.

IOWA FALLS REGISTER.

This is a six-column quarto, the publication of which was commenced in June, 1882, by Hand & Kenyon, and continued by that firm three months. A suspension of the paper then occurred for two weeks, when Mr. Hand sold his interests to Asa Countryman, and its publication was resumed by Countryman & Kenyon. The *Register* is a very readable local paper, with evidence of being able to hold its own in the newspaper field.

CHAPTER XVII.

OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

One of the most enjoyable affairs is the reunion of the pioneers of any given locality. For the purpose of providing for stated reunions, associations of old settlers are formed in almost every county throughout the length and breadth of the land; especially is this true in all the States west of the Allegheny mountains—States that have been settled during the present century. These associations have done and are doing much for the preservation of historical events, and as such are surely commendable. The lessons of the past teach us the duties pertaining to the future. The fires of patriotism, the love of country or of home, is strengthened by a narration of such important events as tend to stir the blood or quicken to life those divine affections in man. Many a youth has chosen the life of a soldier from reading the accounts of the great battles and glorious deeds of an Alexander, a Hannibal, a Napoleon, a Wellington, or our own brave and noble Washington. The lists of statesmen have been augmented by the example of a Pitt, a Webster, a Clay, or Calhoun. Patriotism and love of country have been awakened by reading the sublime utterances of Patrick Henry, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas. The love of home, love of parents and

kindred have been strengthened by oft-told tales of aged fathers or mothers, especially of that pioneer father or mother who toiled early and late, hard and long, in order to give their descendants the priceless boon of a home of plenty and of peace, of refinement and love for God and humanity.

The pioneers, in gathering together in these annual reunions, seem to live over again the early days. Their eyes sparkle and they grow young as the fading reminiscences of other days are recalled. As well stated by a speaker—himself a pioneer—at a meeting in a neighboring county:

“You come together with varied emotions. Some of you, almost at the foot of life’s hill, look back and upward at the path you have trod, while others, who have just reached life’s summit, gaze down into the valley of tears with many a hope and fear. You, gray-headed fathers, have done your work; you have done it well; and now, as the sunset of life is closing around you, you are given the rare boon of enjoyment, the fruits of your own labor. You can see the land won by your own right arm from its wilderness state, and from a savage foe, pass to your children, and your children’s children—literally ‘a land flowing with milk and

honey;' a land over which hovers the white-robed angels of religion and peace; a land fairer and brighter and more glorious than any other land beneath the blue arch of Heaven. You have done your work well, and when the time of rest shall come, you will sink to the dreamless repose with the calm consciousness of duty done.

"In this hour let memory assert her strongest sway; tear aside the thin veil that shrouds in gloom the misty past; call up before you the long-forgotten scenes of years ago; live over once again the toils, the struggles, the hopes and fears of other days. Let this day be a day sacred to the memory of the olden time. In that olden time there are, no doubt, scenes of sadness as well as of joy. Perhaps you remember standing by the bedside of a loved and cherished, but dying wife—one who, in the days of her youth and beauty, when you proposed to her to seek a home in a new, wild land, took your hand in hers and spoke to you in words like this: 'Whither thou goest, I will go, and where thou lodgest, I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God; when thou diest I will die, and there will I be buried; the Lord do so to me and more also, if aught but death part me and thee.' Or, perhaps, some brave boy, stricken down in the pride of his strength; or some gentle daughter, fading away in her glorious beauty; or some little prattling babe, folding its weary eyes in the 'dreamless sleep.' If so—if there are memories like these, and the unbidden tear wells up to the eye, let it come, and to-day one and all shed a tear or two to the memory of the 'loved and lost.'"

In 1874 a meeting was held of the old settlers of Hardin county, at the court house, in Eldora, on Wednesday, February 10, when the following articles of association were adopted:

WHEREAS, The early settlers of Hardin county, with a view of meeting together once a year, renewing old acquaintances, and having generally a good time, agree to organize themselves into an association for such purposes only.

ARTICLE 1. This association shall be called the Old Settlers' Association of Hardin County.

ART. 2. The officers of this association shall consist of a President, who shall be chosen from among the oldest settlers in the county, and fifteen Vice-Presidents, one of whom shall be selected from each civil township in the county; a Secretary and Treasurer, and such other subordinate officers as the association may deem necessary.

ART. 3. All the above named officers shall be elected at the first meeting—on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1874, and at each annual meeting thereafter of the association, and shall hold their offices one year, or until their successors are elected.

ART. 4. The President shall preside at all the meetings of the association, and some one of the Vice-Presidents shall preside in the absence of the President, and the several Vice-Presidents shall generally superintend the interest of the association in their respective townships. The Secretary shall keep and record correctly the minutes and all the proceedings of each meeting of the association, and do other business usually pertaining to such an office. The Treasurer shall receive and take care of all funds belonging to the association, and pay out on the order of the President, countersigned by the Secretary.

ART. 5. There shall be at least one meeting held each year, on the first Tuesday of October, in the county, at such time and place as may be designated by the officers of the association,

who shall constitute a Board of Trustees of the association for that purpose, and such other and further meetings as they may deem necessary.

ART. 6. All persons of both sexes who resided in this county prior to July 4, 1859, shall be eligible to full membership of this association. And hereafter a residence of fifteen years in Hardin county entitles any one to membership.

ART. 7. Any person eligible to membership of this association may become such by signing these articles of association, and paying 25 cents annually to the Treasurer; provided, females and minors shall be entitled to membership free.

ART. 8. There shall be a record kept by the Secretary, in which shall be recorded these articles of association, the proceedings of each meeting of the association, and the name of each member, his place of nativity, when born, when he came to Hardin county, his postoffice address, and a blank left opposite each name for remarks.

ART. 9. This constitution may be amended at any annual meeting by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

At the meeting held March 4, 1874, the following named officers were duly elected for the ensuing year:

President—T. N. Hauser, Union.

Secretary—J. M. Scott, Eldora.

Treasurer—S. R. Edgington, Eldora.

Vice-Presidents—

A. Leaser, Etna.

James S. Smith, Hardin.

Duane Young, Alden.

L. T. Beard, Buckeye.

S. Axtell, Ellis.

B. F. Bear, Jackson.

S. F. Lathrop, Clay.

S. G. Winchester, Eldora.

John Downend, Pleasant.

A. Mitterer, Tipton.

Isaac S. Moore, Sherman.

P. Shintaffer, Grant.

E. Andrews, Providence.

J. Q. Irvin, Union.

The following named signed the Constitution:

Name.	Year of arrival.	Nativity.
E. W. Eastman.....	1857	New Hampshire.
Celia F. Eastman.....	1857	Iowa.
Landie C. Eastman.....	1857	"
J. Q. Rathbone.....	1853	Illinois.
M. A. Rathbone.....	1855	"
S. B. Cunningham.....	1855	Ohio.
Mary P. Cunningham.....	1855	"
S. R. Edgington.....	1853	"
S. F. Lathrop.....	1856	New York.
J. Q. Irwin.....	1851	Indiana.
Mrs. J. Q. Irwin.....	1855	"
S. G. Winchester.....	1855	New York.
M. E. Winchester.....	1854	Pennsylvania.
A. M. Mulford.....	1855	New York.
Mrs. H. B. Mulford.....	1855	Virginia.
James Bachman.....	1856	Pennsylvania.
Emma C. Bachman.....	1856	New York.
O. C. Rathbone.....	1853	Illinois.
G. Arnold.....	1854	Indiana.
B. F. Reed.....	1854	New Hampshire.
W. A. Greer.....	1852	Ohio.
L. F. Wisner.....	1855	New York.
B. F. Bear.....	1855	"
John Kelso.....	1854	Ohio.
George McMillen.....	1859	New York.
Jonathan Edgington.....	1853	Ohio.
T. L. Ford.....	1855	"
D. Freeman Ellsworth.....	1854	Pennsylvania.
M. J. Crosser.....	1855	Indiana.
J. M. Scott.....	1855	New York.
J. S. Ross.....	1857	Canada.

For some cause the meetings were not kept up, and all interest apparently died out, but in the summer of 1882 this interest was revived. Glowing accounts of meetings of old settlers all over the West were published in the daily and weekly newspapers, and it was determined once more to see what Hardin county pioneers would do. A meeting was called, to be held at the court house in Eldora, July 22, to perfect a permanent organization.

On assembling, the meeting was called to order by J. M. Boyd, who stated the

object of the meeting, and, on his motion, Samuel Smith, was chosen Chairman, and Stephen Whited, Secretary.

On motion of S. G. Winchester, a committee of three was selected to draft a constitution. Such committee consisted of J. M. Boyd, of Eldora; T. N. Hauser, of Union, and Jonathan Edgington, of Eldora.

On motion of S. G. Winchester, the Executive Board was instructed to call a special meeting of the association, and make arrangements for an old settlers' pic-nic, to be held about the 1st of September.

The committee on constitution reported, and, after amendment, the following constitution was adopted:

Constitution.

ARTICLE 1. All residents of Hardin county who have resided therein seventeen years, and who are now residents of said county, by giving their names, place of birth, age, and residence, become members of this Association. Gentlemen to pay 25 cents. Ladies admitted free.

ART. 2. The officers of the Association shall be a President, a Vice-President for each township, a Secretary and Treasurer—whose duties shall be such as usually pertain to those offices—who shall be elected by ballot, by a majority of the members present at each annual meeting, and shall hold their offices for one year, or until their successors are elected and qualified:

ART. 3. The above named officers shall constitute an Executive Board, who shall have power to call special meetings of the Association, to fill vacancies in the offices, when any occur, and shall have power to transact any business in the name of the Association which they may deem necessary during recess.

ART. 4. The Secretary shall keep a fair record of the proceedings of the Association and Executive Board, in a book provided for the purpose,

and therein to enter the full names of each member, place and date of birth, age, date of residence in Hardin county and Iowa, present place of residence, and occupation; he shall give public notice of all meetings of the Association.

ART. 5. The Treasurer shall hold all moneys of the Association, and shall pay the same only on the order of the Executive Board, attested by the Secretary; and shall annually report the same to the Association.

ART. 6. The Vice-President in each township shall be a committee to present the claims of the Association to the old settler citizens, and obtain their names and forward for record of membership to the Secretary, and to aid in looking up and writing up any incidents of history, in connection with the early settlement of the county.

ART. 7. Any five members of the Executive Board shall constitute a quorum to do business after notice duly given of a call-meeting.

ART. 8. The meetings of the Association shall be held annually, on the second week in July, but the Executive Board shall have power to call special meetings at such times and places as they may determine.

ART. 9. This constitution may be amended at any annual meeting of the Association, or at an adjourned meeting, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

On motion the meeting proceeded to elect officers for the current year, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, with the following result:

President—Samuel Smith, of Eldora.

Secretary—J. M. Boyd, of Eldora.

Treasurer—Mrs. Mahala Winchester, of Eldora.

Vice-Presidents—Ichabod Lathrop, of Etna; James S. Smith, of Hardin; Martin V. Pritchard, of Alden; Lazarus T. Beard, of Buckeye; T. I. McChesney, of Ellis; I. H. Bowers, of Jackson; S. A. Williamson, of Clay; Ellis Parker, of Eldora; Frederick Boody, of Pleasant; W.

W. Boylan, of Tipton; Frederick Finn, of Sherman; J. A. Hubbard, of Concord; A. J. Hise-rote, of Grant; W. F. Andrews, of Providence; T. N. Hauser, of Union.

Names Signed to the Constitution.

The following is a list of the persons who have signed the Constitution, and the year given is the date in which they settled in Hardin county:

Samuel Smith, Eldora, 1850.
 T. N. Hauser, Union, 1850.
 Isaac S. Moore.
 S. A. Williamson, Clay, 1851.
 Levi Dobbins, 1851.
 Samuel Doud, 1851.
 John Marling, Pleasant, 1852.
 John Duke.
 F. B. Stact, Eldora, 1852.
 Ichabod Lathrop, Etna, 1853.
 S. R. Edgington, Eldora, 1853.
 Jonathan Edgington, Eldora, 1853.
 C. B. Clark.
 Hiram Hoyt, Clay, 1854.
 J. J. Edgington, Eldora, 1854.
 Rebecca Edgington.
 Mrs. S. G. Winchester.
 J. D. Fiddler, 1854.
 I. H. Bowers.
 Frederick Boody, Pleasant, 1854.
 Ellis Parker.
 A. G. Mitterer, Tipton, 1855.
 T. G. Williams, Eldora, 1855.
 Wm. F. Andrews, New Providence, 1855.
 W. M. Brown, Providence, 1855.
 Thomas Nott.
 Lucebe Nott.
 George C. Myers, Pleasant, 1855.
 Simeon Furman.
 M. Frisbie.
 Arletta Frisbie.
 Mrs. Mary E. Doty.
 Peter H. Doty, Pleasant, 1855.
 H. L. Huff.
 E. B. Huff.
 S. G. Winchester, 1855.

Solomon Clover, Etna, 1855.
 W. M. Myers, 1855.
 James Woodside.
 Mrs. S. A. Simpson.
 R. N. Lane, 1854.
 W. J. Moir, Eldora, 1856.
 W. H. Pool, Eldora, 1856.
 Joseph Edgington.
 Alonson F. Wood, Union, 1856.
 John Lytle, Pleasant, 1856.
 Oliver J. Moir.
 George Boody, Pleasant, 1856.
 Richard F. Ripley, Eldora.
 William W. Boylan, Tipton, 1857.
 Susana C. Boylan, Tipton, 1857.
 Stephen Whited, Eldora, 1857.
 Helen M. Whited, Eldora, 1857.
 Samuel B. Hubbard, Pleasant, 1857.
 Myron Underwood, Eldora, 1859.
 Eli G. Merrill, Eldora, 1861.
 Delia A. Merrill.
 John E. King.
 Amanda H. Eastman.
 P. H. Rhodes.
 L. W. Southard, Eldora, 1851.
 J. M. Boyd, Eldora, 1857.
 Ezra Nuckolls, Eldora, 1865.
 Thadeus L. Ford, 1855.
 Alice Whited, Eldora, 1857.
 George McElroy.
 Sarah J. Boyd, Eldora, 1858.

FIRST ANNUAL PICNIC.

The first annual picnic of the Old Settlers' Society of Hardin County, was held at the fair grounds near Eldora, the first day of September, 1882. There were from 1,500 to 2,000 people on the grounds during the day, and "all went as merry as a marriage bell." There were representatives from almost every township in the county, and the pioneers enjoyed themselves as only pioneers can, who have suffered the hardships incident to the settlement of a new country, and who have

lived to see a transformation that can scarcely be realized. Among those present were, Samuel Smith, Thomas N. Hauser and Jacob Miller, the only surviving heads of families that were living here in 1850.

The public exercises consisted of an address of welcome by the President of the Society, Samuel Smith, a short and pointed

address by Governor Eastman, toasts and responses by J. L. Rathbone, S. R. Edgington, Dr. Underwood, Jesse Rogers, H. L. Huff, S. G. Winchester, and L. S. McCoy; and a short address by W. J. Moir. All were attentively listened to, and received with cheers of approval. The remarks were interspersed with music by the Eldora band, and Eldora Glee Club.

CHAPTER XVIII.

AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Hardin county comprises 576 square miles, or a total of 367,640 acres of land, but a small portion of which is unfit for cultivation.

The first ground broke was by Greenbarry Hazzin, in what is now Union township, in the fall of 1849. In the spring of 1850, Samuel Smith, Sr., Samuel Smith, Jr., Alexander Smith, T. N. Hauser, and Jacob Miller each broke a small quantity of land and planted some corn and vegetables. It has, therefore, been a little less than a third of a century since the first crop was raised in the county. Many are the changes that have since been made. A whole county then in a wild state; to-day nearly every acre of tillable land under a high state of cultivation. The unimproved land that now exists in the county is held by speculators, who are holding it for a rise in its market value.

Hardin county is now regarded as one of the best agricultural counties in the State, its soil being suitable for the cultivation of all the different cereals raised in the northwest, while in fruit, every year shows an increase over the previous one. No estimate has been made on statistics gathered, of the number of acres of land under cultivation, and the amount produced, since 1875. This gave the amount raised in 1874. In that year there were 128,831 acres of improved land, of which 38,454 acres were in spring wheat, yielding 497,251 bushels; corn, 41,304 acres, yielding 1,379,960 bushels; rye, 147 acres, yielding 2,445 bushels; oats, 10,982 acres, yielding 356,945 bushels; barley, 1,785 acres, yielding 29,646 bushels; buckwheat, 104 acres, yielding 1,689 bushels; flax, 414 acres, yielding 3,069 bushels; sorghum, 204 acres, yielding 19,774 gallons of syrup There

were 1789 acres of blue grass for pasture; 5,216 acres of tame grass; 135 acres of hungarian grass. There were 5,078 tons of tame hay, and 20,766 tons of prairie hay. Of potatoes there were 976 acres, yielding 75,410 bushels. Of onions, turnips, beets, peas and beans there were 8,683 bushels. There were 18,106 acres of natural timber and 961 acres of planted timber. There were of bearing apple trees, 13,115; pears, 26; plums, 2,391; cherries, 2,513; number fruit trees not bearing, 68,728. There has been a large increase over the foregoing amounts since 1874. Since that time some four or five townships have been settled, and thousands of acres of improved land have added to the sum total.

The table of statistics (pp. 490-3) will be of interest as showing the resources of the county at the present time, and will be of interest in the future as showing improvements that will doubtless yet be made.

HARDIN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

George Mossman, one of the early settlers of Pleasant township, was a firm believer in agricultural societies, and that the influence exerted by such societies would be highly beneficial. Believing this, in 1856, he several times endeavored to secure a meeting at Eldora, or some central point, for the purpose of effecting an organization. Finally, he drew up a paper, reading somewhat as follows:

"We, the undersigned, citizens of Hardin county, hereby agree that, unless prevented by sickness, storm or some other unforeseen calamity, we will meet at the court house in Eldora, on the — day of January (date not remembered), for the

purpose of organizing a county agricultural society."

This paper was signed by quite a number of the leading citizens of the county, and had the desired effect, for on the day specified in the call some two or three hundred met at the court house and organized the meeting by electing A. M. Mulford, of Providence township, President.

After full and free discussion, an organization was effected by electing George Mossman, President, and J. F. Simonds, Secretary. Mr. Mossman endeavored to decline the proffered honor, but the meeting, believing that he had done so much towards the organization of the society, insisted on his acceptance.

The first fair was held at Eldora, in the court house, and was a very slim affair, in comparison with those now held. L. W. Southard had the only apples on exhibition, and, of course, took the premium.

No farther exhibitions were held until 1865, when fairs were held at Steamboat Rock in 1865, 1866 and 1867.

THE REORGANIZED SOCIETY.

For several years no fair had been held. A few of the leading citizens of the county then determined to reorganize, and to that end a meeting was called, which convened at Eldora, March 22, 1872, and elected the following officers:

President—William J. Moir, Eldora.
Vice-President—T. I. McChesney, Ellis.
Secretary—Samuel W. Pyle, Hardin.
Treasurer—Samuel R. Edgington, Eldora.
Directors—
Perry Hughes, Jackson Township.
Job Stout, Pleasant Township.
Gordon Spencer, Eldora Township.
George McMillan, Ellis Township.
J. F. Simonds, Hardin Township.

ABSTRACT OF ASSESSMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1882.

TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.			LOTS.		EXEMPT.
	Number acres.	Average value.	Assessed value.	Assessed value.	Equalized value.	
Etna	21,548	\$6 88	\$148,386	\$1,843	.....	\$4,750
Hardin.....	31,470	6 50	204,491	1,446	.....	7,425
Alden	33,614	5 05	169,958	.....	.....	3,899
Buckeye	22,627	5 31	120,334	.....	.....	3,775
Ellis.....	22,322	5 13	114,441	.....	.....	4,274
Jackson	22,059	6 07	134,023	724	.....	5,000
Clay	22,686	5 28	129,775	37	.....	800
Eldora	19,533	7 54	147,370	715	.....	4,275
Pleasant	21,171	6 57	139,274	7,642	\$6,322	1,525
Tipton	22,191	6 12	135,975	12,093	.....	3,650
Sherman.....	22,882	4 20	95,214	939	.....	4,562
Concord	22,805	10 58	240,302	.....	.....	9,426
Grant	22,375	5 00	113,072	.....	.....	3,275
Providence.....	21,789	6 61	143,837	3,145	.....	8,282
Union.....	22,205	6 48	143,981	8,897	.....	.....
INCORPORATE TOWNS.						
Ackley	80	9 55	764	79,674	79,674	.....
Iowa Falls	1,135	10 84	12,306	73,231	80,554	.....
Alden	202	22 18	4,583	32,828	32,828	25
Steamboat Rock.....	106	43 66	4,628	19,285	21,213	.....
Eldora	2,111	13 87	29,283	107,606	96,845	.....
Union.....	.....	.....	.....	27,807	31,978	.....
.....	354,911	\$6 41	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$379,253	.....
.....	.....	.....	\$2,231,997	\$377,912	.....	\$64,943

Abstract of Assessments—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS.	CATTLE.				HORSES.			
	Number.	Average value.	Assessed value.	Equalized value.	Number.	Average value.	Assessed value.	Equalized value.
Etna	1,186	\$8 58	\$10,178	\$10,687	505	\$28 54	\$14,415	\$14,415
Hardin	2,327	8 15	18,980	20,878	634	26 90	17,055	17,055
Alden	1,564	8 88	13,894	13,894	411	26 00	10,680	11,214
Buckeye	1,184	9 10	10,764	10,764	249	31 94	7,944	7,150
Ellis	1,284	7 90	10,142	11,663	417	22 90	9,615	11,538
Jackson	1,484	8 22	12,198	13,418	395	27 14	10,720	10,720
Clay	1,268	9 00	11,439	11,439	424	22 20	9,416	11,770
Eldora	1,330	8 78	11,677	11,677	544	27 73	15,085	15,839
Pleasant	1,502	9 27	13,930	13,930	530	27 50	14,575	14,575
Tipton	1,059	8 30	8,779	9,657	447	23 82	10,650	12,247
Sherman	621	8 80	5,522	5,522	296	25 37	7,482	8,230
Concord	595	9 95	5,925	5,333	318	28 08	8,929	8,483
Grant	1,088	8 88	9,669	9,669	374	26 48	9,902	10,397
Providence	2,526	9 12	23,044	23,044	657	30 63	19,370	18,402
Union	1,888	8 50	16,225	17,036	523	32 40	16,965	15,608
INCORPORATE TOWNS.								
Ackley	183	10 97	2,008	2,008	187	28 37	5,305	5,570
Iowa Falls	190	9 08	1,726	2,071	278	25 70	7,147	8,364
Alden	120	10 33	1,240	1,302	82	25 12	2,060	2,410
Steamboat Rock	145	12 17	1,765	1,589	83	23 00	1,910	2,388
Eldora	289	9 60	2,775	3,122	321	32 20	10,355	10,355
Union	81	8 58	695	869	107	27 52	2,945	3,239
	21,914	\$8 74	.....	.....	7,782	\$27 31	.....	.....

	.....	.....	\$192,575	\$199,572	.....	.....	\$212,525	\$219,969

Abstract of Assessments—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS.	MULES.				SHEEP.			
	Num- ber.	Average value.	Assessed value.	Equal'd value.	Num- ber.	Average value.	Assessed value.	Equal'd value.
Etna	13	\$23 46	\$305	\$412	135	\$1 00	\$135	.....
Hardin	30	33 33	1,000	1,000	64	1 25	80	.....
Alden	9	25 55	230	288	9	1 00	9	.....
Buckeye	7	17 85	125	219	25	92	23	.....
Ellis	16	21 00	337	505	33	1 00	32	.....
Jackson	14	26 43	370	462	44	1 00	44	.....
Clay	7	31 43	220	220	175	1 00	175	.....
Eldora	16	29 70	475	523	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pleasant	28	38 00	1,065	906	146	1 00	146	.....
Tipton	12	27 50	330	380	38	1 00	38	.....
Sherman	5	33 00	165	165	89	1 00	89	.....
Concord	28	33 25	931	931	13	1 00	13	.....
Grant	40	32 25	1,290	1,290	364	1 00	364	.....
Providence	42	37 50	1,575	1,418	486	88	432	.....
Union	40	30 40	1,215	1,275	113	1 00	113	.....
INCORPORATE TOWNS.								
Ackley	11	35 00	385	347	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa Falls	8	27 50	220	253	5	1 00	5	.....
Alden	4	35 00	140	126	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steamboat Rock	12	32 50	390	390	150	77	115	.....
Eldora	11	36 82	405	365	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union	8	33 12	265	265	.....	.....	.....	.....
	361	\$31 68	.....	.....	1,889	\$0 98.6	.....	.....

	.....	.....	\$11,438	\$11,740	.....	.....	\$1,813	\$1,889

HISTORY OF HARDIN COUNTY.

493

Abstract of Assessments—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS.	SWINE.				VEHICLES.				OTHER TAXABLE PROPERTY	TOTAL.
	Num- ber.	Average value.	Assessed value.	Equal'd value.	Num- ber.	Average value.	Assessed value.	Equal'd value.	Average value.	
Etna.....	1,321	\$1 06	\$1,406	.....	121	\$12 97	\$1,570	.....	\$5,930	\$33,939
Hardin	1,953	1 95	3,810	.....	143	17 62	2,520	.....	4,913	48,358
Alden	1,138	1 23	1,403	.....	139	14 03	1,950	.....	760	28,926
Buckeye	880	1 21	1,069	.....	17	20 18	343	.....	435	20,703
Ellis	1,239	1 10	1,357	.....	123	13 05	1,605	.....	1,348	24,436
Jackson	1,322	1 00	1,322	.....	97	15 00	1,460	.....	5,372	31,486
Clay	1,391	1 04	1,445	.....	73	15 82	1,155	.....	380	24,230
Eldora.....	1,662	1 07	1,773	.....	112	15 85	1,775	.....	1,375	32,160
Pleasant	1,581	1 02	1,606	.....	150	15 57	2,336	.....	5,295	38,953
Tipton	1,026	1 00	1,026	.....	168	17 52	2,943	.....	19,507	43,273
Sherman	700	1 00	700	.....	88	13 23	1,170	.....	6,322	21,450
Concord	732	1 14	841	.....	156	12 93	2,018	.....	1,069	19,726
Grant	848	1 16	986	.....	135	15 85	2,130	.....	930	25,271
Providence	2,825	1 05	3,251	.....	267	16 45	4,403	.....	17,955	70,030
Union	2,593	1 05	2,708	.....	241	17 34	4,180	.....	19,030	60,436
INCORPORATE TOWNS.										
Ackley	10	90	9	.....	100	15 83	1,583	.....	29,151	38,441
Iowa Falls.....	104	1 29	135	.....	195	16 53	3,223	.....	73,559	86,015
Alden	26	90	24	.....	48	21 45	1,030	.....	22,240	26,734
Steambo't Rock	47	90	43	.....	68	17 85	1,215	.....	13,505	18,943
Eldora.....	284	1 04	295	.....	223	22 22	4,755	.....	72,615	91,200
Union	41	1 14	48	.....	70	22 00	1,540	.....	18,535	24,028
	21,723	\$1 12	.....	.....	2,734	\$16 42	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$6,193	.....
	.....	.....	\$25,257	\$37,154	.....	.....	\$44,904	\$44,904	\$320,226	\$808,738

The following constitution was adopted:

Constitution.

ARTICLE 1. This association shall be known as the Hardin County Agricultural Society.

ART. 2. The officers of this society shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, and nine directors, who shall constitute a board for the transaction of business, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum.

ART. 3. Any person may become a member of this society by paying the Treasurer annually the sum of \$1; which sum shall entitle said person to a vote at all meetings of the society, and entitles said person to an annual pass to the fair of said society for self and wife.

ART. 4. The society shall hold an annual fair between the 1st of September and the last of November, at which premiums may be awarded to articles of merit in the various departments of agriculture; horticulture, manufactures, mechanics and domestic economy.

ART. 5. Competitors for premiums must be members of the society.

ART. 6. All articles offered for premiums must be owned by the persons offering the same, or by members of their families.

ART. 7. A list of the articles for which premiums are to be awarded by the society, must be published in a newspaper of the county, or in hand bills at least three months previous to the day of exhibition.

ART. 8. Awarding committees of three persons each shall be annually appointed by the directors of the society, for judging the different classes of articles offered in competition, and for awarding premiums for the same, which committees must comply with the by-laws regulating the statements to be furnished in regard to products, culture, etc.

ART. 9. Competitors for premiums on crops shall be required to have the ground and its produce accurately measured by at least two

disinterested persons, whose statement shall be properly verified.

ART. 10. Premiums on grain and grass crops shall not be awarded for less than one acre, and on root crops not less than one-fourth of an acre, the produce to be weighed or measured according to the usual standards.

ART. 11. The President and Secretary shall have power to call special meetings of the Board of Directors of the society when necessary; which board, when convened, may pass such by-laws for the regulation of the affairs of the society as may seem desirable.

ART. 12. This constitution may be amended or altered at any annual meeting of the society by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the society present; provided, also, that the constitution may be altered or amended by two-thirds of the members voting upon the amendments or alterations after one month's publication of such alterations or amendments.

ART. 13. The annual meeting of this society shall be held at our county seat, on the second Wednesday in December.

A meeting of directors was held June 3, 1872, at Eldora, when arrangements were made for the forthcoming fair.

J. F. Simonds, T. I. McChesney, B. E. Deyo, and G. Spencer were appointed a committee on premium list.

J. F. Simonds and S. W. Pyle were appointed a committee on entries.

The price of admission was placed at 25 cents for adults, and 10 cents for children under fifteen years of age.

On motion, the following persons were appointed to the various offices:

Superintendent of Fair Grounds—Job Stout and B. E. Deyo.

Chief of Police—Jonathan Edgington.

Superintendent of Gates—T. I. McChesney.

Superintendent of Tickets—George McMillen.

Chief Marshal—John Slaton.

Superintendents and committees were also appointed for the various departments of the fair

On motion of S. R. Edgington, the following resolution was adopted by the Board:

Resolved, That W. J. Moir, Perry Hughes and Job Stout be appointed a committee of the Board of Directors of the Hardin county Agricultural Society, to purchase fair grounds for said society, under these instructions: 1. Said committee are to purchase the lot known as the Penn land, if it can be purchased for \$20 per acre, and a suitable half mile track can be made on it. 2. The 40 acre lot known as the Webster land, if it can be had for \$25 per acre, payable in three payments. And in consideration of the subscription list of the citizens of Eldora, amounting to \$700, being turned over to said society, this board hereby permanently locate said fair ground in accordance with instructions here given, and said board agree to erect a suitable fence, provide a suitable trotting track of one-half mile in length, and keep the same in good repair; and should said society abandon it as a fair ground, or desire to sell the same, then the citizens of Eldora who pay their subscription, shall become joint owners equal to the amount invested.

On motion, it was decided to hold the fair on the 18th, 19th and 20th of September, 1872.

On motion, a premium of \$25 was to be awarded to the paper publishing the best report of the fair, reward to be made at annual meeting of the Board.

The fair was held according to appointment and proved a success, financially and otherwise.

At the annual meeting held Tuesday, October 1, 1872, the Treasurer read his report, showing the receipts from the fair to have been \$1,957.17; disbursements, \$1,950.19.

The Board of Directors was increased from nine to thirteen, and the following named officers were elected:

President—William J. Moir, Eldora.

Vice-President—T. I. McChesney.

Secretary—J. F. Simonds.

Treasurer—S. R. Edgington.

Directors—

Job Stout, Pleasant Township.

Perry Hughes, Jackson Township.

Gardner Spencer, Eldora Township.

George McMillen, Ellis Township.

S. F. Lathrop, Clay Township.

Eleazer Andrews, Providence Township.

George Whitney, Union Township.

A. Leiser, Etna Township.

H. Alvord, Buckeye Township.

The Board of Directors held a meeting February 18, 1873, and decided to hold the second annual fair on the 10th, 11th, and 12th days of September following, at the fair grounds near Eldora.

On motion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted at this meeting:

Resolved, That the Treasurer of this Society be instructed to have prepared and sell life membership tickets for the sum of \$5, which shall entitle the holder to vote at all meetings of the Society, and to admission of himself and family to all exhibitions of the Society for all time to come, and shall entitle the holder to make all entries by him desired, and shall enable the holder to drive his team inside the fair grounds, but said ticket shall not be transferable; *Provided* said life membership is purchased on or before the 26th day of August, 1873; and notice of the right to purchase said life membership tickets shall be published in the premium list, with the rules and regulations.

After adopting rules and regulations the following appointments were made:

Superintendent of Grounds—B. E. Deyo.

Superintendent of Tickets—T. I. McChesney.

Superintendent of Gates—J. L. Patterson.

The Executive Committee was empowered to borrow \$500 to fence grounds and erect stalls.

J. F. Simonds resigned the position of Secretary, and at a meeting of the Board, held September 27, 1873, J. M. Scott was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The fair was held at the time appointed, but the receipts were not sufficient to free the Society from debt.

At a meeting of the Board, held in September, the Treasurer was authorized to sell life membership tickets to an amount equal to the debt of the Society.

The third annual meeting was held at Eldora, February 10, 1874. The following named officers were then elected:

President—William J. Moir, Eldora.
 Vice-President—James Underwood, Clay.
 Secretary—J. M. Scott, Eldora.
 Treasurer—S. R. Edgington, Eldora.
 Directors—
 S. F. Lathrop, Clay Township.
 Eleazer Andrews, Providence Township.
 A. Leiser, Etna Township.
 B. F. Bear, Jackson Township.
 George McMillen, Ellis Township.
 George Whitney, Union Township.
 J. H. Carleton, Hardin Township.
 Charles Strothers, Pleasant Township.
 S. B. Sayer, Grundy county.

The following resolution, offered by Dr. J. E. King, was adopted:

Resolved, That the society appoint a committee whose duty it will be to compile statistics of fruit in Hardin county; varieties that are hardy and fruit well; the result of cultivation, kind of soil, exposure and frontage to the sun, etc.

On motion of Mr. Corbett, it was resolved that said committee be requested to report upon the growth and best varieties of forest trees.

The President appointed as said committee, J. E. King, Levi Hampton, J. McCarthy, George Whitney, B. F. Reed, and C. F. Clarkson.

The Board of Directors held a meeting March 4, 1874, and selected September 22, 23 and 24 as the days for holding the third annual fair.

The following committees were then appointed:

Superintendent of Grounds—W. J. Moir.
 Superintendent of Gates—J. Q. Patterson.
 Chief Marshal—James Underwood.
 Superintendent of Tickets—J. M. Scott.

In June, 1874, several of the buildings were destroyed by a tornado that passed over this section of the county. This necessitated a called meeting of the Board to take action in reference to rebuilding.

The fourth annual meeting was held February 9, 1875, at Eldora. The Treasurer made his report, showing receipts and disbursements since last annual report. The total receipts were \$1,388.76, and disbursements \$1,397.39. The Society was found to be in debt \$23.63, which was voluntarily paid by E. R. Brown and S. F. Lathrop. The following named persons were then elected to the offices named:

President—T. I. McChesney, Ellis.
 Vice-President—M. Underwood, Eldora.
 Secretary—J. M. Scott, Eldora.
 Treasurer—Deroy Ellsworth.
 Directors—

Samuel Martin, Eldora.
 George Whiting, Union.
 S. F. Lathrop, Clay.
 R. Link, Jackson.
 R. Kennedy, Ellis.
 S. Lundy, Providence.
 J. H. Carleton, Hardin.
 A. Lieser, Etna.
 F. A. Moore, Grant.

The fourth annual fair was held in September, 1875. The receipts, including a loan from Hardin County Bank of \$396, and from State \$200, was \$1,527.77. Disbursements, \$1,518,

The fifth annual meeting was held at the court house in Eldora, February 8, 1876. The indebtedness of the Society at this time was \$470.

The following officers were elected:

President—J. Q. Patterson.
Vice-President—Thomas Sheldon.
Secretary—W. W. Moir.
Treasurer—Deroy Ellsworth.

Directors—

S. F. Lathrop, Clay.
J. Dowd, Jackson.
E. Estabrook, Eldora.
Fred. Boody, Pleasant.
George McMillen, Ellis.
William Wildman, Providence.
A. F. Wood, Union.
George Pattee, Etna.
Peter S. Gray, Hardin.

At a Director's meeting, held March 10, 1876, the fifth annual fair was set for September 27th, 28th and 29th, 1876. The following named officers were then appointed:

Superintendent of Grounds—W. J. Moir.
Superintendent of Gates—N. M. Fouts.
Chief Marshal—S. R. Edgington.
Superintendent of Tickets—M. E. Wood.

No report of the Treasurer for the fifth annual fair appears upon the record.

The sixth annual meeting was held December 13, 1876, at which time the officers for 1877 were elected:

President—J. Q. Patterson.
Vice-President—William Wildman.
Secretary—W. W. Moir.
Treasurer—Deroy Ellsworth.

Directors—

S. F. Lathrop, Clay.
C. W. Strothers, Pleasant.
Henry Bliss, Jackson.
S. W. Pyle, Hardin.
George McMillen, Ellis.
Irvin Mills, Grant.
A. Lieser, Etna.
George Whitney, Union.
A. M. Mulford, Providence.

The Board of Directors met and selected September 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th as the days on which the sixth annual fair should be held. The following appointments were made:

Chief Marshal—A. E. Webb.
Superintendent of Grounds—W. J. Moir.
Superintendent of Tickets—S. F. Lathrop.
Superintendent of Gates—N. W. Fouts.

A meeting of citizens, with directors and members of the society, was held March 24, 1877, to take into consideration the purchase of new grounds. This meeting was adjourned till April 4, when several reports were made, but no action taken save to appoint committees to secure subscriptions for the different pieces of ground offered

The Board of Directors met April 11, and voted to accept either the Ellsworth or Metcalf land, having the largest subscription, which must not be less than \$900. Again, on the 20th of April, the Board met. It was resolved at this meeting to purchase the Metcalf land, on certain conditions.

On the first of June another meeting of Directors was held. Deroy Ellsworth tendered his resignation as Treasurer, which was accepted, and the following resolution passed:

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered Mr. Ellsworth for past services as Treasurer of the Hardin County Agricultural Society.

A. M. Bowdle was appointed Treasurer to fill the vacancy.

In reference to new grounds, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the will of the Board of Directors to change the location of the fair ground from its present location to the grounds known as the Metcalf grounds, and that A. M. Bowdle and S. F. Lathrop be a committee to survey the Metcalf land and to transact all the business necessary to effect the change, under the following instructions: 1. To sell the old fair grounds for at least \$20 per acre; then to pay not more than \$60 per acre for the Metcalf lands, and to require Mr. Metcalf to take the subscription of \$905 as part pay for the new grounds, and to make as good and liberal terms as possible with the said Metcalf for the payment of the balance of the purchase money; said committee are further instructed to have a survey made of the said Metcalf lands, and to determine, before purchasing, what amount of land will be necessary for the use of the society; said committee to make a report of their doings in the premises; and we do hereby authorize the President and Secretary to execute and receive all deeds, notes and mortgages, etc., in the name and on behalf of the Society, necessary to effect the sale and purchase.

The President and Secretary were also authorized to execute a lease to the Driving Park Association, for the use of the grounds when not needed by the Society.

Deroy Ellsworth, W. J. Moir and E. K. Brown were appointed a committee to make the necessary improvements on the new grounds, when purchased.

The report of the Treasurer for 1877 is not recorded. The fair was not a success financially.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held October 17, 1877, A. M. Bowdle was authorized to make such arrangements as

he deemed best in relation to unpaid premiums.

On motion, the President and Secretary were empowered to execute to A. M. Bowdle and D. V. Ellsworth a ground lease for the amphi-theater building; said lease to be for a consideration of \$50 per year; the lease to expire when the Society shall pay to them the cost of the building, without interest.

The seventh annual meeting was held in the Clerk's office, in the court house, December 12, 1877. The following named officers were elected:

President—A. M. Bowdle.
Vice-President—R. Lynk.
Secretary—C. E. Albrook.
Treasurer—J. D. Newcomer.
Directors—
John Rathborn, Clay.
C. W. Strother, Pleasant.
S. W. Pyle, Hardin.
H. Bliss, Jackson.
T. I. McChesney, Ellis.
P. P. Cady, Tipton.
A. Lieser, Etna.
O. D. Wood, Union.
A. M. Mulford, Providence.

The Board of Directors met January 8, 1878, and decided on holding the seventh annual fair on the 11th, 12th and 13th of September. The following appointments were then made:

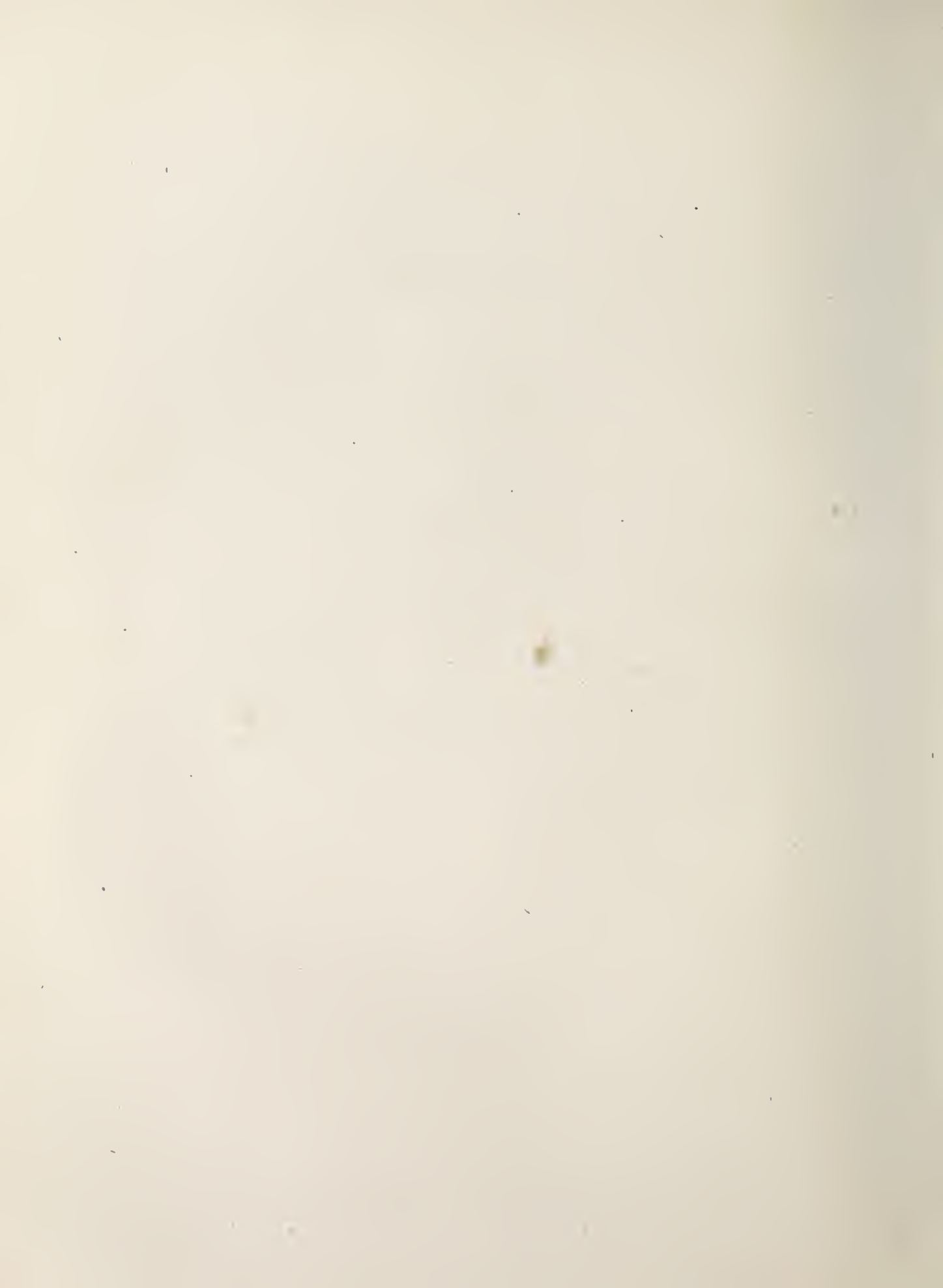
Chief Marshal—W. V. Wilcox.
Superintendent of Gates—Willis Boyd.

The fair was quite successful this year, the gate receipts being \$968.19; total receipts from all sources, \$1,559.72.

The eighth annual meeting was held December 11, 1878, when the following named officers were elected:



Otis Hall.



President—A. M. Bowdle.
 Vice-President—C. W. Strothers.
 Secretary—J. F. Hardin.
 Treasurer—J. D. Newcomer.
 Directors—
 S. F. Lathrop, Clay.
 Fred Boody, Pleasant.
 L. O. Lowden, Tipton.
 C. Holscher, Grant.
 G. W. Pyle, Hardin.
 B. F. Bear, Jackson.
 J. Q. Irvin, Union.
 W. Wildman, Providence.
 L. T. Beard, Buckeye.

At the Directors' meeting, held January 15, 1879, the following appointments were made:

Chief Marshal—W. V. Wilcox.
 Superintendent of Gates—W. H. Pool.

The time of the eighth annual fair was set for September 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th. In relation to this fair, in his report to the State Agricultural Society, the Secretary said:

"The eighth annual fair was held at Eldora, and was a success in every respect. The weather was splendid, the attendance large, and every department was filled to its utmost capacity. The entries numbered 1,305; \$1,264 were paid out in premiums, being an excess of nearly \$500 over any previous year. This excess consumed the surplus, yet it was the means of making the fair a grand success.

"Much credit is due the energetic and industrious lady exhibitors, who contributed largely the products of the farm, garden, kitchen and household, adding greatly to the display."

Amount of Premiums Paid.

Cattle.....	\$241 00
Horses....	167 50

Mules.....	27 75
Sheep.....	17 50
Poultry.....	37 50
Hogs.....	95 00
Grain, vegetables, etc.....	27 65
Fruits.....	21 00
Flowers.....	10 00
On machinery and farm implements.....	28 00
Textile fabrics.....	17 25
Fancy goods.....	10 00
Art gallery.....	7 00
Children's department.....	23 00
Discretionary.....	26 25
Sports.....	38 50
Trotting and running horses.....	373 00
Pantry stores.....	94 00

"One of the most noticeable improvements in farming is, that farmers begin to realize the necessity of well drained lands, many miles of drain tile having been laid during the past two years; its utility and benefits have been shown by a large increase of crops harvested from the same number of acres. W. E. Stacy, a farmer of Point Pleasant, has invented a drainage machine, which is claimed to be the best yet in use. He has started a large factory for the purpose of manufacturing them. Many are paying taxes and interest on waste lands, that, with a small outlay, can be utilized and made to produce the best of crops.

"Barbed wire for fences is being used in great quantities, on account of its cheapness and durability; its introduction has enabled many to build fences which otherwise could not have been done. Its disadvantages are the maiming of stock, principally horses, by coming in contact with it.

"Another very important improvement is the erection of buildings for the protec-

tion of grain, stock, and the housing of implements, tools and machinery; even the wagons are carefully housed. By the small expense incurred in caring for these necessities of the farm, thousands of dollars will annually be saved.

"There is a decreased interest in planting artificial groves. This should not be. They not only beautify and protect the prairie home, and afford shelter for stock, but the day is not far distant when the growth will be needed for fuel. Our forests are rapidly disappearing, and the thoughtful will see to it that this coming necessity will be provided.

"Total exemptions claimed from taxation, \$90,000.

"There are numerous orchards which not only supply the family wants, but furnish a supply for the home markets. Trees planted before the hardier varieties were known are dying out; some are being replaced, while others are neglecting the opportunity that demands immediate attention.

"The needs are manufactories and woolen mills to utilize our splendid water-power, and to manufacture the raw products instead of shipping to Eastern markets.

"Parties having money to invest can find no better field for investment than at this point for a woolen or paper mill, canning or pork-packing establishment, or factories of any kind.

"The manufacturing interests were never in a more flourishing condition. Every mill and foundry is crowded with orders. The twelve flouring mills are running day and night on home demands and foreign orders. The two foundries, on account of the quality of their work, cannot fill their

orders on time. They are using a capital of over \$100,000. There are nine wagon and carriage factories, with a total capital of nearly a half million dollars. The factory of Rummel Bros., Alden, employs ten to twelve men, and turns out excellent work; while the establishment of W. T. Shaver, Eldora, has quite a State reputation for durability of material, and superior workmanship and finish. This establishment employs about twenty-five men and a capital of \$75,000.

"Coal mines are inexhaustible, producing five to six million bushels annually, of good quality, and at prices from \$2 to \$3.50 per ton.

"Cheese and butter factories are being erected, and there is no reason why they should not prove a financial success.

Shipments.

Cars of wheat	49.50
Cars of barley.....	4.40
Cars of corn.....	8.00
Cars of rye.....	.12
Cars of oats.....	8.10
Cars of cattle.....	4.70
Cars of horses.....	.27
Cars of hogs	14.00
Cars of poultry.....	1.10
Cars of wood.....	.04

The election for officers at the ninth annual meeting, held at Eldora, December 10, 1879, was as follows:

President—A. M. Bowdle.
Vice-President—S. F. Lathrop.
Secretary—J. F. Hardin.
Treasurer—J. D. Newcomer.

Directors—

Wm. Hiserote, Jackson.
George McMillen, Ellis.
Jesse Pierce, Hardin.
C. W. Strothers, Pleasant.
A. F. Wood, Union.

L. G. Hunt, Providence.
 Charles Hoelscher, Grant and Concord.
 L. O. Loudon, Tipton and Sherman.
 Augustus Leiser, Etna.

The Board of Directors met January 14, 1880, and selected September 14, 15, 16 and 17 as the time for holding the ninth annual fair.

M. Van Buskirk was elected Chief Marshal, and W. H. Pool Gate-keeper.

The fair this year was also a success, the gate receipts being \$1,127; total receipts, \$2,012.26.

The tenth annual meeting was held December 8, 1880, at which time the Treasurer's report was read, and the following named officers elected:

President—J. E. King.
 Vice-President—B. F. Bear.
 Secretary—M. W. Moir.
 Treasurer—W. S. Porter.
 Directors—

George Whitney, Union.
 J. Q. Rathbone, Clay.
 George Pattee, Etna.
 U. K. McFarland, Pleasant.
 T. J. Sheldon, Tipton and Sherman.
 T. I. McChesney, Ellis and Buckeye.
 A. M. Mulford, Providence.
 A. A. Robertson, Hardin.
 Isaac Painter, Grant and Concord.

The Board met January 5, 1881, and selected September 13, 14, 15 and 16 as the time for the tenth annual fair. John Lynk was appointed Chief Marshal, and W. H. Pool Gate-keeper.

The Treasurer was instructed to issue life membership tickets at \$10 each, but not to go beyond 200 tickets.

The fair was held, but was not as successful as the year previous.

The eleventh annual meeting was held December 14, 1881, and the following named officers elected:

President—J. E. King, Eldora.
 Vice-President—B. F. Bear, Jackson.
 Secretary—M. W. Moir, Eldora.
 Treasurer—W. S. Porter, Eldora.

Directors—

F. Lake, Ellis.
 I. F. Miller, Hardin.
 Chas Strother, Pleasant.
 George Whitney, Union.
 L. G. Hunt, Providence.
 George Leverton, Etna.
 I. Doud, Jackson.
 T. J. Sheldon, Tipton.
 John Rathbone, Clay.

The Board of Directors met January 11, 1882. The Secretary and Treasurer were each voted a salary of \$25 per year. John Lynk was appointed Chief Marshal, and J. K. Stoltz Gate-keeper.

The fair for 1882 was the most successful in the history of the Society. It was held on the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th days of September. The weather was all that could be desired, and the third and fourth days witnessed the largest crowd ever at a fair in Hardin county. The receipts were sufficient to relieve the Society from debt.

THE UNION AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ACKLEY.

With the view of improving the condition of agriculture, horticulture, stock raising, and the general improvement in articles of value to the industrial classes, this society was formed in 1869. The incorporators were: R. R. Parrott, I. J. Schreiber, M. Barns, Erastus Pardee, A. T. Reeve, L. A. Raymond, Artemus Severence, Granville Dennis, John A. Carton, J. Z. Werst, William Francis, L. D. Tracey, and J. Seaton Kelso. The object of the incorporators was to hold an annual fair at or near "the village of Ackley,"

and to offer suitable premiums from time to time, for the purpose of encouraging agriculture, horticulture, stock raising and the mechanical arts. The capital stock was \$3,000, and not to exceed \$5,000; divided into shares of \$10 each, to be paid in advance. It was also declared that there was to be no dividend declared, or distribution of the property of the society among the stockholders, until the final dissolution of the society. The stockholders were to be life members of the society.

The amount of stock issued runs up to 370 shares, or \$3,700.

In 1871 Dr. J. Seaton Kelso, the Secretary, inaugurated a system of stock sales of cattle, similar to those in existence in England from time immemorial, and modified somewhat on the plan of those instituted in the blue grass region of Kentucky, many years ago. It was the intention of the Secretary that these sales should be held yearly, quarterly, or monthly, or just as they were needed. The society was to appoint its own auctioneer. All stock was in charge of the owner, the society agreeing only to find suitable accommodations. All stock offered for sale were to be registered with the Secretary, for which no charges were made. Sellers were to make their own terms of sale, for cash, or on time, or reserve a bid, or reserve a right to withdraw their stock from sale, if it did not reach a suitable price.

Nothing came of the well digested plan that Dr. Kelso spent considerable time and labor in perfecting. The society embraces Hardin, Franklin, Butler and Grundy counties. The grounds are located north and adjoining Ackley, in Franklin county, and contain twenty acres,

as level as the leaf of a table, containing a half mile track in fine condition, with stables, pens, and inclosures for stock, and a suitable exhibition hall.

The indebtedness is nearly \$200. Fairs have been held, with one or two exceptions, for the last thirteen years, and under the management and direction of the present officers and Secretary, the interest in the success of the society for the last two or three years has been on the wane, and no fair will be held this year. The following were the first officers of the society:

President—Col. A. T. Reeve, Maysville, Franklin county.

Vice President, Ruby R. Parrott, Aplington, Butler county.

Secretary—Dr. J. Seaton Kelso, Ackley, Hardin county.

Treasurer—John A. Carton, Ackley, Hardin county.

Chief Marshal—Col. S. J. Mendell, Franklin county.

Assistants—

Alonzo Converse, Butler county.

Captain L. E. Campbell, Hardin county.

Directors—

William Ward, Franklin county.

David Church, Franklin county.

W. G. Beed, Franklin county.

Granville Dennis, Hardin county.

Dr. J. F. Simonds, Hardin county.

A. A. Noyes, Hardin county.

J. M. Caldwell, Butler county.

William Kennific, Butler county.

M. Huseman, Grundy county.

The following names constitute the officers and directors for 1881:

President—Wm. Francis.

Vice-President—John A. Carton.

Treasurer—Geo. Frantz.

Secretary—J. Seaton Kelso.

Directors—

William Francis.
J. A. Carton.
Geo. W. Froutz.
J. Seaton Kelso.
George Lyman.
Joseph Nyldew.

A. Severance.
Christopher Magrew.
Wm. Kennific.
E. Higgins.
James Whiteside.
Henry Froutz.

CHAPTER XIX.

RAILROADS.

There is no internal improvement that has done so much to develope the country as its railroads. The printing press, the railroad and the telegraph wire combined, certainly move the world as Archimedes little dreamed it could be moved. Up to within a few years, new countries were required to be opened up by the hardy pioneers, and their agricultural and mineral resources well developed before the capitalists would invest their money in building of railroads. Now railroads are first built and the people follow. Hardin county was not so fortunate as to have her railroads first built, but her vast agricultural and mineral resources were first made known to the world, and then the railroads sought entrance that it might transport the surplus product of the county.

Illinois Central.

One of the first railroads projected in Iowa, was the Dubuque and Pacific, after-

wards known as the Dubuque and Sioux City railroad, running from Dubuque across the northern part of the State to Sioux City. In 1856, there was a large corps of men at work upon the eastern line of the road, and it was hoped by its projectors to soon finish it to its western terminus. It was completed to Cedar Falls, when the panic of 1857 forced the company to cease operations. At this time the survey had been made through this county, and the town of Ackley laid out ready to catch the boom which would surely strike it on the advent of the railroad.

The hard times following the panic of 1857, continued until the third year of the war. Even had better times commenced on the inauguration of Lincoln, the war that followed filled the public mind to such an extent that little else could be thought of. The close of the war in the spring of 1865, and the abundance

of "greenbacks" in the country, necessitated some public measures in which the capital of the country and the people could be employed.

The officers of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad now determined to push it through to completion. Accordingly a large force of men were put to work upon the road during the summer of 1865, and it was rapidly pushed forward, the road being completed and cars running to Ackley in the middle of October, and early in the year 1866 to Iowa Falls. Here operations again ceased, the company being unable to raise the money for its completion.

Two years passed when another company known as the Iowa Falls and Sioux City Railroad Company, took hold of the work, and in due time completed it to its western terminus. The two roads were leased to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and the line is now known as the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central Railroad.

The road enters Hardin county on section 2, Etna township, and striking the towns of Iowa Falls and Alden, passes out of the county from section 30, Alden township, or township 89, range 22, west of the 5th principal meridian.

The company have 23.72 miles of line in this county.

Central Iowa Railway.

The formation of the Eldora and Steamboat Rock Coal Company, together with the extensive preparations made by the company for mining coal upon the lands purchased and leased, led to the organization of the Eldora Railroad and Coal Com-

pany, having for its object the building of a road from Eldora to Ackley, connecting at the latter place with the Dubuque and Sioux City, now the Illinois Central Railroad.

Hon. Platt Smith, of Dubuque, Iowa, manifested great interest in the formation of this company and in the building of the road. It was upon his invitation that the Executive Committee of the Eldora and Steamboat Rock Coal Company proceeded to Dubuque in January, 1866, for the purpose of consulting some of the capitalists of that place. After several meetings with Mr. Smith and others, a new company was formed, to be known as the Eldora Railroad and Coal Company, having objects as already stated, together with the mining of coal upon the lands purchased and leased by the old company.

After filing the articles of incorporation of the new Company in the Recorder's office at Dubuque, a meeting was held by the stockholders and five Directors were chosen—C. C. Gilman, H. G. Hetherington, G. F. Lathrop, H. L. Huff and W. J. Moir. The Directors then met and elected C. C. Gilman President, and James McKinley Secretary *pro tem*.

The executive officers of the Eldora and Steamboat Rock Coal Company, as soon as the organization of the Eldora Railroad and Coal Company was completed, entered into a contract with the latter by which all its rights, title and interest in the lands owned or leased by the Company, should be transferred to it, on condition that a railroad should be built from Ackley to Eldora on or before the first day of July, 1868, and providing for a re-conveyance to the former should the contract not be complied

with by the time specified. The Eldora and Steamboat Rock Coal Company further agreed to guarantee the right of way to the railroad company. The consideration of this transfer was that the railroad company should allow to the stockholders of the coal company the sum of \$30 per acre, payable in equal amounts of money, stock and construction bonds of the company.

The Eldora Railroad and Coal Company subsequently found itself unable to comply with the contract as made, and so notified the Eldora and Steamboat Rock Coal Company, but expressed itself as abundantly able and willing to build and operate the railroad, provided the coal lands should be donated, instead of its having to pay for them the sum of \$30 per acre. This proposition was accepted by the Coal Company, and the work was commenced.

The work of grading, tying and bridging was put under contract to Dows & Co., of Cedar Rapids, to be completed by November 15, 1867. Contracts were also let to private parties for the mining of 20,000 tons of coal, to be ready for use when the road was finished. Enough stock of the road was sold prior to beginning the work to pay the contractors for grading and tying. It then became necessary to raise the means for obtaining the iron and rolling stock for operating the road. Bonds were issued to the amount of \$400,000, secured by a first mortgage lien on the road-bed, rolling stock, lands and mineral rights, and all other property or privileges which the company then possessed or might acquire. A sufficient number and amount of bonds were sold for the purpose named, and in due time

the road was completed. On the — day of July, 1868, the last spike was driven, and Eldora was in railroad communication with the world; it was no more to be considered one of those unfortunate places that looked with a longing eye upon pleasures that it could not enjoy. At the same moment the last spike was being driven, news came that the Supreme Court had decided that Eldora was the permanent county seat of Hardin county. A double celebration was therefore held, and joy reigned supreme in the heart of every citizen of the place. In the evening a salute of 100 guns was fired, bonfires were built and kept up until past the midnight hour, speeches were made by those not "too full for utterance," and "all went merry as a marriage bell."

The joy of the people of Eldora was not so great but that her citizens should be content with a strip of railroad seventeen miles in length, even if it did give connections with a road leading east. An eastern connection was good so far as it went, but if to that could be added a north and south connection, giving the people here the advantage of a southern market for their produce, and a northern market for their coal, it would be still better. The question had been thoroughly discussed, and even before the last rail was laid on the Eldora railroad, a new company had been formed, composed of many who were in the old company and others, to be known as the Iowa River Railroad Company.

The Iowa River Railroad Company was organized July 8, 1868, under the general incorporation laws of the State of Iowa, for the avowed purpose of constructing and maintaining a north and south line of

railway through the central portion of Iowa, from the southern boundary line of Minnesota to the northern boundary line of Missouri, a distance of 250 miles. The sixteenth degree of longitude, or as near thereto as practicable, being selected as a route which would traverse the richest and best settled agricultural and mineral districts of Iowa, giving access to St. Paul on the north by a connection at Mankato with the Minnesota Valley Railroad, and to St. Louis on the south by a junction with the North Missouri Railroad at the Missouri State line.

As a preliminary to this great work, the company, after perfecting its organization, purchased the seventeen miles of road completed by the Eldora Railroad and Coal Company, from Ackley to Eldora, and the centre of the Iowa Valley coal basin.

Articles of incorporation were filed for record in the office of the Secretary of State, July 8, 1868. They were signed by C. C. Gilman, E. W. Eastman, W. J. Moir, Henry L. Huff, R. H. McBride, D. D. Chase, Joseph Edgington, Gardner Spencer, J. Q. Patterson, S. R. Edgington and J. M. Scott, all of Eldora, excepting D. D. Chase and Gardner Spencer.

The following named were the first officers and directors: President, C. C. Gilman; Vice-President, Thomas Kensett; Treasurer, R. A. Babbage; Secretary, Charles Collins; Directors, C. C. Gilman, H. L. Huff, Wells S. Rice, F. W. H. Sheffield, H. L. Stout, Horace Abbott, Thomas Kensett, John S. Gilman, Isaac Hyde, Jr.

The seventeen miles of road purchased of the Eldora Railroad Company was fully

equipped and put in operation the first season. Twenty-seven miles, from Eldora to Marshalltown, was put under contract in October, 1868, and the grading was about half finished before severe cold weather put a stop to operations.

As soon as the weather would permit, work was resumed upon the road, and rapidly pushed forward to Marshalltown, being completed to that point according to contract. For the purpose of accomplishing this work, bonds were issued by the company, and placed in the hands of A. L. Hatch, of New York, for disposal. In his circular offering the bonds for sale, Mr. Hatch said:

"The history of the West during the past ten years clearly demonstrates the value of sound railway bonds as an investment. Steadily increasing in population and wealth, it not only gives sure promise from the commencement of a business to railroads, sufficiently remunerative to insure the prompt payment of interest and principal of a moderate amount of indebtedness, incurred in the cost of construction, but, as shown by the enormous increase of earnings of Western roads of ten years' growth and upwards, warrants a speculative investment in the stock upon which the indebtedness is based. Planned as a legitimate business operation, by careful, calculating men, with direct regards for the wants of the country, and built for cash on as low estimates as any road in Iowa, the Iowa River railway occupies a position before the public to-day as a medium for safe investment and speculative promise seldom reached by projects of like character. The earnings of the first seventeen miles, in operation for only four



Matthias Kelsey M.D.

months, give a foundation on which an estimate can be made. These bonds, though not bearing a very high rate of interest, are paying as much as any legitimate operation can afford to—a point to be considered in the minds of those who seek a secure and safe investment.”

On the 23d day of June, 1869, articles of incorporation were signed at Marshalltown for the formation of a new company, to be known as the Central Railroad Company of Iowa. This company was the legitimate successor of the Iowa River Railroad Company, and having the same object in view—the construction, maintenance and operation of a railroad from the south to the north line of the State of Iowa. The principal office of the new company was to be in Marshalltown, but providing for meetings of the Board of Directors in New York. The capital stock of the company was limited to \$12,000,000, divided into shares of \$100 each, its issue for the purpose of construction being restricted to \$30,000 per mile. Jay Cooke & Co., and E. W. Clark & Co., bankers in Philadelphia, were made agents for the sale of the bonds. It was provided by special contract with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York, that the bonds, or the moneys received from their sale, should remain in possession of that company as trustee, to be delivered or paid out to the railroad company or their order, only upon the Engineer's estimates, as the work progressed. Under these wise precautions the capitalists of the East advanced money, from time to time, for the completion of the road.

C. C. Gilman, of Eldora, was elected President of the new company, and great

credit is due him for the work accomplished. By his energy and tact, combined with indomitable perseverance, obstacles were overcome that would have appalled men of less nerve. Under his administration the road was constructed north to Northwood, within six miles of the Minnesota line, and south to Albia, in Monroe county, thirty-six miles from the Missouri line.

The road not proving as profitable as anticipated, whether from want of good management or other causes is left for others to determine, it was placed in the hands of a receiver in 1874. D. N. Pickering, Esq., was appointed to the position, which he satisfactorily filled for some time. Subsequently resigning, Hon. J. B. Grinnell was appointed, and continued in the discharge of the duties of the office until the formation of a new company, which succeeded to all the rights and privileges of the old.

On the 20th of May, 1879, articles of incorporation were filed in the office of the Secretary of State by Russell Sage and Charles Alexander, of the Central Iowa Railway Company, successors to the Central Railroad Company of Iowa. The objects of the new company, as set forth in article 2, were to “acquire, construct, equip, maintain and operate a railway from the north to the south line of the State of Iowa, embracing the present road and property, both real and personal, of the Central Railroad Company of Iowa, subject to the first mortgage, and to \$3,700,000 of the first mortgage bonds existing and now outstanding on that property, which first mortgage bonds this company assumes to pay, both principal and

interest, in the manner hereinafter provided, together with the legal debts of the receiver."

Isaac M. Cate was elected President of the new company; D. N. Pickering, Superintendent; C. A. Jewett, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

The Central Iowa Railway enters Hardin county on the north, on section 2, Etna Township, in the town of Ackley, and passes through in a southerly direction the townships of Etna, Clay, Eldora and Union, leaving the county from section 36, in the latter townships. By verging to the west, and returning east, it makes the number of miles traversed in the county, twenty-nine.

There are also six stations in the county—Ackley, Abbott, Steamboat Rock, Eldora, Gifford and Union.

Conspicuous among Iowa men who have aided in developing the agricultural, mineral and other resources of the State through the agency of railroads, is Charles C. Gilman, projector and builder of the Central Railroad of Iowa, and its President and General Superintendent during its construction and operation, from 1867 to 1872 inclusive.

Charles Carroll Gilman was born on the 22d of February, 1833, in the town of Brooks, Waldo county, Maine, and was named by his parents Charles Carroll, after Charles Carroll, of Carrolton, the latest survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and who had died a few months before this son was born. The father of Charles, an eminent physician, was a native of New Hampshire, and known as belonging to the Newmarket branch of the family. The mother, Lois

P. Gilman, nee Webb, was of the Pollard family from Kennebec county, Maine.

C. C. Gilman received an academic education in Frankfort, New Winterport, Maine, where he resided ten years; and fitted himself at home for the Sophomore Class at Waterville College, now Calby University, and at the same time completed two years of study in a medical course with his father, who was a graduate of Bowdoin. His health failed, Charles went to work at lumbering, and in two years gave up study entirely, and entered on what has proved to be, thus far, a very active business life.

In 1853 he started westward, halting three years in Michigan, conducting a saw mill in the summer and devoting the winter to exploring and locating pine lands owned by the Government; in 1857 he pushed further westward to Dubuque, Iowa, engaging in the wholesale lumber trade in that city; he established retail yards in 1858, and 1859 at Earlville, Dyersville, Independence, Waterloo, Cedar Falls, Sand Springs, Anamasa, Monticello and Marion, towns on the Dubuque and Sioux City and Dubuque Southwestern Railroads. In 1861 he devoted a short time to the enlisting of soldiers; raising four companies of infantry for the brigade of General F. J. Herron, his Dubuque neighbor and friend.

While the subject of this sketch has ever since his residence in Iowa, maintained a large private business in conjunction with partners, his chief labors have been expended on what he is pleased to call outside operations.

In 1858, the Dubuque and Sioux City railroad coming to a halt on the prairie,

thirty-eight miles west of Dubuque, he started the town of Earlville, by building twenty-eight stores and dwelling houses in that year and the following. In 1860 and 1861 he built grain elevators at Monticello, Marion and Cedar Falls, and opened a large farm in Delaware county. About this time he purchased a water privilege on the Maquoketa river, north of Cascade, erected a flouring mill and saw mill, and founded a town called Hillsdale. In 1864, by a series of able articles in the Dubuque and St. Louis daily papers, he called the attention of the public to the necessity of unimpeded navigation of the Mississippi river as a competing outlet to the products of the Mississippi valley, which resulted, after great personal effort on the part of Mr. Gilman, in conventions being held at Dubuque and St. Louis, and finally in appropriations by Congress, which have removed the rapids near Davenport and Keokuk.

General William Vandever, B. B. Richards, Patrick Robb, and others, were his faithful coadjutors in the great work.

In 1865, in conjunction with other active business men of Dubuque, he secured the incorporation of the Dubuque Produce Exchange, an institution which will long be remembered by the citizens of that place as inaugurating a new era in Dubuque's relations to the surrounding country tributary to it, the good effects of which are felt to this day.

In 1866 Mr. Gilman made the first soundings of the Mississippi at Dubuque, with the view of erecting a bridge, and the next year was appointed chairman of a convention by the Produce Exchange, whose duties were to call a public meeting for the purpose of incorporating a company to

build it. This was done; and, although not built by the company thus formed, the result was the immediate organization of the Dubuque and Dunleith Bridge Company, which erected the beautiful structure which now spans the river at that point.

In this effort Mr. Gilman was ably seconded by Hon. Platt Smith, Hon. William B. Allison and Henry L. Stout.

In 1868 he bought out all the parties identified with the Eldora Railroad and Coal Company, went to New York and formed a new company, and engaged the services of W. B. Shattuck as financial agent (the man who had previously sold the 10-40 government bonds, as well as the bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad).

The bonds of the Iowa road were promptly sold, and the road as promptly built, 132 miles of the 208 miles. The peculiar feature of this transaction was the fact that no land grant or subsidy was attached to the project, and for the first time in the history of western railroad enterprises, 200 miles of railroad were built on the merits which a surrounding country alone offered for business.

The Central Railroad of Iowa, extending from Albia, Monroe county, to Northwood, in Worth county, was the first north and south road built in the State, and bid fair to be the most important. In 1870, when this line, which was built in sections, was united in Mahaska county, at North Skunk river bridge, with loaded freight trains from the north and south waiting to pass, President Gilman happily remarked, as he drove the last spike, "To Southern Iowa we have brought the lumber of Minnesota; to Northern Iowa and Minnesota we introduce the cheap fuel,

the magnificent coal of Mahaska county." Mr. Gilman resigned the Presidency of this railroad in 1873, and immediately commenced mining coal in Mahaska county, in connection with his old Secretary, H. W. McNeill, forming a company for the purpose under the name of the Consolidation Company. These works increased from a delivery of 110 cars in 1871 to 12,780 in 1875. In this year he sold his interest to Hon. Ezekiel Clark, of Iowa City, and immediately began to develop the resources about his new home in Eldora, to which place he had removed from Dubuque in 1867. This he did by organizing a company for the manufacture of sewer-pipe, drain-tile and terra cotta from the superior fire-clay which abounds in this region.

The company is known as the "Gilman Terra Cotta and Fire Clay Company," and bids fair to become one of the most important manufactories in Iowa. Of this company he is President and chief owner, as well, also, of the telegraph company whose headquarters are at Eldora. In August, 1858, he married Miss Abbie Williams, of Saginaw, Michigan. Mr. Gilman is a man of indomitable energy, and great force, both of character and intellect. He is a solid thinker on practical subjects, a ready writer, a splendid organizer of physical forces, and uses his hands as well as his brains in carrying forward a great enterprise to completion. To just such men the present age owes the glory of its progress.

Chicago and Northwestern.

The Toledo Branch of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, was originally

known as the Toledo and Northwestern Railroad, and was only three miles long. It was built in 1870, from Tama to Toledo, in Tama county, Iowa. In the summer of 1880, it was purchased by the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, and during that season was extended to Hubbard, in Hardin county, and in 1881 was extended still farther west.

The road strikes Hardin county at the town of Whitten, running almost west through the townships of Union, Pleasant, Tipton and Sherman, with 24.81 miles of road. It has five stations in the county—Whitten, Gifford, Lawn Hill, Hubbard and Radcliff, the towns built up around each, excepting Gifford, being originally owned by the railroad company.

Burlington and Cedar Rapids.

The Pacific Division of the Burlington and Cedar Rapids Railroad was built through Hardin county in 1881. It enters the county on section 1, Clay township, and crossing the Central Iowa Railway about a mile north of Abbott, runs through Iowa Falls, leaving the county from section 3, township 89, range 21, west of the 5th principal meridian. The road operates three stations in the county—Cleves, Robertson and Iowa Falls—and has eighteen miles of line.

Projected Railroad.

The Minnesota, Iowa and Southwestern Railway Company was incorporated May 20, 1881, for the purpose of building and operating a railroad from La Crescent, Minn., opposite La Crosse, Wis., to some point on the Missouri river. The road designs striking Ackley and running southwest through Hardin county. Dr. J. S. Kelso and John Rath, of Ackley, are among the incorporators and directors.

CHAPTER XX.

ALDEN TOWNSHIP.

The township of Alden was so named in honor of Henry Alden, one of its first settlers. It is located in the northwest part of Hardin county, and comprises all of Congressional township 89, range 22, and the west half of township 89, range 21. It is bounded on the north by Franklin county, on the south by Buckeye and Ellis townships, on the east by Hardin township, and on the west by Hamilton county.

FIRST SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement in the township was made by Dr. John Crawford, who came here in 1851, and located on section 1, township 89, range 22, where he remained for some time, and subsequently moved to Nebraska, where he now resides.

Pleasant Jones came here from the southern part of the county in the fall of 1852, and located on section 12, on land now owned by U. D. Palmer, where he remained until 1865, when he removed to Guthrie county.

Thomas M. Bailey came here from Indiana in the fall of 1852, and located on the northwest quarter of section 12, on land now owned by Mr. Holts, where he remained until 1865, when he removed to Guthrie county, and subsequently to Missouri, where he now resides.

J. L. Hitt came here from Indiana in the spring of 1853, and located on section 18, township 89, range 21, on land now owned by Joseph Furry, where he remained until 1866, when he removed to Nebraska, where he now resides.

Asher Bolden came here from Indiana during the fall of 1852, and located on section 20, township 89, range 21, where he died, in October, 1857, of lung fever. His body was interred on the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 12.

William Myers also came from Indiana, arriving here in the spring of 1853, and locating on section 1, township 89, range 22, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1863. His body was interred in the old cemetery. His widow, Mrs. Julia A. Myers, is the oldest living settler in the township.

Philemon Plummer came from Indiana in the spring of 1853, and located on section 13, township 89, range 22, on land now owned by L. H. Utley, where he lived until 1857, when he moved to Guthrie county. From Guthrie county he moved to Missouri at a subsequent date, and from thence to Oregon, where he now resides.

Sumner Kemp came here from Massachusetts, in company with Henry Alden.

They arrived here in 1854. Mr. Kemp soon after took up a claim on section 13, township 89, range 22, where he still resides. Mr. Alden located on section 18, township 89, range 21, where he died in 1877.

OTHER EARLY SETTLERS.

Wm. Myers was born in Virginia, October 15, 1816. His early life was spent in Indiana, where he was married to Julia A. Deere, December 9, 1841. She was born at Anderson, Ky., August 22, 1826. In 1853 they came west, driving through to Alden with ox teams, taking them six weeks to make the trip. Here they settled on section 1, where Mrs. Myers died April 3, 1863. Mr. Myers is the oldest living settler in the township. Their children are: Jennie, now the wife of J. M. White, of Furness county, Neb; Julia A., wife of W. A. Caraway, of Ellis township; Flora and Charles.

John Barrett, a son of Levi and Lydia (Page) Barrett, was born in Windom county, Vermont, February 4, 1828. In 1832 his parents moved to New York State, where he was engaged in farming until 1854, when he came to Hardin county and located on section 16, buying a farm of 160 acres, but did not make any improvements for some time. Mr. Barrett has been one of the township trustees for the past six years. He was married in 1861 to Mary A. Livengood, who came with her parents to this county in 1853. Four children were born to them—Harriet E., Francis E., Thomas E. and Arthur E. His wife died in 1872. He was married to Martha A. Holden, a native of Missouri, in 1873. Two children have blessed

this union—Clarence Levi and Homer George.

Sumner Kemp is a son of Lawrence and Mary (Steward) Kemp, and was born in Shelbourne, Franklin county, Mass., February 6, 1833. He was reared on a farm, and received a good common school education at the district schools of that day. In June, 1854, he came west, meeting Henry Alden at Naperville, Illinois, where they bought an ox team and wagon and started westward, crossing the Mississippi river at Dubuque, and coming thence west to the Cedar river, which they struck at Jonesville, their intention being to locate a mill site. After wandering about for some time, they finally found Thomas Bailey, and others, on a hunting expedition up the Iowa river; from them they learned of a location on the Iowa; descending that stream, they came to the present location of the village of Alden, and pitched their tents. Soon after Mr. Kemp started for Fort Des Moines to enter land for himself and Mr. Alden, which he did. He, in company with Ira Plummer, made the entire journey on foot, wading swamps and rivers, which at that season of the year were overflowing. The trip lasted seven days. While there he entered 80 acres for himself and 120 for Alden. They soon after began to build a mill, but he soon after sold his interest to Alden, and, in 1856, began to improve his farm, and succeeded in planting eighteen acres to sod corn the first year. During this summer he had built his house. December 25, 1856, he was married, in Henry county, Iowa, to Miss Hannah E. Button, daughter of Albert and Mary (Collins) Button. Mr. Kemp has held the office of township trustee several times.

He enlisted in September, 1861, in Company A, Twelfth Iowa Infantry, under Captain S. R. Edgington. During the battle of Shiloh he was Orderly for General Tuttle. His own regiment being taken prisoners at that battle, he was put on detached service, and afterward served as clerk in the Provost Marshal's office at Cairo, Illinois, and afterward at Vicksburg. He was on the expedition up the Red river, with General Banks.

Five children have been born to them. Four are now living: Eva, now the wife of Charles Rummel, living at Ellsworth; Cora, now the wife of Frank Joslin, of Alden; Mary and Charles Sumner.

Joseph Furry is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in that State in 1814. His parents removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio when Joseph was quite young, and from thence to Rush county, Indiana, in 1822. In this county he grew to manhood, receiving a limited common school education, and doing his share of work upon the farm of his parents. In 1836, he married Rosanna Logan, in Rush county. Five children were born unto them—three living: Mary R., now Mrs. J. Q. Patterson, of Eldora; A. R., in business in Alden; Arvilla, now Mrs. Augustus Patterson, residing in Missouri. After his marriage, Mr. Furry removed with his family to Marshall county, in the same State, where they resided for some years. Mrs. Furry died in 1848. In 1850 Mr. Furry married Sarah R. Stancliff, of Elkhart county, Indiana, a native of New York, born in 1822, and who came to that county in 1836. They have had four children, three of whom are yet living—Charlie L., Frank E., Mark J. In 1854, the family moved to Iowa, arriving

at Eldora the 12th day of January. As there was no place to stop in Eldora, they were compelled to go to Isaac Lesh's, in Clay township, where they spent a few days, then to Steamboat Rock; Mr. Furry in the meantime erecting a two story frame building in Eldora, the first story designed as a store-room, and the upper for a dwelling. Into this they moved in the spring, Mr. Furry opening a stock of general merchandise in the room designed for that purpose. In 1862, this building was burned, and another at once erected, Mr. Furry continuing in the business until 1864, when he sold out and removed to Alden, where he purchased a farm. For the first year after his arrival in Alden, he continued the mercantile business. Subsequently he engaged in the grain and stock business in connection with farming, in which he continued two years. He then disposed of his interest in that business, and embarked in the mercantile trade, establishing the business now conducted by his son, A. R. Furry. While still retaining his residence in Alden, he has for the past two years been engaged in stock mining in Colorado.

Henry Alden, the founder of the village of Alden, and from whom the village derives its name, was born at Ashfield, Mass., in 1801. While there he was engaged in farming, and in 1841 he came West to DuPage county, Ill., remaining a short time, and then returned to Massachusetts. In 1854 he returned to Naperville, Ill., and in June, 1864, he, in company with Sumner Kemp, came to Iowa and located at Alden. He entered the land where Alden now stands, and began the erection of a mill and laid out the town. From the time

of his arrival he entered into the building up of his town with great zeal, and spared neither time or money to make it all his fancy pictured. He did all in his power to induce a settlement of the place. He was a very public-spirited citizen, and gave a great deal of the money he accumulated, that others might be benefited thereby. His favorite quotation was, "An honest man is the noblest work of God," and his great aim in life was to prove himself one of the noblest. He departed this life in September, 1877. He was married to Miss Anna Richmond, a native of Ashfield, Massachusetts. She bore him seven children, four of whom are now living: Philena, now the wife of Frank Mason, of Alden; Sophia, now the wife of Martin Pritchard, the present Mayor of Alden; Eliza, wife of Wm. H. Connell, of Delaware county; Henry, now living at Alden. His wife died in February, 1877.

W. H. Foote, a son of Jonathan and Eleanor (Simpson) Foote, was born in Dryden, Tompkins county, N. Y., January 10, 1824, where he remained until 1834, when he removed with friends to Preble county, Ohio, and afterward to Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. In 1845 he came west to Madison, Wisconsin, where he established an express line, known as Foote's Express, between Madison and Milwaukee, which he ran for ten years.

In 1855 Mr. Foote came to Hardin county, and April 1, of that year, located on section 16 of Alden township, where he has since resided. He was married in 1847 to Miss Emily A. Rouse, daughter of Gilbert Rouse, of Williamsville, N. Y. They have one daughter living—Emma

M., now the wife of J. D. McKay, of Iowa Falls.

J. C. Sperry is a son of Lewis and Maria (Hotchkiss) Sperry, and was born in Woodbridge, New Haven county, Connecticut, May 20, 1834. In 1840 his parents moved to Litchfield county; here he received a good common school education. In 1855, in company with his brother S. H., Joshua Smith and Joseph Loveland, he came to Davenport, Iowa, and thence on foot to Fort Dodge, where he remained until December of that year; then, in company with S. H., J. Allen Spencer and Mr. Chaffee, he came to Alden. In 1856 he worked at the carpenter's trade. In 1857 he returned to Connecticut; and in 1860 he went to Colorado, where he was engaged in mining five years. In 1865 he returned to Alden, and the next year went to Denver, driving a team through from Omaha, Nebraska, and returned the same year.

Mr. Sperry has held the office of town clerk, and is at present a member of the village council. He was married in 1867 to Miss Mattie Lovejoy, a native of Vermont. Their children are Willis W. and Burton L.

Jesse Rogers, one of Alden's most esteemed citizens, and one of the pioneers, was born in Broome county, New York, March 10, 1809. He is a son of Nathaniel and Lucy (Fuller) Rogers. His early life was spent on a farm. His educational advantages were the district schools of those days, but he made the best use of his time, and soon arose to the position of teacher. In 1831 he made a profession of religion, and his name was enrolled as one of the members of the Congregational church of Triangle, New York. Mr.

Rogers has never regretted this important event in his life, and wherever his lot has been cast he has always been in the foremost ranks, fighting for the right. In 1840 he went to Marathon, Courtland county, New York, and was engaged in the produce trade, between there and New York City, until 1856, when he came West and located on a farm near the village of Alden, on which he lived until 1870. It was mainly through his efforts that the Congregational church was organized at this place, and it is largely owing to his untiring zeal that it is now in its flourishing condition.

He was married in 1829 to Miss Hannah Saxton, a native of Long Island. Nine children were born to them, five of whom are now living: Fanny E., now the wife of L. H. Uttley, of Alden; Fidelia, wife of J. Allen Spencer; Helen M., wife of Peter Taylor; DeWitt C., a resident of New York City; Rorillus Rollin, a graduate of Oberlin, and now principal of the Jamestown Academy, Jamestown, N. Y. His wife died in July, 1852. He was married in 1853 to Mrs. Lucy B. Todd, widow of John Todd, of Lisle, N. Y. Three daughters were born to them. Alice E., who died at 14 years of age; Eva, wife of O. S. Cleveland, of Alden; Jennie J., wife of Marion George, of Williams. His second wife died in October, 1865. He was married in 1866 to Mrs. C. M. Smith, of Homer, New York, his present wife.

At the organization of the Hardin County Agricultural Society he was made Vice-President, which office he held one year, he then was President two years. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and has

always been an ardent worker in the temperance cause.

Mr. Rogers is a man who is very highly respected and beloved by all who know him.

Martin Pritchard was born at Batavia, New York, October 20, 1835, and soon after his birth his parents moved to Michigan. His early education was limited to the district schools of that day; but always having a taste for books, he applied himself to study during his leisure moments, and in this way gained a solid education. He learned the trade of blacksmithing under his father, and upon his arrival in Alden, in the year 1856, opened the first blacksmith shop in the place. He afterward spent one year in Colorado, and upon his return resumed his trade, which he followed until 1870, when he embarked in mercantile trade, and remained in this business until 1881. He was the first Township Clerk, and taught the first school in the township, and has held the office of Mayor for three years. Mr. Pritchard was also Supervisor under the old Supervisor system, nearly two terms, and was Postmaster of Alden from 1870 to 1881. He also was the first Vice-President of the Old Settlers' Society. In 1859 he was married to Sophia M., daughter of Henry and Hannah (Richmond) Alden. They have one child living: Gertrude M., wife of J. W. Blakeslee, of Webster City.

Alden Catlin, one of the early settlers of this part of the county, was born in Franklin county, Massachusetts, July 14, 1832, and is a son of Timothy and Electa (Alden) Catlin, who are also natives of that State. Early in life he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed while in Massa-

chusetts; and upon his arrival in Alden, in 1856, he helped to build the first house erected here. In 1870 he moved to his farm, on section 13, bought soon after coming to the county; and since his removal there, he has improved his place, until now he is the owner of a fine farm. Mr. Catlin has never taken a very active part in the country's politics. He, at one time, held the office of Township Trustee. In 1855 he was married to Miss Mary Jane Hodge, who is a native of New York. Two children have blessed this union—Ella and Alice.

Franklin Draper (deceased) was born in Herkimer county, New York, November 12, 1822. While in New York he followed the trade of masonry, which he learned when a young man. On December 24, 1846, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Catharine E. Weber, who is a native of the same county, and who was born in 1830. In 1853 they came west, spending one year at Janesville, Wis., and one at Batavia, Ill. In May of 1855, they came to Iowa Falls, and the following year ceased their wanderings by settling in Alden. In 1857 the family moved to their farm on section 14, where Mr. Draper died September 11, 1880. Their children are George Franklin, Mary C., who is now the wife of Charles Robbins; James W., Charles, who was married to Miss Effie Kline, January 11, 1880; William A., who is a twin brother to Charles; Lillian, Isabella and Frederick Owen.

Wilson R. Mason, a native of Ohio, was born in Belmont county, July 11, 1840, and is the son of David and Susannah (Bevan) Mason. In 1843 his parents

came west to Tazewell—now Logan—county, Ill., and afterwards moved to Bureau county, Ill. Here he remained until sixteen years of age. In 1856 they came to Hardin county and settled near Point Pleasant, where his father died in February, 1871. In 1867 he located on section 36, Alden, where he now owns a farm of 70 acres. Mr. Mason has held the office of school director. In September, 1865, he was married to Sarah Morriell, who bore him two children—Joshua Thoburn and Sylvia Ann—and who died in the spring of 1870. July 11, 1870, he was married to Hannah Masters, who has borne him one child—Mary Ellen.

Robert M. Treat was born in New Haven county, Conn., January 13, 1838. He is a son of Charles and Henrietta (Mallory) Treat, both natives of that county. He remained in that county until February, 1857, when he came to Alden, and in 1858 bought a farm on section 11, on which he settled in 1869. In 1863 he enlisted in Company F, 2d Iowa Infantry, and was honorably discharged at Selma, Ala., at the close of the war in 1865, and returned to Alden, where he has since resided. He was married in 1860 to Miss Susan Pritchard, a native of Pittsfield, Mich. Five children have blessed this union—Elmer E., Marion H., Robert S., Frederick W. and Philip.

J. G. Whitney is a son of Solomon and Bersheba (Clow) Whitney, and was born in Franklin county, Vermont, March 4, 1836, remaining there until 19 years of age. In June, 1857, he arrived at Alden, and for one and one-half years, worked at the carpenter's trade. In the spring of 1860, he crossed the plains to Colorado, but

returned in 1861, and afterward made several trips to the mining regions; and in 1866, located on the northeast quarter of section 14, where he still resides. Mr. W. has held the office of trustee three terms. He was married in 1866, to Miss Adeline Davis, daughter of "Squire" Davis, of Alden. Their children are Millie, Montie, Maynard, Mirtie, Martin, Maurice and Irving.

C. D. Pritchard is a son of Philo A. and Eliza J. (Woodward) Pritchard, and was born at Lockport, N. Y., August 9, 1830. In 1836, his parents moved to Washtenaw county, Michigan; here he received an academic education, attending the "Union" school at Ypsilanti, and afterward began the study of law. In the spring of 1857, he came to Alden, and during the fall became the proprietor of the "Alden House," which he ran one year. He then moved to Hancock county, where he was admitted to the Bar, in 1858, and afterward practiced his profession and teaching. In 1860 he was elected Clerk of the Courts of that county, which office he filled for two years; elected in 1863, and was a member of the State Legislature of 1864; was soon after appointed Department Clerk in the Interior Department at Washington, D C., but finding a clerkship not suited to his taste, and that the chances of promotion were few, he soon after resigned, and returned to Hancock county and began the practice of his chosen profession. In 1869, he was employed to thoroughly examine and correct the books of Wright county, which he did in a very satisfactory manner. In 1871, he entered into partnership with his brother Martin, at Alden. In politics, he

is a Republican, and has held the office of Justice of the Peace for a number of years. He was married in the fall of 1857 to Miss Anastatia Morton, daughter of J. G. and Almira (Gorton) Morton, of Ypsilanti, Mich. They have been blessed with three children—Ada M., Ida M., and Anastatia.

Loren Burnham, a son of Appolis and Irene (Taylor) Burnham, was born in Montague, Franklin county, Mass., June 26, 1830. He received a limited education at the district school, attending only during the winter months, after reaching the age of ten years. In 1851, he went to Connecticut, where he worked in a foundry at New Hartford, and afterwards at Plainview. In May, 1857, he came to Hardin county and located at Alden, on section 25. In 1863, he bought a claim of Mr. Treat, and the next year settled on this place, and now owns 210 acres. He has engaged in farming most of the time since coming to Hardin county. Mr. Burnham has held the offices of President, Secretary and Director of schools at different periods, and is now present school Treasurer. In 1875, he was married to Miss Mary Jane Loveland, who is a native of Connecticut; eight children have been born to them, six of whom are now living—Ernst C., Albert M., Eugene L., Dwight E., Lucia A., and Maurice M.

A. A. Davis is the son of M. J. and Matilda (Wells) Davis, and was born in Ionia county, Michigan, March 17, 1846. In 1857 his parents moved to Alden, where he received a good education at the public schools. His first engagement in business was at Dows, in the lumber trade, and was also in partnership with John Hoskin, at Alden, in mercantile trade. At present he

occupies a position in the latter's store. In 1872 he was married to Miss Florence Pritchard, daughter of Henry and Samantha Pritchard. They have one daughter living—Minniefred.

C. P. Johnson, a son of Ezekiel and Mary (Mathus) Johnson, was born in Monmouth county, New Jersey, August 29, 1836. His parents moved to Wayne county, Indiana, in 1837, where they settled on a farm; and here his father died in September, 1874. His mother is still living on the old place. Mr. Johnson remained in Wayne county until 1861, when he came to Hardin county, and located just north of Iowa Falls. In 1865 he removed to his present location, and now owns 244 acres of land. He was married in 1845 to Miss Margaret E. Catey, daughter of John and Sarah (Harris) Catey. She bore him three children—George, Albert and Stewart—and died in April, 1874. Mr. Johnson was again married to Miss Mercy J. Merrill, a native of Cataaugus county, New York, November 1874, and the result of this union is two children—Minerva and Freddie E.

The grandfather of Mr. Johnson's first wife came to America from Germany, and upon his arrival in this country could not speak English enough to make known his own name, but was able to make people understand that his father's name was Henry, and his mother's Catey, so he received the name of Henry Catey.

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

The main branch of the Iowa river enters this township on section 1, township 89, range 22, and runs a southeasterly course through sections 12 and 13, same

town and range, and through sections 18, 17, 20, 16 and 21, township 89, range 21, leaving the township on section 16. The South Fork of the Iowa river enters the township on section 6, township 89, range 22, thence south through sections 5, 8, 17, 20, 21, 28, 29, 32 and 33, leaving the township from the latter section. The only timber in the township is along the main branch of the Iowa river. The remainder of the township is a rolling prairie, excepting the northwestern portion of the township, which is a low prairie.

FIRST MARRIAGE.

On the 1st day of July, 1856, Charles Philo and Hannah E., daughter of Asher Bolden, were united in marriage by Esquire Lott Clover, at the residence of the bride's parents. This was the first marriage ceremony ever performed in Alden township. Mr. and Mrs. Philo are now living near Wadena, Minn.

FIRST BIRTH.

Charlotte, daughter of Dr. John Crawford, was born in the winter of 1852-3, and was the first child born in the township. She is still living.

FIRST DEATH.

Mary Ann, daughter of William and Julia Myers, died July 28, 1853. Her body lies buried in the Alden cemetery. This was the first death in the township.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school was taught by Martin Pritchard, during the winter of 1856-7, in a building erected for the purpose, and now owned by Mrs. Neill, on section 18,

township 89, range 21. This was the beginning of the educational work in the township, which has now been well developed. There are now eleven good and substantial school buildings, nine of which are of frame and two of brick, the latter being in District No. 4. There are now 400 children of school age in the township, having during the year 1880-81 an enrollment of 375 and an average attendance of 194. The school property is valued at \$10,000.

RELIGIOUS.

The minister of the gospel soon found his way into Alden township, proclaiming "the unsearchable riches of Christ." Philemon Plummer, a minister of the Christian or Disciples' Church, was the pioneer preacher in this township. In the early part of the summer of 1853 he delivered a discourse in a log house on section 18. The house was crowded to overflowing. Since that time, ministers of nearly all the leading denominations in this part of the State have preached in the township. For some time the cabins of the early settlers were used for religious services; next, the school houses were used, and, last of all, church buildings erected for and dedicated to the service of a living God. There are no church edifices outside the town of Alden. For a history of these and the denominations worshipping therein, see the history of the town of Alden in this chapter.

ORGANIC.

Alden township was organized in 1856, by the County Judge. The first election was held at the house of George B. Nelson, April 7, of that year. The following

named officers were elected: Trustees, Sumner Kemp, Henry Alden, J. W. Cowles; Martin Pritchard, Clerk; Lott Clover and James Holden, Justices of the Peace; George B. Nelson, Constable; O. Bigelow, Supervisor; S. Elwood, Assessor.

The present officers of the township are as follows: John Barrett, S. L. Pierce, E. W. Crockett, Trustees; W. W. Jones, Clerk; John Tomlinson, Assessor; M. J. Davis and C. D. Pritchard, Justices of the Peace; J. Y. Fiddler, O. J. Thomas, Constables.

POUGHKEEPSIE.

In 1855 W. H. Foote laid out upon section 16, township 89, range 21, a village, to which he gave the name of Poughkeepsie. The plat of the town was never recorded, and all attempts by Mr. Foote to establish here a town was soon afterwards abandoned. In 1855 a postoffice was established here, under the name of the town. It was discontinued by the Postoffice Department in a short time.

SETTLERS OF THE SECOND AND THIRD DECADE.

Albert Wood is a son of G. C. and Electa (Woodworth) Wood, and was born in Iowa county, Wis., in 1853, remaining until 1865, when the family moved to Hardin county, and settled in Alden township. Here his father died in 1872, and his mother in 1874. He has held the office of road supervisor two years, school director three years, and is present secretary of the township district schools. He was married in January, 1881, to Miss Flora Brown, a native of Iowa county, Wis. They have one child.

Hiram D. Palmer, son of Alexander and Olive (Plumb) Palmer, was born in Warren county, N. Y., August 27, 1831, where he remained until 1850, following the occupation of boating and rafting. In 1850 he went to Washtenaw county, Mich., and was engaged in farming in that and Ingham counties until 1865, when he came to Alden and located on section 12, where he now owns a fine farm of 140 acres. In the fall of 1875 he went to Prince Edwards county, Va., and remained three years, and still owns a plantation of 252 acres. He was married in Veray, Mich., in 1857, to Hannah Elizabeth Hill, daughter of Bazaleel Hill, of Ohio. He was killed near Mr. Palmer's farm by a team running away, upon his return from Sunday-school. They have six children—Emma, wife of Richard Kremelmyer; Irene, Clara, Lucile, Eunice and Ernst Orson.

A. Lemoine was born in Medina county, Ohio, December 9, 1829, and is a son of Noah E. and Hannah (Shaw) Lemoine. His father was a native of Massachusetts, and his mother of New York. In 1839 his parents moved to Summit county, Ohio, and here his father died February 22, 1846. In October of this year he came west to Manetowoc county, Wis., where he remained until 1853, engaged in farming. From this place he moved to Columbia county, Wis., and remained until 1865, when he came to Hardin county and located in Jackson township. In 1872 he came to Alden, and now owns a fine farm of 125 acres. In 1852 he was married in Manetowoc county to Miss Cordelia Wheeler, a native of Canada, who bore him three children—Luella, now wife of Leroy Babcock, of Jackson township;

Alida, wife of J. K. Devendorff, of Eldora; and Frank.

J. R. Bushman, son of David and Eva (Spangler) Bushman, was born near Rochester, N. Y., October 6, 1832. In 1844 his parents moved to Carroll county, Ill., and here his father died in 1880. He remained here until the fall of 1865, when he moved to Clay township, Hardin county, and remained eight years, engaged in farming. Upon leaving this township, he settled in Alden on section 35, and now owns 200 acres of land. Mr. Bushman has held the office of school director. He married, in 1858, Miss Eunice Baker, a native of York State. Six children have blessed this marriage—Abram Fred, Lydia Arrilla, Theresa, Elliott, John and Carrie.

S. M. Massey is the son of Baker and Polly (Stowell) Massey, and was born in the year 1831 in the State of New York. His educational advantages were the common district school. He remained at home until twenty-two years of age, at which time he came west to Beloit, Wis., where he worked at the tinner's trade two years. From Beloit he went to Jefferson, Wis., where he engaged in the same business until the breaking out of the war in 1861. At the President's call for troops, he gave up his business and joined the ranks, enlisting in Company B, First Wisconsin Cavalry, and served until honorably discharged at Cape Girardeau, Mo., January 6, 1863, on account of disability. After this discharge he remained in the quartermaster's department in that town one year. In September of 1866, he located at Alden and engaged in the hardware business, and has since been a resident of this place. Mr. Massey is a Master

Mason in good standing. He was married in 1851 to Miss Marietta Hunter, who was also born in New York State. Four children have been born to them, of whom Lou is the only one living.

D. McPherson is a son of James and Christina (Gordon) McPherson, and was born in Genesee county, New York, in June, 1834. He was reared on a farm, and received a good common school education. In 1867 he came to Alden, and located on section 6, where he now owns a farm of 180 acres. He was married in 1863 to Miss Emily Olive Crocker, a daughter of James and Phœbe (Chamberlain) Crocker, of Le Roy, Genesee county, N. Y. Their children are: Ida, Ruth, William, Grace, Gordon and Marion.

A. Parmelee, a son of David W. and Cynthia (Crampton) Parmelee, was born in Genesee county, New York, August 24, 1828. He was raised on a farm, receiving a very limited education. During the spring of 1867 he came to Alden and bought a farm, to which he moved his family during the fall of that year. He has held the office of President of the School Board of this township. He was married April 9, 1849, to Miss Eunice A. Parmelee, daughter of Phineas and Mary (Ward) Parmelee. Their children are: Howard, Julia, now wife of Dr. Bracket, of Goldfield, Iowa; David W., Ward P., Mary, Ruth, and Effie.

G. Coy was born in Nottinghamshire, England, in 1820. He came to America in 1839, landing in New York, and soon after was engaged in shoemaking with a brother, in Oswego county, New York, for two years. He remained in the Eastern States until 1852, when he came West to Du Page

county, Illinois, and was there engaged in farming, and afterward to Kane county, and in the spring of 1867, to Alden, and located on section 7, where he now resides. He was married in 1852, at Chicago, Ill., to Margaret Dewyer. She died in 1857. He was married in 1859 to Margaret Berry. Five children have been born to them, viz.: Elizabeth, Anna, Ellen, John and William.

Thomas Clayton, a son of John and Ann (Cronshaw) Clayton, was born in England, July 27, 1823. In 1851 he came to America and located in Oneida county, New York, where he worked in a foundry until 1867, at which time he came West, and settled at Alden, on section 16, where he bought a farm of 123 acres, and now owns over 400 acres of land. He was married to Miss Mary Fielding, a native of Blackburn, Lancashire, England, in 1847. Six children have been born to them—Alice Ann (now the wife of Charles Anderson, of Iowa Falls), Agnes, George, Joseph, Thomas F. and Mary.

F. C. Hill, a son of Lemon and Jeanette (Cook) Hill, was born in Erie county, New York, May 28, 1832. Here he remained until twenty-two years of age, when he went to Sheboygan, Wis., and the following five years was connected with stage lines between that city and Fon du Lac, Wis., after which he was engaged in railroading for 17 years. He began this business by "breaking," and was promoted from one position to another until he became conductor; first on the Canada & Northwestern Railroad, in Wisconsin, and for nine years of the time with the Illinois Central in Iowa. In 1868 he purchased a farm of 80 acres on Section 21, Alden, and on which he settled in 1879. In January, 1866, he

was married to Miss Margaret Edwards, who is a native of Wisconsin. Three children have been born to them—Arthur G., William Lemon and Lelah Belle.

George Todd, son of Charles and Maria (Williams) Todd, was born in Courtland county, New York, January 5, 1836. He was reared on a farm, and since reaching his majority has followed the occupation of farming. In 1868 he came to Alden, and located on section 23, where he bought 40 acres. In 1876 he sold this place to Orson Bennett, and bought his present farm of 80 acres, on section 22. Mr. Todd has held the office of Constable. He was married to Miss Harriet Tirrell, in 1858, she being of his native county. Five children have been born to them—G. K., Ella A., Lena B., Ernst, and Grace.

A. M. Merrill was born in Cataraugus county, New York, June 15, 1854. In 1869, his parents came to Alden, where his father (David Merrill) bought a farm and died here, in 1874. He has been engaged in farming here, with the exception of 15 months running the "Central House." He was married in 1875 to Miss Emma Davis, daughter of "Esquire" Davis, of Alden.

John Tomlinson, son of William and Elizabeth (Sheppard) Tomlinson, was born in Manchester, England, March 31, 1835. In 1841, his father came to America and located at New Diggins, Lafayette county, Wis. In 1844, he, in company with his mother, joined the father at that place. In 1850, his father became proprietor of the "White Bear" hotel at Galena, and during the cholera scourge of 1850, he died. A brother and sister also died of this dreadful disease at the same time. The family immediately returned to New

Diggins, and depended upon the exertions of young John, then a lad of 15, for support. Until 1862, he was engaged in mining, but at this time started in the mercantile trade at Fair Play, Wis., and afterwards at Georgetown, Wis.

In May 1869, he located in Alden, on section 32, and now owns a fine farm of 265 acres, with all modern improvements, and with everything arranged to his taste, he will undoubtedly pass the remainder of his days in peace and quietude. He early acquired a taste for the study of ornithology, and has devoted a good deal of time to this charming science. As a taxidermist, he has acquired considerable reputation, and takes a great deal of pleasure in entertaining his numerous visitors, by showing them his large collections—the result of many hours of labor. He has held the office of Assessor for the past eight years. Mr. Tomlinson was married, November 19, 1857, to Miss Leah Armstrong, a native of Cumberland, Eng. Seven children have been born to them—Mary Eliza, William Armstrong, Elizabeth, John Ellsworth, Frank Walter, Arthur Lincoln and Robert Austin.

Mr. Tomlinson is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in good standing, and was one of the first officers of the Alden Lodge.

Cornelius P. Farrell, a native of Ireland, was born in county of Tipperary, December 13, 1835, and is a son of Cornelius and Margaret (Powers) Farrell. In 1855 he came to America, and remaining but a short time in New York State, moved west to seek his fortune. He first settled in Lafayette county, Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming two years. From

here he moved to Coffin's Grove, Delaware county, Iowa, where he spent two years, and then spent three years at Masonville, same county, Mr. Farrel afterwards engaged in railroading at different points, until 1869, when he located on his present farm, on section 30, and by perseverance and industry, has made for himself a nice home. He was married in New York, June, 1856, to Miss Margaret McGuire, a native of Leitram, Ireland, and who was born on the 19th day of October, 1837. They have been blessed with nine children, eight of whom are now living—Ellen, born in Lafayette county, Wis., March 21, 1857; Cornelius Mitchell, born October 12, 1853, and died in 1865; John, born in Coffins Grove, Iowa, January 17, 1862; James, born in Masonville, Iowa, October 31, 1863; Thomas, born in New Hartford, Iowa, October 29, 1865; Michael, born in Caseyville, Iowa, January 2, 1867; Margaret, born in Alden, Iowa, May 22, 1869; Cornelius, born in Alden, Iowa, April 15, 1872; Kate, born in Alden, Iowa, September 4, 1874.

E. W. Crockett, who is a son of James and Mary Ann (Walford) Crockett, was born in Worcester, England, January 20, 1831. He came to America with his father in 1841, and located in Iowa county, Wisconsin. In 1852 he went to California, overland, where he remained three years, and then returned to this part of the country, and settled in Galena, Illinois, where he engaged in contracting. In 1869 he located at Alden, and followed farming until 1876. Mr. Crockett has held the office of Justice of the Peace six years, and is present trustee, and one of the village council. He was married in 1851 to Miss

Catharine Eplett, who is a native of England. Five children have been born to them: Edwin J., Emma J., Anna, John C., and Frank Walford.

George Miller, son of Peter D. and Mary (Root) Miller, was born in Albany county, New York, January 15, 1854. In 1868 his parents moved to Kenosha county, Wisconsin, where they lived one year, and then moved to Hardin county, and settled in Alden on section 34. Here his father died, in March, 1882. He was married December 24, 1877, to Miss Emma Barnes, who was born in Tama county, Iowa. Two children have been born to them: Grace and James.

B. F. Bruce, is a son of Rufus and Mary (Harvey) Bruce, and was born at Wolcott, LaMoille county, Vermont, December 19, 1837. His father was born in Chester, Windsor county, Vermont, January 6, 1804. His mother was born at Ackworth, New Hampshire, July 26, 1798. His father died in the month of June, 1874, and his mother, in October, 1878. In 1869, Mr. Bruce came to Alden, and in May, of that year, bought his present farm of 160 acres, on section 8. He has held the office of School Treasurer. On the 2d of April, 1859, he was married to Miss Sarah M. Lovejoy, who was born at Sharon, Vermont, August 12th, 1838, and is a daughter of Nehemiah and Pametia (Ball) Lovejoy. Three children have been born to them: Abbie, born March 12, 1860, (now wife of E. J. Ricks, of Waterloo), Emma, born October 4, 1869, and Nellie, born September 20, 1876.

Richard Palmer, son of William and Elizabeth (Fieldesend) Palmer, was born in England, September 27, 1829. He came

to America in 1859, and first located at Fairplay, Grant county, Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming one year. Thence he removed to Lafayette county, and remained eight years. In 1870 he came to Alden, and settled on section 34, where he now owns a farm of 160 acres. Mr. Palmer has held the office of School Director, and is at present Township Trustee. He was married in 1857 to Miss Mary Naylor, who was also born in England. Seven children have been born to them: Ellen, George William, Margaret Ann, Elizabeth Alice, James Albert, Charles Henry and Susan.

John Hoskin is one of the leading merchants of Alden. He is a son of Stephen and Jane (Chesterfield) Hoskin, of Iowa county, Wis., and was born in that county October 20, 1848. In 1850 his mother died, and his father followed her four years later. In 1854 he went to live at Platteville, Wis., with an uncle, and received a good education at the public schools of that city. In September of 1863 he enlisted in Company E, 11th Wisconsin Infantry, and served until honorably discharged at Madison, Wis., at the close of the war, in 1865. He then engaged in farming in Grant county, Wis., until 1870, when he moved to Palo Alto county, Iowa, where he spent four years on a farm, after which he spent three years in Wright county, and then one and a half years as proprietor of the "Central" house at Alden. He then returned to Palo Alto county, and remained one year; and in April, 1880, he returned to Alden, and has since been engaged in trade. He was married in 1875, to Miss Elinor M. Davis, who is a daughter of M. J. Davis and wife, of Alden.

William A. Wilkinson, son of Herod D. and Elizabeth (Robertson) Wilkinson, was born in Lincoln county, Missouri, April 8, 1842. In 1850 his parents moved to Grant county, Wis., his father settling on a farm in Hazel Green, and dying there in 1855. In 1860 William went to California, where he remained five years, and then returned to his home. In 1872 he came to Alden, and settled on section 33, and now owns a fine farm of 285 acres. In 1868 he was married to Elizabeth A. Tomlinson, a native of Lafayette county, Wis. Three children have been born to them—Olive Maude, John William and Eugene Walter.

A. W. Richardson, a son of Samuel and Julia (Derby) Richardson, was born in Stafford, Orange county, Vt., March 29, 1845. In 1857 he moved with his parents to Windsor county, Vt., where he engaged in farming and shoe-making until 23 years of age. In 1868 he came West to Black Hawk county, Iowa, where he remained three years, and then returned to his native State, where he engaged in chair-manufacturing for four years. At the expiration of this time he came to Alden, and located on section 7, where he has since resided. In 1866 he was married to Miss Rosette Rex, a daughter of Marshall and Adeline (Ball) Rex, of Windsor county, Vt. Three children have been born to them—Fred., Mabel and Estella.

John Combellick, a son of John and Grace (Sincock) Combellick, was born in England in 1824. He came to America in 1841, and settled in JoDaviess county, Ill., where he followed lead-mining and smelting lead ore for two years. In 1851 he went to Colorado, and for three years was engaged in mining and merchandizing.

His mother still resides in JoDaviess county, his father having died there in 1874. In 1875 the subject of this sketch came to Alden and located on section 35, where he now owns a farm of 480 acres. He was married in 1847 to Caroline Bawden, and has seven children living, by her. She died in 1869, and in 1871 he was married to Mary Ann Vincent, and the result of this marriage is two living children.

John Laird, who is a son of Hugh and Nancy (Vroman) Laird, was born in Grant county, Wis., July 11, 1850. He was reared on a farm, and received a good common school education. While in Wisconsin Mr. Laird followed farming, with the exception of three years spent in Georgetown, Wis., where he engaged in the butcher's business. In 1878 he came to Alden and located on section 21, where he now owns a farm of 240 acres. He was married in 1871 to Matilda Watson, who is also a native of Grant county, Wis. Five children have blessed this marriage—Nellie, Whitfield, Johnnie, Hugh and Clarence Watson.

George Stringer, a son of Mark and Deborah (Wilson) Stringer, was born at Elgin, Ill., September 19, 1848. He was reared on a farm, and received a good education at the Elgin Academy, of Elgin, Ill. In March, 1878, he located on section 5, Alden township, where he now owns a fine farm of 400 acres, with 200 acres under improvements. He is school director of district No. 8. He was married November 25, 1872, to Miss Kitty Peaslee, a native of Elgin, Ill. Their children are Frank and George.

O. S. Cleveland, a son of Lester and Diana (Meacham) Cleveland, was born at

Holland, Orleans county, Vt., December 31, 1853, where he received a good education, graduating at the State Normal School at Johnson, Vt., June 22, 1875, under Wm. C. Crippen, Principal; Edward Conant, State Superintendent, and M. H. Buckham, Normal School Examiner. In 1876 he came west to Dixon, Ill., where he was engaged in teaching until March, 1879, when he came to Alden and located on his farm in section 6, which he had bought in 1877. He was married June 13, 1878, to Miss Eva Rogers, daughter of Jesse and Lucy B. (Gardner) Rogers, of Alden. Their children are Myron J. and Jesse Lester.

George Harris, who is a native of England, was born in Devonshire in 1852, and is the son of Isaac and Elizabeth Harris, who are also natives of England. In 1870 he came to America and settled first at Mendota, Ill., where he engaged in farming. In March, 1881, he came to Alden and located on section 31, where he still resides. He was married to Miss Mary Toben, a native of Illinois, in 1876. The fruit of this union is two children—Jennie and Maud.

TOWN OF ALDEN.

The first settlement on the present site of the village of Alden was made by Henry Alden, who, in company with Sumner Kemp, came here from Massachusetts, June, 1854, driving through from Naperville, Illinois, with an ox team, crossing the Mississippi river at Dubuque, and thence to the Cedar river. Striking that stream at Janesville above Cedar Falls, they then proceeded up that stream (their intention being to find a mill site, and had

the present location of Sioux City in view) to near the Minnesota line, where they crossed to the Iowa river, and there found Thomas Bailey and others hunting, who told them, in the course of the conversation, of their settlement near the present site of Alden; also telling them of plenty of vacant land to be had, and a good location for a mill. Hearing such glowing accounts of this county, they determined to come and see for themselves. They descended the Iowa to this point, and, upon arriving, immediately began the building of a dam and the erection of a saw mill, their millwright being "Uncle" Ben Talbot, of Rocksylvania. This mill was a rude affair, with an old-fashioned "flutter-wheel." The iron, etc., was hauled here by team from Naperville, Ill. Mr. Kemp soon after retired from the firm, and in 1855 the whole property passed into the hands of J. W. Cowles. He sold to Stephen Whited, and he to Henry Alden. This saw mill was destroyed by a freshet in April, 1862. In 1859 the property was purchased by G. M. Woodbury, of Marshalltown, and in 1859 he improved the dam and supplied the necessary machinery, and commenced operating the grist mill the following winter. In June, 1863, the property was bought by George Rule, of Clinton county, who sold it the next year to Wm. Sherrard, who made a great many improvements, and retained the ownership ten years. Mr. Von Berg, of Galena, Ill., was the next purchaser. He added another dam of stone, and sold it the following year to Wm. Pagle, the present proprietor, who, in 1882, changed it to a roller mill.

A steam saw mill was brought here in October, 1856, and located on the Iowa river, on what is known as Clover's Addition, by Taylor Bros. & Potter, and McClure & Co. This mill supplied nearly all of the lumber for the surrounding country for fifteen years. In 1873 it was sold to parties who moved it to Webster county, where it is still doing work.

The old town of Alden was laid out by Henry Alden, in 1855. This was afterwards known as Upper Town.

N. A. McClure & Co., of Dubuque, and Lott Clover, of Alden, in 1856, laid out Clover's Addition. This was known as Lower Town. The Central Addition was laid out by Raymond, Peabody and Hawes in 1857, the land having been bought of Henry Alden for \$100 an acre. This addition was located between the other two, and was on neutral ground. A great many who afterwards settled here located on this addition, fearing that either Upper or Lower Town would eventually be abandoned, which has since proved true. At the moving of Taylor Bros.' mill all business was transferred to the upper town. During the year 1857 the town grew very rapidly, but owing to the financial crash of that year, it received a back set. A great many of the town owners abandoned their property.

The first house was erected by Lott Clover in 1855, and is now owned by William Pagh, as part of his residence.

Charles Schoenhals opened the first store in October, 1856, in a building now owned by James Barnes.

In the spring of 1857 a two-story store building was built by Taylor Bros., near their saw mill, which was occupied by

Charles Schoenhals. This building was struck by lightning, August 13, 1857, and one end torn out, two men being killed, Hoeing and Peters, who had just completed their suppers in the building. All the goods were damaged, with the exception of a piano.

Ferguson & Young opened a store in the fall of 1857, in a building erected by themselves for that purpose, near where the "Spencer" House stood. This firm remained until 1862, when they dissolved, and the business was continued by Duane Young, who did business at the old stand until 1868, when the building was moved to its present location, and purchased by A. C. Whitney, and is now a part of his furniture store.

POSTOFFICE.

When the mail route from Cedar Falls to Fort Dodge was opened, Alden was not included in the list of postoffices to be supplied. The stages ran from Iowa Falls to the Moss place on the south side of the river, thence, to Pilgrims, now Alvords, thence by the way of Skunk or Rose Grove, to Webster City. In May, 1859, the people of Alden determined to open a short route through the town to the west, and J. Allen Spencer was employed with several assistants, to survey a route from this place to Webster City, and determine upon its practicability. After several days spent in making examinations, he reported to a citizens' meeting, the entire feasibility of such a route. A subscription paper was at once started, and the sum of \$160 was soon raised, and the sum expended in bridging the South Fork, and otherwise

improving the road. The postoffice was established here, in 1855. Lott Clover being the first postmaster. It was made a special office, that is to say, the postoffice department did not undertake to supply the office with the mails, but donated the net proceeds to pay a carrier. This sum probably amounted to two or three dollars a week. John Langdon contracted with postmaster Clover to carry the mails weekly to and from Iowa Falls, receiving therefor the net proceeds, the remainder being supplied by subscription. After Langdon's contract expired, the mails were carried to and from occasionally, or sent occasionally, as opportunity afforded. In September, 1857, the new road from this place to Webster City, having been opened for travel, the Webster Stage Company commenced running the tri-weekly stages through this town. The line was changed to a daily, August 15, 1862, and so continued until supplanted by the iron horse in the spring of 1869.

Lott Clover was succeeded by Milton Clover; then came Stephen Whited, Duane Young, A. B. Ferguson, J. Allen Spencer, L. H. Utley, Martin Pritchard and W. W. Jones.

A money order department was established here, August 1, 1871. The first order was drawn by B. E. Dodson, in favor of W. H. Pool, of Eldora, for the sum of \$15. The first order paid was August 5, 1871; W. H. Pool, of Eldora, being the remitter, and Stephen Catlin, payee; the amount was \$36.

The amount of business annually transacted, is \$1,100, exclusive of money order business.

INCORPORATION.

The town of Alden was incorporated by the Circuit Court of Hardin county, upon petition of thirty tax-payers of the place. It embraces the village of Alden proper, Central addition, Clover's addition, South Alden and Duane. At an election held February 11, 1879, there were 61 votes cast for and 19 against incorporation.

The first annual election was held March 17, 1879. The following named officers were elected: Mayor, M. J. Davis; Recorder, W. W. Jones; Assessor, H. F. Taylor; Trustees, George Simpson, S. L. Pierce, L. Rummel, L. H. Utley, A. C. Whitney and J. M. Fisher.

In 1880 the following named gentlemen were elected: Mayor, M. Pritchard; Trustees, B. P. Birdsall, George Simpson, L. H. Utley, A. C. Whitney, J. M. Fisher, S. L. Pierce; Recorder, W. W. Jones; Assessor, W. W. Jones; Treasurer, William Keating.

For 1881 the officers were: Mayor, M. Pritchard; Trustees, B. P. Birdsall, A. C. Whitney, George Simpson, S. L. Pierce, L. H. Utley and E. W. Crockett; Recorder, J. L. Savage; Assessor, W. W. Jones; Treasurer, C. D. Pritchard.

In 1882 the officers were: Mayor, M. Pritchard; Recorder, T. L. Savage; Assessor, T. A. Button; Treasurer, A. C. Whitney; Trustees, S. L. Pierce, E. W. Crockett, B. P. Birdsall, T. C. Sperry, Wm. Keating and Geo. M. Simpson.

RELIGIOUS.

The religious well-being of Alden is cared for by four religious organizations—Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, Ger-

man Methodist Episcopal and the German Lutheran.

The Alden and Buckeye Congregational Society was organized July 4, 1866. The following named received letters of dismissal from the Iowa Falls Congregational Church and became members of this body: Fabian Beard, Jesse Rogers, Seymour Stratton, Martha A. Stratton, Lorin Burnham, Mary J. Burnham, J. R. Colt, Eliza M. Colt, Therom Kellogg, Lorinda Kellogg, Maria Sperry, Sarah C. Silvernail, D. A. Beard, Fanny E. Utley, Mary J. Catlin, Margaret J. Sheward, Alice Beard, Elizabeth Beard, G. C. Wood, Electa Wood, Henrietta Treat, Hannah Kemp, Ellen M. Rogers, Anna H. Neill, Adelia Neill. The first officers of the church were, Fabian Beard and Jesse Rogers, Deacons; J. R. Colt, Clerk.

The first religious services of the society were held in the school house which is now used for a dwelling and owned by Mrs. Anna H. Neill. The first regular pastor was Rev. H. A. Thompson, who came here in the fall of 1864 from Ohio, remained two years, and then removed to the eastern part of the State. The second pastor was Rev. W. J. Smith, who came in 1868, and remained until 1872, then removing to Jasper county. Rev. H. M. Parmalee supplied the pulpit during the summer of 1872. He died in 1880. Rev. O. S. Smith, from the Theological Seminary of Chicago, supplied the pulpit for a time. In the fall of 1873, came Rev. P. P. Sheir, who remained until April 1, 1874, and was succeeded by Rev. H. H. Robbins, who remained until June, 1877, when he went to Allamakee county, where he remained until his health failed, when

he went to Texas, and is now engaged there in railroad work. Rev. T. T. Frickstadt succeeded Mr. Robbins, delivering his first discourse June 24, 1877. He only remained until September of the same year. Rev. Charles Hancock was Mr. Frickstadt's successor, commencing his regular labors here December, 1877. He resigned November 28, 1880, and was succeeded by Rev. T. J. Reid, the present pastor. The present church edifice was erected in 1866, the corner stone being laid July 4, of that year. It is a frame structure, 40x50, and erected at a cost of \$3,300. The present officers are: Jesse Rogers and L. T. Beard, Deacons; Jesse Rogers, Lorin Burnham and R. F. Bruce, Trustees; E. C. Rogers, Clerk. The present membership of the church is about 70. It has had an average membership of 55 since the beginning.

The Congregational Sunday School was organized in 1857, with Jesse Rogers as Superintendent. Mr. Rogers filled this position for fifteen years. The present officers of the school are: E. C. Rogers, Superintendent; Charles Clapp, Assistant Superintendent; Mrs. Alice Peck, Secretary; Claude E. Wood, Treasurer. The average attendance is about 90.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Alden was first organized in 1857 in Ellis township. The first members were J. M. B. Oviatt, class leader; Christian Oviatt, Mary S. and Lucretia Oviatt, James Peck and wife, Mrs. Henry Cooper, Mrs. Johnson and G. L. Morriell. The first services were held in a log school house at Burr Oak Grove. The Alden class was organized soon after. Rev. B. Holcomb was the first pastor; next came Rev. Hiram

Burleigh, who located at Iowa Falls, and held services at the house of J. M. B. Oviatt, Burr Oak Grove, in the log school house, and also at the house of Hugh Morriell, four miles south of Alden. In 1858 he was succeeded by Rev. Smith Knickerbocker, who located at Alden, and formed a class of five—Mr. and Mrs. Yeomans, Dr. and Mrs. John F. George, and Roseline Rice. He was succeeded in 1857 by Rev. J. Critchfield, who located at Iowa Falls, but had charge of the church at Alden, Buckeye and Ellis. In 1860 came Rev. Dunton, from Marshalltown, but he remained only a short time. He was succeeded in 1862 by Rev. Wm. O'Connell, who remained until 1862, when Rev. Charles Jones located at Alden. During the winter of 1862-3 he held a revival, which did a great deal of good and increased the small class considerably.

Rev. Billings came in the fall of 1863, and in 1864 R. L. Kenyon. He was succeeded in 1865 by Mr. Perkins, and he in 1866 by Rev. B. B. Lane. In 1867 Rev. R. L. Kenyon returned and located on the South Fork. In 1868 came Rev. Thomas Hamilton, who built a parsonage at Oakland, and held services in the Congregational Church at Alden. Rev. Kimball located at Alden in 1870, and revived the Methodist class at that place.

In 1871 came Rev. John H. Todd, who, by dint of wonderful perseverance, succeeded in erecting a church at Alden at a cost of \$3,100. He was succeeded in 1872 by Rev. J. R. Horsnell, who remained two years, when Rev. T. W. Owen came, and in 1875 built a parsonage and held a revival, which added quite a number to the church.

In 1877 came Rev. Jas. W. Williams. He was succeeded in September, 1878, by Rev. Edwin Hobbs, who remained until September, 1880, when the pulpit was supplied by Rev. A. Jamison, one year. Then came the present pastor, Rev. E. C. Warren. The Church has a membership of 62, at present. A Sunday-school was organized soon after the church was built, and has a large attendance.

The German Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Alden, was organized in 1870, by the Rev. John Spicker. The members at the time of organization, were John and Caroline Wesenberg, August and Emile Wesenberg, and August Hackbarth. In 1872, John Wesenberg, August Wesenberg and Carl Neubener were elected trustees; August Hackbarth steward, and John Wesenberg, class leader. The first services were held in a house now owned by Mr. August Wegner. Rev. John Spicker, John Schneider, and E. W. Henke, have ministered two years each; Rev. E. F. Pramm and Jacob Schneider, Rev's E. Draeger and C. H. Priebe, two years each. Special revival services have been held at different times, by Rev's John Schneider, C. Tramm, E. Draeger, and C. Priebe, which have been attended with success.

Three lots, with a building which had been used as a store, was purchased in 1871, from E. Taylor, for four hundred dollars, and prepared as a place of worship.

The building was 22 by 32 feet, and two stories high; the second story being occupied as parsonage. The cost of the whole property, was \$500. This property was sold in 1880. Two lots were purchased in block 5, central addition of Alden, and a

chapel erected 22 by 34 feet, and two stories high, at a cost of \$7,150. The present officers are H. Renken and A. Granzaw, class leaders. D. Lutterman, A. Granzaw and O. Granzaw, stewards; J. Wesenberg, C. Huebner and Wm. Pagel, trustees. The whole membership since its organization, 70; number of members at the present time, about 62. The condition of the Church, is not as promising as it ought to be, still the majority of the members are upright people that do not only mean to do right, but also to serve and glorify their Lord and Savior, and work out their soul's salvation.

Their Sunday School was organized in 1872, with C. Doege Superintendent. The present officers are, Wm. Pagel, Superintendent; John Wegner, Secretary; Ernst Pagel, Treasurer; H. Garbe, Librarian. The average attendance is four teachers and 20 scholars.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school in the township was likewise the first school in the village. Martin Pritchard, in the winter of 1856-7, in a building now owned by Mrs. Neill, taught a term of school.

In 1866 the district erected a brick building 28x48, two stories in height, at a cost of \$3,400. The school at this time was thoroughly graded. Stephen Whited was the first principal. This building becoming too small to accommodate the pupils in the district, an addition was built, the same size as the original building, at a cost of \$3,000. Mr. Whited served as principal one year. The following named have since served as principal: Miss Maude Hill, Miss Helen Thompson,



Bray P Birrell.

C. D. Pritchard, Arthur L. Smith, Miss Ella Way, Homer Whipple, Miss Mary Foote, O. M. Reeve, J. Allen Spencer, A. I. Troth, Mr. Reeve, J. F. Hardin, W. A. Hellsell, Mr. Waterman, Frank Hellsell, W. I. Benham and O. S. Brown.

SOCIETIES.

There are at present in Alden, lodges of A., F. & A. M., A. O. U. W., I. O. O. F. and I. O. G. T., all of which are in good working order.

Radiant Lodge, No. 366, A., F. & A. M., was organized under dispensation granted December 11, 1875. The first meeting was held January 8, 1876, in the present lodge room. The first officers were: C. D. Pritchard, W. M.; George Brewster, S. W.; E. R. Streeter, J. W.; M. Pritchard, Sec.; L. S. Warner, Treas.; S. M. Massey, S. D.; John Tomlinson, J. D.; William Smith, Tyler; William Smith and John W. Kinney, Stewards. The charter was granted by the Grand Lodge at its June session, 1876. The charter members were: M. Pritchard, J. W. Kinney, William Smith, J. C. Sperry, John Tomlinson, L. S. Warner, S. M. Massey, C. D. Pritchard, George Brewster and E. R. Streeter. Those who have held the office of W. M. since the organization of the lodge have been C. D. Pritchard, George Richardson, George Brewster and Silas Pierce. The lodge has had a prosperous existence, and is now in a flourishing condition, financially and otherwise.

The following named comprise the present officers of the lodge: Silas Pierce, W. M.; J. C. Sperry, S. W.; E. W. Crockett, J. W.; M. Pritchard, Treas.; C. D. Pritchard, Sec.; S. M. Massey, S. D.;

Joseph Vincent, J. D.; H. Ashultz, Tyler.

Alden Lodge, No. 356, I. O. O. F., was organized September 28, 1876, with the following named charter members: R. M. Jones, S. C. Stephens, A. R. Furry, W. Aldrich and John Hoskins. The following were the first officers elected and appointed: R. M. Jones, N. G.; S. C. Stephens, V. G.; A. R. Furry, Sec.; N. Aldrich, Treas.; C. Rummel, R. S. to N. G.; C. S. Houghtaling, L. S. to N. G.; J. G. Reigle, R. S. to V. G.; William Theel, L. S. to V. G. The following named have held the office of N. G. since the organization of the lodge: R. M. Jones, S. C. Stephens, B. E. Strickler, Charles Rummel, J. M. George, A. C. Fuller, B. G. Buchanan, John G. Rick, J. Y. Fiddler, Lasander Popejoy and Wm. Keating. The lodge has a membership of 25, and is in a healthy condition. The following are the present officers: Wm. Keating, N. G.; R. M. Treat, V. G.; C. D. Pritchard, Sec.; C. P. Johnson, Treas.; R. M. Jones, R. S. to N. G.; P. G. Klippin, L. S. to N. G.; J. G. Rick, O. G.

Alden Lodge, No 163, A. O. U. W., was instituted April 23, 1878. Its first officers were: John Metcalf, P. M. W.; C. M. Nagle, M. W.; L. H. Utley, Foreman; J. F. George, Overseer; A. C. Whitney, Financier; Geo. M. Simpson, Receiver; H. P. Smith, Recorder; W. W. Jones, Guide; A. M. Merrill, I. W.; S. W. Wilson, O. W.; L. Rummel, John Barrett, S. L. Pierce, Trustees; Dr. B. E. Strickler, Med. Examiner. The P. M. W.'s to date are: John Metcalf, C. M. Nagle, L. H. Utley, A. C. Whitney, H. P. Smith, S. L. Pierce, W. W. Jones. The Lodge is in

good condition, with 40 members in good standing. Its present officers are: S. L. Pierce, P. M. W.; B. P. Birdsall, M. W.; H. P. Smith, Foreman; L. H. Utley, Overseer; J. L. Savage, Financier; A. C. Whitney, Receiver; W. W. Jones, Recorder; H. Snider, Guide; George Taylor, I. W.; George M. Simpson, O. W.; Dr. F. P. Frisbie, Medical Examiner.

Alden Reform Lodge, No. 48, I. O. G. T., was organized October 1, 1881, with a large number of charter members, and the following named officers: W. J. Benham, W. C. T.; Mrs. D. I. Utley, W. V. T.; L. B. Rogers, W. C.; J. Whitney, W. Sec.; Nate Spencer, W. Asst. Sec.; C. C. Clapp, W. F. Sec.; Cora H. Wood, W. Treas.; F. L. Spencer, W. M.; Mrs. Alice Peck, W. D. M.; Morly L. Kemp, W. I. G.; Henry Shultz, W. O. G.; Mary A. Cantwell, W. R. H. S.; Edith Whitney, W. L. H. S.; Mrs. Sarah R. Peck, P. W. C. T.; L. H. Utley, Lodge Deputy. The lodge has now a membership of 75 in good standing, and is doing a good work. Its present officers are: E. C. Rogers, W. C. T.; L. M. Alden, W. V. T.; L. B. Rogers, W. C.; Mary A. Cantwell, W. Sec.; Edith Whitney, W. A. S.; Nat. Spencer, W. F. S.; Ida M. Whitney, W. Treas.; J. N. Watson, W. M.; Mary L. Kemp, W. D. M.; Katie Lee, W. I. G.; W. L. Rummel, W. O. G.; Clara Wood, W. R. H. S.; Kate Cantwell, W. L. H. S.

The Alden Union Lyceum was organized in November, 1858. Cary Hill was the prime mover in its organization. It has held its sessions during the winter months from that time to the present, and has been the means of doing a great deal

of good. It is largely attended, and much interest is manifested in it by the citizens of the place.

HOME OF THE DEAD.

In all civilized countries a place is provided for the interment of the dead. A place was provided by the early settlers, on section 13, which is now known as the Old Cemetery. It was never regularly platted. The first interment was that of Mary Ann, daughter of William and Julia A. Myers, already spoken of as the first death in Alden township.

In 1878 the Alden Cemetery Association was organized, with Mrs. George H. Richardson as President, and land purchased adjoining the old cemetery, by the township of Alden, and donated for cemetery purposes, which has been platted and is well cared for by the Association. The first interment in this cemetery was that of Walter Massey, a son of S. M. Massey, who was drowned June 9, 1878, in the Iowa river. The present officers of the Association are: Mrs. George Simpson, President; Mrs. Charles Colt, Vice-President; Mrs. A. R. Furry, Treasurer; Mrs. E. A. Peck, Secretary. The members of the Board of Directors are: Mrs. W. W. Jones, President; Mrs. George Taylor, Mrs. E. Taylor, Mrs. J. M. Fisher, Mrs. L. Rummell and Mrs. B. P. Birdsall.

NEWSPAPERS.

Alden has had two newspapers—the *Alden News* and the *Alden Times*—for a history of which see the chapter on the "Press of Hardin County."

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. W. B. Carpenter located in the village in 1856, but remained but a short time. Then came Dr. J. F. George, in 1859. Dr. George remained until 1865, and enjoyed a fair practice. Dr. J. A. Ladd, in 1864, took up his residence in the village, remaining one year. He now resides at Traer, Iowa. Dr. B. L. Dodson came in 1872; he died in 1879. Dr. Silas Card located here in 1867, and remained until 1870. Dr. J. F. George returned in 1873, and remained six years, removing to Iowa Falls, where he died in 1881. Dr. Strickler came next, and remained a short time. Then came Dr. J. A. Mulnix. Dr. F. H. Frisbie is the present physician.

The attention of the reader is referred to the chapter of the medical profession, in which more is said of the foregoing, as well as of all the physicians who have resided in the county.

HOTELS.

The first hotel was built in 1855 by M. P. Rosecrans, and is a building now owned and occupied as a residence by James Barnes.

The Central House was built in 1869, by M. J. Davis. It has accommodations for thirty guests. Mr. Davis still owns and occupies the house, which has a good run of patronage.

A large hotel was built by the Bear Bros., in 1857, at a cost of \$6,000, afterwards known as the Spencer House, but which has long since been abandoned as a hotel.

M. J. Davis, who is now commonly known as "Squire" Davis, is the pioneer

hotel man of Alden. He was born in North Chilli, Monroe county, New York, January 12, 1822, and is a son of Joseph and Roxania (Porter) Davis. In 1826 his parents moved to Oakland county, Mich., where he lived until 1843; and while here he received a good common school education. It 1843 he moved to Ionia county, Mich., where he lived until 1857, when he came to Alden and immediately bought the American House, which is now used for the postoffice. This house he ran one year, and then rented the old Spencer House, and ran it three years. Afterwards he built his present hotel—the Central House. Mr. Davis was elected the first Mayor of the village of Alden, and in 1860 was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he has held most of the time since. He was County Supervisor four years, being elected first to fill a vacancy for one year, and then elected for three years. In politics, he is a Republican. Mr. Davis was married in Oakland county, Mich., to Miss Matilda Wells, who is a native of Michigan. They have been blessed with five children—Adeline, now the wife of J. G. Whitney; Adelberta A., now in business at Alden; Elinor, now the wife of John Hoskin; Emma, now the wife of A. M. Merrill; Hattie E., wife of J. L. Savage.

ELEVATORS.

Taylor Brothers built a grain warehouse near the depot of the present Illinois Central Railroad, in 1869, and an elevator in 1875. In 1876 this elevator was burned, containing at the time 13,000 bushels of grain. They rebuilt an elevator the same year, with a capacity of 20,000

bushels of grain, and having wind-mill power. Peter Taylor is now sole proprietor.

Duane Young built an elevator in 1869, which he subsequently sold to Joseph Furry, and he to Richardson & Robertson. It was burned in February, 1876, and rebuilt the same year. In 1880 it was sold to Simpson & Cousin. It has a capacity of 12,000 bushels of grain.

FURNITURE TRADE.

The first furniture store was opened in the fall of 1868, by Whitney & Willis, on the second floor of a building now occupied by Frank Lenhart, druggist. Here they remained one year, then rented a building of Duane Young, the same being the one in which Ferguson & Young opened the second store in the town. In February, 1870, the partnership was dissolved, since which time the business has been conducted by A. C. Whitney.

A. C. Whitney, who is a furniture dealer of Alden, was born in Franklin county, Vt., August 11, 1833. He received a common school education, and at the age of 16 began learning the carpenter's trade. In 1852 he moved to Lyons, Wayne county, N. Y., where he worked at his trade. At the expiration of two years he was called home by the death of his mother, and remained there until 1854, when he turned his steps westward, and in January, 1858, located in Alden. He immediately began working at his trade, which he followed until he opened a furniture store, in company with O. Willis, in 1868, and has since continued in this business. Mr. Whitney has held the office of Township Clerk, and is the present village

Treasurer. He was married December 31, 1858, to Mary Todd, who was born in Courtland county, N. Y. They have nine children—Ida M., Edith, Lewis, Leona, Minnie, Andrew, Charles, Mabel and Effie.

DRUG TRADE.

The first drug store was opened by P. B. Peck, in June, 1869, in a portion of the building yet occupied by him. This building was the first brick one in the town, and was built by Henry Alden.

Frank Lenhart, who is a druggist of Alden, was born in Clayton county, Iowa, August 10, 1857, and is the son of John and Mary (Rickard) Lenhart. He remained in his native county until 15 years of age, when he moved to Alden and began printing. This vocation he followed until February, 1880, when he opened his drug store. He studied drugs with Dr. Frisbie.

WAGON MANUFACTORY.

The first wagon maker was L. Rummel, who opened in a small frame building, in September, 1865. This building was 24x24. An addition was built by Mr. Rummel, 20x30, in 1866. The entire building was burned January 30, 1869. He then erected a stone building, 30x50, three stories in height, with a frame addition, 35x50, together with a store room, 22x70, two stories in height, the second being used as a paint shop. He now employs about a dozen men in the various departments of his business, and has a trade of \$12,000 annually.

L. Rummel was born in Prussia, in 1840. In 1855 he accompanied his parents to America, locating north of Milwaukee,

Wis. He soon afterwards commenced to learn the trade of wagon maker, at Richfield Station, Wis., and subsequently carried on that trade for himself near Fond du Lac, where he remained until 1865, when he came to Alden and opened the first shop in the place. Mr. Rummel has held the office of School Director, and is at present a member of the town council. He is recognized as an honorable citizen and an enterprising business man. He was married in 1863 to Augusta Schultz. They have six living children—Albert, Lewis, Louisa, Uto, Carl and Clementia.

BLACKSMITHING.

The first blacksmith was Martin Pritchard, who opened a shop here in the fall of 1856. Among those now in the trade is Charles Roller.

Charles Roller was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in the year 1849. He came to America during the year 1867, and settled in Philadelphia, Pa. While in his native country he learned the trade of blacksmithing, and worked at it for eleven years in Philadelphia. In the year 1878 he came to Alden and entered the employ of L. Rummel. In April, 1882, he opened a shop for himself. Mr. Roller was married in 1869 to Miss C. B. Riehm. They have been blessed with three children—Lizzie, Willie and Frankie.

SHOEMAKING.

The first shoemaker was a Mr. McCormick, who came here in the fall of 1856, and remained until the following summer.

HARNESSMAKING.

One of the first harnessmakers was J. A. Button, who opened a shop in the fall of

1866, in a building now owned by Charles Hunt. His brother, J. C. Button, was admitted as a partner in the summer of 1869. In 1873 they sold out to Hiram Button, who in turn disposed of the shop to M. A. Grout, in October, 1875. Mr. Grout still continues the business.

M. A. Grout is a son of D. B. and Harriet (Frisbie) Grout, and was born in Ontario county, N. Y., in 1838, where he remained until 1845, then removed to Macomb county, Mich., where he learned the trade of harnessmaking, and remained until 1868. He then came to Wright county, Iowa, and turned his attention to farming, and in 1875 he embarked in the harness trade at Alden. He was married in August, 1863, to Miss L. Aldrich, a daughter of N. and Louisa Aldrich. She was born in Macomb county, Mich.

LUMBER TRADE.

Taylor Brothers were the first to engage in the lumber trade in Alden. They commenced the business here in 1856, and for twenty-five years were in partnership in the same line. On the 15th day of August, 1882, the firm was dissolved, Edward becoming sole proprietor.

Peter Taylor and his brother E. Taylor came to Alden in October, 1856, and put up a steam saw-mill, at which mill they manufactured most all the lumber used in town and surrounding country for a dozen years following. They only sawed a few logs in the fall of 1856, when the hardest winter on record put a stop to that kind of business until May, 1857, and, before the snow had left the valley, building in town commenced at a lively rate. Taylor & Bro. put up the first store in town, in

which C. Schoenhals put in the first stock of general merchandise. In 1858 Mr. James Potter, City Engineer of Dubuque, who had an original interest with McClure & Co. in the saw-mill, became a partner of Taylor & Bro., and they ran the saw-mill together until 1870, when James Potter removed to Fort Scott, Kan. In 1859 Taylors & Co. built a bridge across the river at Alden, which stood for about ten years. Peter Taylor accepted an appointment as Assistant Engineer in the U. S. Navy in 1863, and resigned his appointment in September, 1865, returning to Alden, where he married Helen M. Rogers in 1868, and built a house the year following, near the depot, where they have lived ever since. They have two daughters and a son to divert their attention.

Taylor & Bro. dealt in pine lumber, and hauled the same from Ackley and Iowa Falls for two years before the railroad reached Alden. They built the brick school house in Alden, and put up a grain warehouse in 1869, and an elevator in 1875, which burnt down in 1876, with 13,000 bushels of grain, and was rebuilt the same year by them. E. Taylor was married in 1865 to Louisa Schultz. He bought the brick house built in 1857 by John Peabody, where he has resided ever since. He has two children, a son and a daughter. In 1881, after 25 years of partnership, they separated their business, E. Taylor continuing in the lumber and Peter Taylor in the grain trade.

BANKS.

The Bank of Alden was established in June, 1873, by Nagle, Birdsall & Co. In the spring of 1875, Benjamin Birdsall &

Son became proprietors. T. J. Birdsall is the active man of the firm.

T. J. Birdsall, who is one of the proprietors of the bank of Alden, was born in Waupaca county, Wisconsin, October 5, 1851, and is the son of Benjamin and Ann (Lee) Birdsall. Here, in his native county he received a good education at the public school. In 1871 his parents moved to Alden, and in October of 1872, he entered the law office of C. M. Nagle, of Alden, and remained until the following year when he entered into partnership with his father and Mr. Nagle, in the banking business. He was married April 28, 1874, to Miss Julia L. Nagle, who is a native of Clayton county, Iowa. Two children have been born to them—John M. and May L.

The banking house of Duane Young, was opened in June, 1874, and continued by Mr. Young for four years, or until June, 1878.

Duane Young, who is one of Alden's pioneers, was born in Johnston county, New York, February 18, 1832, and is the son of Richard and Maria (Simcer) Young. Until eleven years of age, he attended the common schools, and after that, obtained such education as could be gathered during his leisure hours. Mr. Young is truly a self-made man. Beginning in life with nothing, he has accumulated wealth, until he is now one of the richest men in Hardin county. At eleven years of age he began to work in a woolen factory, at which occupation he continued until twenty, when he crossed the plains to California, and for three years followed mining, and here received his first start in life. In 1856 he returned to Utica, New

York, and remained one year. In going west he passed through Iowa, and liking this part of the country, he determined to settle here; accordingly, in 1856 he came to Alden, and during that summer, built and opened, in company with A. B. Ferguson, the second store in Alden. They were engaged in trade together until 1862, when they dissolved, and Mr. Young carried on the business alone for some years. During his business career here, he has been engaged in the grain trade, banking business and mercantile trade, and has always been known as one of Alden's most enterprising business men. In January, 1881 he opened a bank at Clarion, which now occupies the most of his attention. He was united in wedlock, in 1857, with Miss Mary Ann Chadwick, of Utica, New York.

Five children have been born to them—Charles D., George W., William H., Mabel and Maud.

RAILROAD.

In 1868 the Iowa Falls and Sioux City Railroad was completed to this place. During the winter of 1868-9, a depot building was erected. The first regular agent was J. M. Fisher, who took charge of the office September 1, 1869. With the exception of a few months—from March 9 to October 11, 1881—he has occupied the position to the present time.

J. M. Fisher was born in York county, Penn., February 11, 1832, where he remained until twenty-six years of age, receiving a good common school education. In 1858 he came west to Princeton, Ill., where he was engaged as lumber salesman for six years; thence to Independence,

Iowa, where he entered the employ of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, now the Illinois Central; and on September 1, 1869, he took charge of their office at Alden, where he has since resided. He is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Miller) Fisher. He was married in 1863 to Lydia Smellbecker. They have one son—Abraham Lincoln, now telegraph operator at Alden.

OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Among other business men worthy of especial notice are A. R. Furry, general merchant; H. T. Williams, miller; J. B. Fitch, agricultural implements; Milton Utley, hardware; M. F. Bigelow, livery; Henry Alden, meat market; J. T. Fiddler, restaurant.

A. R. Furry, one of the leading business men of Alden, was born in Marshall county, Ind., in 1848. He came to Hardin county with his parents in 1855. He received a good common school education, with an attendance of five years at the Iowa College, at Grinnell. He then clerked for J. Q. Patterson, at Eldora, during 1872-3. He was then with his father at Alden until he engaged in business for himself in 1880. He was married in 1877 to Miss Ida, daughter of August and Frederica Grapp, of Milwaukee, Wis. They have two children—Harlie E. and Cora May.

H. T. Williams is a son of Tyler and Lavina (Francis) Williams, and was born in Foxboro, Mass., May 17, 1831. In 1838 his parents moved to Portage county, Ohio, where he remained until 1852. He then moved to Chicago, Ill., where he worked at millwrighting two and a half

years; thence to Lockport, Ill., remaining until 1870, when he came to Eagle City, Hardin county, where he was engaged in milling four years; afterwards for the next four years he was engaged in working in the Eldora mill, and, in 1878, rented the Alden lower mill and ran it one year, and afterwards was at Hardin City, Parkersburg and Iowa Falls until December 6, 1881, when he returned to Alden, and has since been running the lower mill. He was married December 25, 1870, to Miss Belinda Smith, a daughter of James Smith, of Hardin township. Five children are the result of this union—James Tyler, Arabella, Oscar Orlando, Francis Henry and Cora B.

J. B. Fitch is a son of Prosper and Maria (Vaughn) Fitch, and was born in Otsego county, N. Y., February 16, 1827, where he received a good common school education, and remained until 1852. He then moved to Oswego county, N. Y., where he was engaged in farming ten years; then spent two years in barrel-making at Syracuse, N. Y.; then six years in Lewis county, N. Y., engaged in the manufacture of lumber and barrels. He then came to Alden, and settled on section 32 and bought 160 acres of land, on which he made a few improvements; this he disposed of the following year. He afterward moved to Buckeye township, and was there engaged in farming two years, and in 1879 he engaged in the agricultural implement trade at Alden. While in Buckeye township he held the offices of Town Clerk and Secretary of the School Board. He was married May 8, 1851, to Martha Shepherd. She bore him two sons—John and Lewis—and died in 1857. He

was married to Sylvia J. Groat, January 27, 1859. Four children have been born to them—Ray, Edmund, Harry and Kate.

Milton Utley, who is one of Alden's leading business men, was born in Oneida county, N. Y., December 17, 1838, and is a son of Isaac and Electa (Cogswell) Utley. In 1839 his parents moved to Courtland county, N. Y., where he remained until 18 years of age, receiving a good common school education. In 1856 he came West to Bureau county, Ill., and engaged in farming, which occupation he followed until he came to Alden, in 1868. Soon after coming here he embarked in the drug trade, in which business he remained until September, 1878, when he opened his present hardware store. He was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary Thompson, in 1860, who bore him one son, Addison E., and who died in 1864. He was married again in 1873 to Deborah J. Blakeslee. The fruit of this marriage was two daughters—Minnie and Nellie May.

M. F. Bigelow, a son of Foster and Mary (Bordworth) Bigelow, was born at Conway, Mass., May 17, 1845. In 1856 his parents moved to St. Lawrence county, N. Y., where he remained until 25 years of age, when he came to Alden, remaining until 1873, when he moved to Eldora. After spending about one year at Eldora, he returned to Alden and opened a livery. Mr. Bigelow is the present City Marshal. He was married in 1869 to Miss Eveline Burnham, who was born in Illinois, but was reared in St. Lawrence county, New York.

Henry Alden was born in Ashfield, Mass., in the year 1831, and was reared on a farm. In May, 1870, he came West and located at the village of Alden, and built



S. J. Beard.



a brick block on Main street. In 1873 he opened a meat market here, and has since been engaged in this business, with the exception of two years. He was married June 4, 1856, to Miss Maria Leonard, who is also a native of Ashfield. They have four children living—Ella M., William H., Charles A. and George R.

J. T. Fiddler, who is owner of the Alden restaurant, was born in Richmond county, Ohio, January 2, 1851. He is the son of Henry and Francis (George) Fiddler. In October, 1853, they came to Muscatine county, Iowa, where they remained until

March, 1854, when they settled in Hardin township, where they still reside. In 1872 J. T. went to Eldora, and began clerking in a furniture store, where he remained two years, and then engaged in the sewing-machine trade, which business he followed until 1871, when he opened his restaurant at Alden, in which business he still continues. For the past four years he has been Constable of this township, and has made a very efficient officer. In 1876 he was married to Miss Laura D. Strong. Two children have been born to them, both of whom have passed away.

CHAPTER XXI.

BUCKEYE TOWNSHIP.

This township is located in the western tier of townships in Hardin county. The first settlement was made by two brothers by the name of Pilgrim, who located on the southwest quarter of section 12 in the summer of 1853. They here built a double log house, each part being about sixteen feet square, one story in height, covered with shakes. The body of this house is yet standing, and occupied as a residence. The house was on the stage route from Dubuque to Fort Dodge, and was a station on the route—the only one

between Cedar Falls and Webster City. The Pilgrims, while agents at this station, would feast their guests by spreading the cloth on a dry goods box for a table. When the meal was completed, the cover of the box was removed, and what remained of the repast, together with the dishes, were placed inside.

The Pilgrims were pioneers in the true sense of the term. They remained in this township only until 1855, when they sold out and went farther west. Their place

of residence is unknown by those who were interviewed by the historian.

The next settler in the township was John Snider, formerly from Ohio, who came to the township from Illinois in the spring of 1854, and entered 970 acres of land, including a large part of Snider's Grove. Mr. Snider built the second house in the township, on the southwest quarter of section 2. The early part of the following winter was quite mild, so much so that Mr. Snider did not consider it necessary to stop the cracks between the logs with mud until sometime in January, 1855. He remained a resident of the township until his death, which occurred in 1861. He left a widow and six children, some of whom are yet living in the township.

In June, 1855, L. T. Beard and his brother, D. A. Beard, entered the north half of section 15 and the southeast quarter of section 10. L. T. Beard built his house on section 15, where he remained until 1868, when he sold out and moved on the northeast quarter of section 4, where he still resides. He built the first frame house in the township, which is still standing.

D. A. Beard returned to Ohio in the fall of 1855, was there married, and in the spring of 1856 returned to Hardin county, accompanied by his wife and his parents, Fabian and Alice Beard.

During the summer of 1856, several families were added to the settlement, among whom were Richard Linn and T. Kellogg.

Richard Linn came with his family, and purchased the homestead of the Pilgrims. Together with his brother, Mr. Linn en-

tered 800 acres of land. He took an active part in religious, political and agricultural matters, and at one time was President of the Agricultural Society of Hardin County. He remained here until 1865, when he went to Table Rock, Neb., where he died in 1881. His old neighbors speak of him with great respect.

T. Kellogg was a native of New York, but emigrated to Ohio at an early day, from which State he came to Iowa. He located on section 11, Buckeye township, where he remained until his death, August 11, 1879, leaving a wife and family of four children. One son now resides in Wright county; one daughter, married, resides in Minnesota; also one daughter in Hamilton county.

L. T. Beard, one of the pioneers of Hardin county, was born in Ohio, June 16, 1830; was the oldest son and third child of Fabian and Alice (Tomlinson) Beard. His father was born in Huntington county, Connecticut, in the year 1798. In 1815, in company with the family of Deacon Levi Tomlinson, came to the county of Western Reserve, Ohio, where he was married to Miss Alice Tomlinson, born in Derby Conn, in 1797. His parents were hard working people, had to buffet with poverty amidst the forests of northern Ohio—where hard times meant more than scarcity of money. The subject of this sketch attended the district school winters until 18 years of age; he went to teaching school, using a portion of his pay in attending academy during the fall. After attending the academy at Chardon, the county seat of Green county, one term, and at Mesopotamia, Trumbull county, one term, he also attended "Western Reserve Teachers

Seminary," at Kirtland, Lake county several terms. In this way he was enabled to get an education sufficient to command the highest price for teaching the common schools of Ohio; he spent two months and one summer teaching in Pickaway county, the southern part of the State. In June, 1855, he came to Hardin county, Iowa, and was present at the opening of the U. S. Land office, at Fort Dodge. During the winter of 1855-56, boarded with the family of John Snider, of Buckeye township, who settled here in the spring of 1854. Mr. Beard was engaged this winter (1855-56) in hauling saw logs to the Alden saw mill. At this time deer was so plenty, Mr Snider shot one from his door-step; and wolves would follow him like a dog; and elk were also seen. At that time there was no house between Buckeye Grove in this township, and Webster City; and not a dwelling in what is now Grant, Sherman and Concord townships; and at that time there was not a bridge in Hardin county, to his knowledge. In April, 1856, Ellis township was organized, including Ellis and Buckeye townships, and Mr. Beard was elected the first Township Clerk, which office he held several years; was also assessor two years; and he built the first frame building in what is now Buckeye township, in the summer of 1857; he built the first school house in the township, for which he was to receive \$700. It was supposed that the tax levied would amount to \$1,000, but owing to a mistake—the tax being levied on an old assessment—he only got between \$400 and \$500. In order to help him out, Mr. Linn, then Director of the school district, told him to hire the money and pay him-

self, and he (Mr. Linn) would do the best he could to have the district pay the note, which promise was fulfilled. Mr. Beard, having hired the money, giving a mortgage on his own property as security.

He was married July 27, 1857, to Mary E. White, born July 25, 1832, in Lisbon, Me. They have no children of their own, but have adopted two—Alice Bell and John E.

H. Snider, is a son of John and Mary Snider, natives of Ohio, who went to Illinois, where they were married. They remained there until 1854, when Mr. Snider came to the town of Buckeye, Hardin county, Iowa, leaving his family in Illinois. He entered 970 acres of land in the township, and built a log house on section 2—the second house, of any kind, built in the town. In the fall he went to Illinois for his family, returning with them the same year. The subject of this sketch, at the time of his arrival in the county, was three years of age, and has since made it his home, not having left the county to exceed a year at any one time. He has received a good common school education. Since arriving at manhood he has held the office of Clerk, Assessor, Road Supervisor and School District Clerk. He was married June 27, 1870, to Lois Alitia Rand, born in Grant county, Wis. She came to Buckeye township in 1869, where she was married. They are the parents of six children—Nancy Bertha, Lucy Margie, Mary Cinderella, Edna Almira, Elsie Grace and Vernet Henry.

J. I. Lyon was born in New York City, in 1827. When ten years of age his parents moved to the town of Henry, Marshall county, Illinois, where he grew to

manhood and received a common school education. In the spring of 1854 he came to the town of Buckeye, Hardin county, Iowa, and entered the southeast quarter of section 2. After remaining here about six weeks, he returned to Illinois, where he remained until 1866, when he again returned to Buckeye township, and the next year (1867) moved on his farm, where he still lives. He was married September 22, 1867, to Miss Sylvia A. Wilson, born in Mansfield, Richland county, Ohio. When four years of age she came with her parents to DeKalb county, Ill., and remained here until 1847, when she went to Bureau county, where she received a common school education and was married. James Arthur, William Omer, Charles M. and Edgar A., are their children.

G. L. Morriell was born in 1833, in Springfield, Erie county, Pa., where he grew to manhood and secured a liberal common school education; also attended the academy at Kingsville, Ohio, three terms; also nearly two terms at the academy at Springfield, Pa. After finishing his studies he commenced teaching school. In 1856 he came to the town of Buckeye, Hardin county, Iowa, locating on section 2, where he now lives, and has a nice farm containing 230 acres, valued at \$5,750. Since coming to the town he has held most of the town offices. He was married March 19, 1859, to Mary E. Oviatt, born in Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, and in 1856 came to the town of Ellis, Hardin county, where she was married. They are the parents of one child—Mary C.; also have an adopted child—Burton. When 12 years of age, Mr. Morriell experienced religion, and united with the M. E. Church,

of which he is still a member. He has been class leader of the Alden class about ten years, and also trustee. Mrs. Morriell is also a member of the same church, having experienced religion when a girl. His daughter is also a member of the same church, having joined when nine years of age.

Alexander Barhite, son of John and Catharine Barhite; the father being born in Cooperstown, N. Y.; his mother, a native of Florida, N. Y., and were married in Canada; were the parents of six children. Alexander, the subject of this sketch, was born January 30, 1828, in Canada. When an infant, his parents moved to Rishia, Herkimer county, N. Y., where he grew to manhood, received a liberal common school education, and also attended the academy at Fairfield, Herkimer county, one term. In 1853, he went to Crawford county, Penn., remaining until 1856, when he went to West Springfield (same State), remaining until 1863, when he came to the town of Buckeye, Hardin county, Iowa, arriving May 27; locating in section 2, where he still lives, and has a beautiful farm of 650 acres valued at \$19,500. Mr. Barhite can well be classed among the leading farmers of his county, and takes great pride in providing suitable buildings for his stock—of which he has a goodly number. Of the buildings which deserve special mention are, one barn, 96x100 feet, built in the summer of 1881 at a cost of \$2,000—has also two other barns, one 20x30 feet, the other 48x84 feet—one granary, 20x30 feet; also scale and milk house, 20x28 feet, all painted, which make a very nice appearance; has also a wind-mill, with water tank, the capacity of which is 1,900

gallons. Connected with the water tank are pipes which convey water to the house, as well as the other buildings, the total length of which are 600 feet. This, in connection with his Minneapolis harvester and binder, tread-power threshing machine, besides other improved machinery, make it a model farm. Mr. Barhite also takes an interest in horticulture, having an orchard of 46 acres of fruit trees, with varieties adapted to this country. Since living here he has held several positions of trust in his township. He was married September 4, 1855, to Louisa Jewett, born in Westfield, Chatauqua county, N. Y. She died April 11, 1860, leaving three children—Ella M., Carrie C., and John N. September, 1862, he again married, Nancy M. Morriell, who was born in West Springfield, Erie county, Penn., by whom he had four children—George A., Judson M., Clinton A., and Flora A. Mrs. Barhite, when fifteen years of age, united with the M. E. Church, of which she is still a member.

A. P. Kellogg, one of the pioneers of Buckeye township, was born at Troy, Ohio, November 2, 1843. When 12 years of age his parents moved to Hardin county, Iowa, locating in the above township, where he grew to manhood and received a common school education. He has always taken an active part in politics, being a staunch Republican, and has held the office of Trustee of his town four years; also, School Director. He was married, April 18, 1869, to Harriet M. Smith, who was born in 1850, on the bank of the St. Lawrence river, New York. When four years of age she came with her parents to Walworth county, Wis., where they remained until 1864, when they came to Wright county, Iowa, where she

was married. While living in Wisconsin she attended the academy at Geneva, two years. She also attended Elkhorn Academy one term. After coming to Wright county she taught school one term. They are the parents of four children—Orson A., Clara E., Marcia A., Almone P. Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg experienced religion and joined the Congregational Church at Alden, of which church they are still members.

ORGANIC.

Buckeye township was organized in 1865, by the Board of Supervisors of the county. The first town meeting was held at Kellogg's school house, at that time standing on section 11, since removed, now on section 10.

The present township officers are as follows: Trustees, A. P. Kellogg, J. W. Kinney, A. Redner; Clerk, J. M. McConneloug; Assessor, Henry Snider; Justice of the Peace, W. R. Seeley, Constable, Henry Snider.

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

Buckeye township is somewhat similar to other townships in the western part of the county. It is almost exclusively prairie, the timber being found only along the streams. The South Fork of Iowa river enters the township on section 6, passes in its tortuous course through sections 6, 5, 4, 3, 10; 2, 11, 12 and 13; from the latter, entering Ellis township. Tipton creek enters on section 30, passes through 29 and 32, and from 33 enters Sherman township.

Several fine springs are found in different parts of the township, affording an

abundance of pure water, some of which have strong medicinal qualities.

Joseph Leffler has on his farm an artesian well, 63 feet deep, which flows extensively, the water possessing mineral qualities.

EARTHWORKS.

There are indications of a fortification on section 26, but by whom they were built, or to guard against what foe, is unknown. The generally accepted theory is that it is an Indian battle-ground, yet some believe (L. J. Shepherd, of Ellis, being among the number) that it is where a body of Mormons encamped while on their way from Nauvoo to the Salt Lake country, after being driven from the former place in 1846. The fortifications are in the shape of a half moon, with two rows of rifle pits in the circle. At the present time these indications are quite plain. Mr. Shepherd found there a gun, with flint lock, and stock rotted away, which is conclusive proof to his mind the fortifications are of modern and not ancient origin.

FIRST MARRIAGE.

The first couple united in the holy bonds of matrimony in the township were L. T. Beard and Mary E. White, by Rev. John Wilcox. They were married on the 27th day of July, 1857. Mr. and Mrs. Beard are yet residents of the township.

FIRST BIRTH.

The first birth was that of a child to John and Mary Snider, in the fall of 1855. It lived but a short time, and was also the first death.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school house was a frame building erected in the fall of 1857, on the southeast quarter of section 11, by L. T. Beard, at a cost of \$700. The first school taught therein was in the summer of 1858, by Maria Moss. There were 8 scholars in attendance. In the winter following, L. T. Beard taught a term of four months.

In the district of Buckeye there are four school houses, valued at \$1,000. There are 117 persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years. There were eight teachers employed during the year ending October 1, 1881, at an average compensation of \$28.54 per month.

Thomas and Alexander Knutson and Oliver Munson built a school house for their own use, 20x16, at a cost of \$200. The township rents the building, in which school is regularly held.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious services were held at the house of John Snider, on section 2, in May, 1856, by Deacon Fabian Beard, of the Congregational Church. There are no church edifices in the township, and no organized bodies of Christians, the believers having their membership in some congregation in proximity to the township. The Congregational Society, of Alden, has quite a large membership in the township, the society being known as the Alden and Buckeye Congregational Society.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Buckeye township is not as thickly settled at present as the townships upon the east, nor can it boast of as many old settlers. The following named, though not

classed as old settlers, are yet worthy of special mention in a work of this kind:

Milton Fish, farmer, was born in 1829, in Jefferson county, New York, where he grew to manhood and received a common school education. In 1866 he came to Jones county, Iowa. After remaining there two years, he came to the town of Buckeye, Hardin county, Iowa, locating on section 5, where he still lives. He has held the offices of Trustee, Justice of the Peace, Assessor of the township, and School Director. He was married, in 1859, to Loenza A. Ostrander, who was born in Madison county, N. Y. When a child, she came with her parents to Jefferson county, where she was married. They are the parents of seven children, five of whom are living—Harriet, Adelaide, Jasen, Byron and Albert.

J. M. McConnelough was born in 1848, in Wilmington, Del. When a child his parents moved to Beloit, Rock county, Wis., where he grew to manhood and received a good common school education. October 4, 1864, he went to Chicago and enlisted in the Chicago Board of Trade Battery, serving until June 29, 1865; being discharged at the close of the war. After receiving his discharge, he returned to Wisconsin, remaining about eight months, when he went to Leavenworth City, Kan. After remaining here about three months he went to St. Louis, Mo., remaining one year; returned to Kansas, remaining three months, when he went to Springfield, Ill., remaining one year. He then returned to Wisconsin, and in 1871 came to the town of Buckeye, Hardin county, Iowa, locating on section 24, where he now lives. He has held the office of Assessor, and at the present time is Clerk of his township. He

was married December 24, 1876, to Miss Martha Kennedy, who was born in Hardin county, Ohio. When a child, her parents moved to Ellis township, Iowa, where she was married. Charles E., Jennie May and Daniel J., are their children.

Oliver Munson was born in Norway, February 13, 1826, where he grew to manhood, and received a common school education. In 1864, left his native country, and came to Clinton county, Iowa. After remaining here a short time, came to the town of Buckeye, Hardin county, locating on section 36, where he now lives, and has a nice farm containing 80 acres, valued at \$2,000 dollars. He was married April 13, 1866, to Helen Knutson, a native of Norway, where she received a common school education. In 1857, came to Buckeye township where she was married. They are the parents of seven children, four of whom are living—Carrie, Daniel, Marcus, Martha.

Joseph Leffler was born March 8, 1842, in Indiana. When a child came to the town of Buckeye, Hardin county, Iowa, where he grew to manhood, and received a common school education. Has held the office of Trustee and Road Supervisor. He was married June 7, 1863 to Amanda Jane Thompson, born in Pennsylvania; when twelve years of age her parents came to the town of Ellis, Hardin county, Iowa, where she received a common school education, and was married—Olive Viola and William Martin are their children.

George Hecker was born in Butler county, Ohio, April 18, 1854, when three years of age his parents moved to White-side county, Ill., where he grew to manhood and received a liberal common school edu-

cation. Also attended public school at Sterling, graduating in class of 1874. In December, 1874, he came to the town of Buckeye, Hardin county, Iowa, and bought a farm on section 12, where he now lives. The first farm settled on and the first house built in the town. He was married in Sterling, February 20, 1870, to Lillian Clow, born in Knox county, Illinois. Are the parents of two children—Claude and an infant not named.

Solomon Houghtelin was born 1820 in Albany, N. Y., when a child his parents moved to Green county, and when fourteen years of age to Columbia county, where Solomon remained until 1867, when he came to the town of Buckeye, Hardin county, Iowa, locating on section 10, where he still lives. Mr. Houghtelin is one of the prominent men of his town, having held the offices of Trustee, Clerk and School Director. He was married January 12, 1842, to Sarah Ann Fowler, who was born in Columbia county, New York,

where she grew to womanhood and received her education and was married. They are the parents of seven children, four of whom are living—James M., George S., Jennie and Hattie Ann.

W. W. Farwell was born in 1843, in Caledonia county, Vt., where he grew to manhood, and received a common school education. In September, 1863, he enlisted in Company C, 15th New Hampshire Volunteers. He was through the siege of Port Hudson, La., serving under General Neal Dow. He was discharged in the fall of 1864, when he returned to New Hampshire. After remaining here until 1867, he came to the town of Ellis, Hardin county, Iowa. After remaining here four years, he came to the town of Buckeye, locating on section 11, where he now lives. He was married in 1864 to Mary A. Doying, born in Athabasca county, Can. They have five children—Katie, Frankie, Millet, Amos and Stella. Mrs. Farwell is a member of the Congregational Church.

CHAPTER XXII.

CONCORD TOWNSHIP.

The township of Concord is in the extreme southwestern part of the county, and comprises township 86 north, range 22, west of the 5th principal meridian. It was the last township in the county to be settled. This was caused from the fact

that one-half of the township, or every other section, is owned by the Iowa Railroad Land Company, and that it is without timber, and no streams of living water running through it.

The first settler of Concord township was Watson Dean, who entered land on section 30, in 1869, and located upon the same in the fall of that year. After remaining here about one year, he sold out to William C. Paul. The last heard of him, he was in Kansas.

Among those who came into the township since Mr. Dean settled here, were William C. Paul, Richard Jones, William Hotchkiss, William Lee, Isaac Pierce, Robert McFarland, H. P. Cutler, A. S. DeWitt, Frank Cooledge, Caban Sime, Peter Seglem, Hans Brandlind, Frank Clark, William Cooledge, Melvin Cooledge, Charles Cooledge, David Hodson, E. Griffith, Henry Hilts, William Hilts, A. H. Link, James Ludwig, W. C. Rose, S. A. Summers, D. F. Summers, N. Summers, J. R. Hammond, A. C. Kinley, G. A. Hubbard, Michael Moyer, J. A. Lee, Eugene Coats, John Jonas, E. A. Slater, Cornelius Ingalls, Hiram Lee, L. Johnson, I. Christiansen, A. S. DeWitt, Barney Jacobsen and H. P. Cutler.

FIRST MARRIAGE.

The first marriage ceremony performed in the township was in November, 1873, David Giltner being united in marriage with Mary E. Biddick. They are now residents of Hamilton county.

FIRST BIRTH.

The first birth was Harry W., son of W. C. and Hannah Paul, born October 17, 1872. He died August 13, 1879.

ORGANIC.

Concord township was organized in the fall of 1872. The first town meeting was

held at the house of F. D. Cooledge. At this time there were but nine legal voters in the township, of whom six were present at the meeting—W. C. Paul, H. P. Cutler, F. D. Cooledge, William St. John, Robert McFarland and Matthew Biddick. A full set of officers were elected. From that date to the present time the following named served the specified years and in the offices named:

1872—Trustees, H. P. Cutler, William C. Paul, R. B. Mulford; Clerk, F. D. Cooledge; Assessor, L. B. McFarland; Matthew Biddick, Justice of the Peace.

1873—Trustees, R. B. Mulford, William C. Paul, L. B. McFarland; Clerk, H. P. Cutler.

1874—Trustees, W. V. Hutchens; Clerk, H. P. Cutler.

1875—Trustees, M. Cooledge, William Hutchens; Clerk, John Jonas.

1876—Trustees, William Hutchens, Hiram Lee, M. Cooledge; Clerk, John Jonas; Assessor, F. D. Reece.

1877—Trustees, M. H. Snow, J. F. Cox, J. A. Hubbard; Clerk, E. R. Griffith; Assessor, F. D. Reece.

1878—Trustees, Isaac Pierce, F. M. Clark, J. A. Hubbard; Clerk, S. R. Beal; Assessor, George Patrick.

1879—Trustees, J. A. Hubbard, F. M. Clark, C. Sime; Clerk, W. C. Rose; Assessor, George Patrick.

1880—Trustees, J. A. Hubbard, C. Sime, F. M. Clark; Clerk, D. H. Hodson; Assessor, J. Lee; Justices, M. Boyer and E. F. Griffith.

1881—Trustees, J. A. Hubbard, F. M. Clark, W. C. Rose; Clerk, D. H. Hodson; Assessor, M. Moyer; Justices, M. Moyer and E. F. Griffith.

1882—Trustees, F. M. Clark, W. C. Rose, J. A. Hubbard; Clerk, D. H. Hodson; M. Moyer, E. F. Griffith, Justices.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious services held in the township were at the house of F. D. Coolidge, by Rev. S. Carhart, of the Primitive Methodist Church, in 1872.

The Free Methodist Society of Concord was organized in 1876. A class was then formed, composed of William Coolidge and wife, William St. John and Hannah St. John. The class was organized by Rev. Eli C. Mossman, of Pleasant township, and was the first class of this denomination organized in the county. The first pastor was Rev. J. L. Long, who came in 1877 and remained one year. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Haney, who also remained one year. Rev. J. N. Bovee succeeded Mr. Haney, and served one year. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Stewart, who has been here two years.

The first meetings of the society were held in the Cutler school house, then in the Centre, and at present in No. 2. The society has now 26 members. A Sunday school was organized in 1877, with George Patrick, Superintendent. It now has an enrollment of 50 scholars.

The Society of Friends, while having no regular organization, meet regularly for worship at the Centre school house.

The Disciples have an organization, but no regular house of worship. The organization was effected in 1880, by Elder Matthew Wing, of Providence township, at the Centre school house. The first members were, David Hodgson, J. R. Homer, E. F. Griffith, Eliza Bateson, Mrs. Wals.

Regular services were not held until the summer of 1882, when Elder Ross, of Hubbard, began holding services for them once each two weeks.

EDUCATIONAL.

It is certainly a matter to create wonder and astonishment at the progress made as regards the public schools in the township, when it is remembered that in 1872, when the township was organized, there were but nine qualified voters. At this time nothing had been done in an educational way. Some time in 1873 Alice Hunter taught a summer term of school at the house of W. C. Paul, with three pupils—Charley Paul, Ella Paul and Mary Biddick. About the same time there was a school taught at Robert McFarland's house, the name of the teacher not being remembered.

The first school house was erected in 1873, on the southwest quarter of section 5. There are now nine school districts in the township, each having a good frame school house, with a total value of \$5,400. There were in October, 1881, in the township, 177 persons of school age, and an enrollment of 133. The average wages paid teachers was \$27 per month.

CEMETERY.

There is one cemetery in the township, laid out in the spring of 1881 on section 9. It contains one acre of ground.

BLACKSMITHING.

Concord is an agricultural township exclusively, still it has its blacksmith shop. In the spring of 1878, Albert Thompson commenced business on section 29, which

he continued about one year, when the shop was closed and he emigrated to the Red River of the North.

Carl Bye in 1880 started a shop on section 20, and is still engaged at his trade.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

David H. Hodson, a native of Hendricks county, Ind., settled on section 8 in 1876, where he owns 80 acres of well improved land. Mr. Hodson was born on the 9th day of December, 1847. In 1849 the family came to Iowa, lived in Warren county until 1853, then came to Hardin county and settled in New Providence, where the father, Jabez Hodson, still resides. The mother died on the 30th day of May, 1860, leaving two children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the older. He helped till the soil, was educated at Westfield, Ind., and subsequently taught school until 1876. Mr. Hodson has been twice married. In 1877 to Miss Clara Jones. She died January 17, 1880, leaving one child, since deceased. April 27, 1882, he married Miss Mary Barrett, of Indianapolis, Ind.

John A. Hubbard is the oldest son of S. B. and Anna (Topman) Hubbard. He was born in Piatt county, Ill., May 10, 1852. He came with the family to Iowa in 1855, and in 1856 to Hardin county, and settled on section 21, Pleasant township. Here he helped till the soil, and received a common school education. In 1876 he married Miss Francis Miller, daughter of Franklin Miller, and soon purchased his present farm of 120 acres, and has since resided on the same. Mr. Hubbard is a wide-awake and industrious farmer, is a Republican in politics, has held local

offices, and takes an active interest in any public enterprise. Their children are Edward, Wilson and Samuel.

I. Harris has lived in or near Hardin county nearly all his life, as he was born in the north part of Marshall county in 1855. When he was about nine years of age the family moved to Winneshiek county, and about four years afterward to Hardin county, and settled in Union township. Soon after coming to Hardin county, the father died, the mother having died when the subject of this sketch was but two years of age. Mr. Harris, therefore, after the death of his father, was compelled to work for other parties until 1874, when he married Miss Mary Welch, and they now have two children—Ralph and Edna.

William V. Hutchens is a son of Thompson and Sarah (Philips) Hutchens, who were natives of North Carolina, and settled in Providence township, Hardin county, Iowa, in 1864, and there resided until May, 1876, when they emigrated to Oregon. Mr. Hutchens was born in Yadkin county, North Carolina, October 4, 1836; removed with his parents to Indiana in 1859; then went to Missouri. In 1860 he returned to his native State, and there married Miss Julia Ann Wilhelm. The next year he removed to Morgan county, Indiana, from which place, in 1864, he came to Hardin county. In 1872 he became a resident of Concord township. The children living are Elizabeth, Nettie, Mary, Sarah, Thomas and Ettie.

William Lee is a native of Wayne county, Ind.; born May 13, 1844. His father, John Lee, was a native of North Carolina, and his mother, Hannah (Bald-

win) Lee, a native of Ohio. In 1853 the family came to Iowa, and settled in Dallas county. In 1869 William Lee came to Hardin county; lived first in Providence, next in Grant, and, in 1874, settled in Concord township, and here erected his present dwelling, which was the eighth house built in the township. Mr. Lee was married at Eldora, to Miss Sarah Pierce, and they now have four children—Riley A., Albert A., Alonzo J. and Adella.

William C. Paul, the second man who settled in Concord, and now the oldest settler in the township, is a native of England, born February 9, 1846. In 1853 the family came to the United States, and settled in Grant county, Wis. Here, William C. Paul helped till the soil, received a common school education, and subsequently resided in Iowa county, where, in 1865, he married Miss Hannah Biddick, daughter of Matthew and Nellie Biddick. In 1870 Mr. Paul came to Iowa in search of a location, and soon purchased his present property, then returned to Wisconsin, and, in the spring of 1871, removed to his new home. The family consisted of Mr. Paul, wife and three children. They had no neighbors north, east or south of them for several miles; on the west, however, in Hamilton county, there were a few settlers. Mr. Paul now owns 200 acres of land; is honest, industrious and enterprising. They have had four children, three of whom are now living—Ella H., Charley A. and Allie J.

R. H. Jones is a native of Montgomery county, Ohio; born November 23, 1822. He is the second of nine children. In 1839 he removed with the family to Grant county, Ind., where, in 1841, he married

Miss Martha J. Webb. In 1853 he removed to Michigan, and in 1861, to Minnesota, from which State he came to Hardin county, in 1874. Of the ten children, eight are now living—Oliver D., Elvina, Calvin W., Mary R., Sarah, Martha L., Isaac T. and Walter F.

E. F. Griffith came to Hardin county in the year 1876, located in Concord township, and was immediately accepted by the public as a trustworthy and influential citizen. He has since held offices of trust, and has ever shown himself wide-awake in the interest of any public enterprise, or the advancement of education. Mr. Griffith settled on section 27, where he now resides, in 1881, and he now owns 160 acres of well improved land. Esli F. Griffith was born in the State of Ohio, on the 19th day of November, 1840. In 1853 the family immigrated to Iowa and settled in Story county, and there continued farming. The subject of this sketch resided in Story county until 1862, then went to Indiana, and one year later, to Canada, where, in 1865, he married Miss Isabelle Atkinson. He then returned to Iowa, but soon went back to Canada, and there lived until 1869. He then again returned to Iowa, resided in Union county three years, then moved to Story county, and from there to Hardin county. Mr. Griffith is a Republican in politics, and his religious connection is with the Disciple Church. The children are: Sarah, Nelson W., Esli E., Elijah M., William W. and Permilla. Mr. Griffith's parents were natives of Pennsylvania. His father, Jonah Griffith, was born in 1810; died in Story county, in 1877. His mother, Sarah (Merriman) Griffith, was born in 1812, and is now living with her son, E. F.

Colben Sime, the most prominent farmer of the township, resides on section 29. He is a native of Norway. Mr. Sime was subsequently married, and in 1861 came to the United States and settled in Shelby county, Ill. He subsequently lived two years in Chicago, and in 1869 immigrated to Iowa; lived at Nevada until 1876, then came to Hardin county and located where he now resides and owns 480 acres of land. The six children are: Jennie, now Mrs. I. Ringheim; Thomas, Lewis, Corben C., Sarah and Martha. C. C. Sime came to Hardin county with his parents, and owns a one-half interest in the personal property and has charge of the farm.

Among the citizens of the township, no one is more highly respected than W. C. Rose; for he is honest, industrious, and ever ready to help his neighbor in time of trouble. Mr. Rose is a son of Rufus and Pheobe (Jackson) Rose, and he was born in Pennsylvania on the 12th day of April, 1846. In 1855 the family migrated to Illinois, and settled on a farm in Carroll county. In January, 1867, W. C. Rose married Miss Ett Murphy, came to Iowa, resided in Tama county until 1876, then purchased his present property, and became a resident of Concord township, Hardin county. Mr. Rose is a Republican, has held local offices, and takes an active interest in education. His farm is on

section 27, and contains 160 acres. The children are Harry, Mary, Edward, and an infant not named.

Mr. Rose, May 14, 1864, enlisted in Company G, 142d Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving until October 26, 1864, when he was discharged by reason of expiration of term of service. He again enlisted, March 4, 1865, in Company B, 7th Illinois Cavalry, serving until November 4, 1865, when he was discharged by reason of close of the war.

S. M. Johnson is a native of Norway, born June 22, 1855. He came to the United States in 1873, and first lived in Marshall county, Iowa. In 1878 he came to Hardin county, and in 1880 purchased his present farm on section 22, the same containing 160 acres. Mr. Johnson, October 21, 1880, married Miss Lula M. Sink, an adopted daughter of A. H. Sink, and they now have one daughter—Edna E.

A. H. Sink, a prominent farmer of Concord, settled on section 35 in 1878, and he now owns 560 acres of land. He was born in Ohio in 1836, removed to Michigan in about 1850, but afterwards returned to Ohio, from which State he came to Iowa, lived first in Tama, next in Marshall, and from there came to Hardin county. In 1862 he married Miss Hellen Crofutt. They have four children—O. Grant, Berton A., Charles W. and Silva.

CHAPTER XXIII.

CLAY TOWNSHIP.

The township of Clay comprises Congressional township 88 north, of range 19 west, of the 5th principal meridian. It was organized in October, 1855.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

That portion of the county of Hardin comprising Clay township was first settled in 1851. Among the early settlers were Nicholas Rice, 1851; S. A. Williamson, 1851; Bolivar Fail, John Williams, Matthias Jackson, Gideon Rathbone, Samuel W. Hoover, Isaac N. Lesh, William Raneshberger, George Hayden, Elijah Hayden, Henry Isebrands, Granville Arnold, Henry Johns, William Leverton, Benjamin F. Reed, Charles H. Rockwell, S. B. Cunningham, Porter Estabrook, Sidney Ellis, Daniel Bates, John Wright, J. W. Higgenbotham, Ebenezer B. Wilcox, James D. Fuson, F. H. Sterns, L. E. Campbell, A. S. Root, S. F. Lathrop, Anthony Robertson, William Robertson, William Haynes, William Scott, James C. McConchie, John A. Moore, William Freeborn, 1852; N. W. Doud, George Raneshberger, Ezra Hungerford, Asher Park, Charles Boyle, Sanford Baldwin, Rev. E. C. Crippin, George Hayden, John Giles, John Kelso, Joseph Felkner, James Tucker and Ellis Parker. Several of the foregoing have passed "over the river," some have moved away and no

trace of them can be found, while others yet remain honored citizens of the township. Further on in this chapter will be found biographical sketches of a large number of pioneers, with a few of a later date.

FIRST BIRTH.

As regards the first birth in the township, it is claimed by some to have been a child born unto Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Williamson, while others claim that the wife of Nicholas Rice gave birth to a child before that of Williamson's.

FIRST DEATHS.

The first deaths were the wife and child of S. A. Williamson, who were buried on land now owned by William Leverton.

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

By Isaac Lesh.

The Iowa river is the principal stream in Clay township, and has the appearance as in Eldora, Jackson and Hardin townships, of finding its way through an immense fissure caused by an upheaval of a streak of country up and down the river; which, of course, if this be correct, it has widened out into bottoms of more or less extent. That it is much higher than the Cedar, forty miles east, and the South

Fork, west, is certain from the fact that the rainfall in places runs from either side less than a quarter of mile from the Iowa river, away from it, and on the farm of Anthony Robertson the divide does not exceed twenty rods from the Iowa river east into the Cedar and South Fork. Besides minerals, gold and sulphur, clays, paints, etc., are brought up and made more or less visible, although but little investigation has been made. It looks as though the river runs through an immense ridge, with a very zig-zag fissure through the center, in some places hardly wider than the stream. Above and below it is all normal, like other streams. Coal in abundance is found all along the river, and doubtless underlies the entire township. Timber exists in abundance along the river. The remainder of the township is a beautiful rolling prairie.

To the foregoing, the committee on examination added the following:

"Clay was undoubtedly originally the most heavily timbered township in the county, being about half covered with heavy timber. The timber is white oak and red oak; also black walnut, hickory, basswood, white walnut and elm."

MINERALS.

In 1857, gold was discovered on section 29, on the west bank of the Iowa, and was worked by O. M. Holcomb and others, he being an experienced miner from California. Gold was also discovered on the northwest quarter of section 22, about the year 1859, on the east bank of the Iowa, north of Steamboat Rock. Work has since been done in this mine at different times.

In 1876 quite an excitement prevailed, and one hundred men worked there for some time. L. E. Campbell, R. H. Waite, R. C. Wright, E. M. Campbell, and others, were among the number.

ORGANIC.

Clay township was organized in October, 1855, and its first election held at Steamboat Rock. The following named were among the first officers: Porter Estabrook, Samuel L. Higenbotham and Isaac Fail, Trustees; Samuel H. Rathbone, Town Clerk.

The records of the township being lost or misplaced, the officers can only be given from 1875 to the present time:

1875—Trustees, E. B. Wilcox, John Hoover, W. W. McIntosh; Assessor, J. Q. Rathbone; Clerk, W. Cartwright; School Directors, Wm. Robertson, D. Taylor, M. Taylor, H. H. Rice.

1876—Trustees, J. G. Vansickle, S. J. Stewart, W. W. McIntosh; Clerk, W. Cartwright.

1877—Trustees, Robert Higenbotham, M. Ackerman and D. W. Turner; Clerk, E. W. Skerry.

1878—Trustees, W. W. McIntosh, John H. Hoover, F. H. Sterns; Clerk, R. S. Wardwell.

1879—Wm. Campbell and S. G. Crane, Justices; C. W. Brooks and D. McIntosh, Constables; Trustees, John Q. Rathbone, L. H. Smith and C. O. Cook; Assessor, J. F. Rathbone; Clerk, R. S. Wardwell.

1880—E. M. Campbell, Justice; Trustees, D. W. Turner, C. O. Cook, J. Q. Rathbone; Jas. Higenbotham, Assessor; R. S. Wardwell, Clerk.

1881—Trustees, F. H. Sterns, D. W. Turner, J. Q. Rathbone; M. C. Connant and James Nulton, Justices: B. G. Cunningham and D. McIntosh, Constables; E. W. Skerry, Clerk; James M. Higgenbotham, Assessor.

1882—James Nulton and E. M. Campbell, Justices; Trustees, F. H. Sterns, D. W. Turner and E. B. Wilcox; Hugo Koch, Clerk; Constable, D. McIntosh.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school in the township was taught by Mrs. Samuel Hoover, in her residence, on section 29, on land now owned by John H. Hoover.

There are now in the township, outside of Steamboat Rock, eight school houses, seven of which are frame and one stone, the average cost of which amounts to \$700.

NURSERY.

In 1861 B. F. Reed commenced in the business of raising, buying and selling nursery stock, being the first in the township. He remained active in the business until within a short period. The business has been at times quite prosperous. It is now conducted by J. Wells.

In the early settlement it was thought fruit could not be grown in this climate, but by continued trial and perseverance, it has been proven that idea of the early settlers was a mistaken one. Nearly all the varieties grown in the Northwest are now raised here, especially small fruit.

Benjamin F. Reed is a native of New Hampshire, and was born in Claremont Town, Sullivan county, November 9, 1825. His father, John Reed, was also a native of New Hampshire, as was his mother,

Martha (Alcott) Reed. His father died in 1865, and his mother in 1871. Charles, until fifteen years of age, remained at home, and then went to work for an uncle, where he remained a year and a half, and then went to Boston, where he remained a short time. At seventeen he enlisted on a whale ship, and went on a two years' voyage. While on the voyage, on a certain occasion, he was sent out with a party in a boat to capture a whale, when the monster dived under the water, arising to the surface under the boat, breaking it in two, and precipitating the crowd into the water, killing the second mate. Mr. Reed himself was badly bruised, but was rescued by another boat. The two years' voyage was a prosperous one. On his return he went back to his father's, where he spent one year. He then started West, but turned around and went to Calais, Maine, where he remained two years, working at the trade of a mason. After drifting around a while, he went to the Cochrane Water Works, working for a time as a hand, and then as inspector of a section. Giving up that position, he traveled for a time, and then returned to Cochrane, where he engaged in the shoe business. In 1851 he crossed the isthmus to the gold regions of California, where he remained until 1854, returning east to Calais, Maine, where he was married to Harriet E. Whitney, a native of Washington county, Maine. Soon after marriage they emigrated to Hardin county, Iowa, and located on section 35, where he now resides, having in his farm 255 acres of land. They have had eight children—John F., Reuben W., Charles F., Cordelia P., Elizabeth J., Everett E., Daisy and Paul M., all of whom

are living. He has always been identified with the Republican party. For a number of years Mr. Reed was engaged in the nursery business, and yet has a supply of ornamental fruit trees, evergreens and grape vines. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M.

THE PIONEERS.

Clay township has many pioneers yet living within her borders. Among those who lived here during the first decade are the following named:

John Moore came here in 1851, and located on section 9, on land now owned by Anthony Robertson, and afterwards sold it to Isaac Fail, and he to Wm. Jennings, and he to Fail again, and he to Anthony Robertson, the present proprietor. Mr. Moore built a log house on this claim, which was subsequently torn down. John Moore left here in 1855, and went to the western part of the State, and afterwards to Salem, Neb., where he now resides.

Alfred Moore came in 1851, and made a claim on section 15, on land now owned by Wm. Haynes; afterwards sold that and made a claim now owned by Mathias Jackson—northeast quarter of section 22. He remained until 1855, and then left here with his brother, John Moore. About the same time came John Smith, and located on section 4, on land now owned by Henry Johns. He remained here until during the later part of the 60's; now living in Nebraska.

Isaac N. Lesh was born in Preble county, Ohio, February 26, 1813. He is the son of Henry and Susannah (Harter) Lesh, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Maryland. His parents moved

to Wayne county, Ind., when Isaac was but twelve years of age, where they both died. Isaac received a limited common school education, and was reared on a farm. On the 28th of June, 1836, he was married to Mahala Harris, a native of Indiana. Six children were born unto them, only one of whom is now living—Armeda J., now Mrs. Francis Parker. Mrs. Lesh died March 16, 1851, in Marshall county, Ind. Mr. Lesh was again married September 19, 1852, with Elizabeth Baldwin, who was born in North Carolina. They have been blessed with seven children, six of whom are now living—Daniel E., Henry M., Isaac M., Lewis, William A., Marilla A.

Mr. Lesh and family moved to Clay township, May 8, 1852, and entered the land on which Steamboat Rock is now located. In 1861, he moved to Nebraska, where he remained for a time, and then moved back to Clay township, locating on section 29, where he now resides on a farm of 140 acres. In politics he is a Republican.

Samuel W. Hoover was a native of Kentucky, and located in Clay township in 1852, and was among the earliest settlers of the township. He located on section 20, where he built a small cabin and lived until the breaking out of the rebellion, when he enlisted in one of the infantry regiments, and served until his death, which occurred at Savannah, Tenn., in 1862. Mr. Hoover was born in 1820, and married Eliza J. Williams, December 6, 1843. Mrs. Hoover, subsequent to the death of Mr. Hoover, married Samuel Richards, and now resides in Warren county, Iowa.

John H. Hoover was born in Shelby county, Ind., April 2, 1850. He is the son of Samuel W. and Eliza J. (Williams) Hoover, and came to this county with his parents when but two years of age. He was educated in the district school, and was raised a farmer. He remained with his mother after his father's death, in 1862, till her marriage to Samuel Richards. In 1874 he purchased his mother's interest in the old homestead. In 1875 he was married to Ella M., daughter of D. B. and Nancy (Cook) Cartwright. A sketch of her parents will be found elsewhere in this history. Mr. and Mrs. Hoover have three children—Etta L., born August 31, 1876; Lee D., born February 16, 1878; Marian M., born February 23, 1881. Mr. Hoover is a member of the United Workmen, of Steamboat Rock, and is a Republican in politics.

Gideon Rathbone came to Clay township in 1853, and purchased the claim and cabin formerly owned by Nicholas Rice, on section 27. He is now one of the oldest citizens living in the township. He was born in Washington county, Ohio, August 6, 1809, and is the son of Edmond and Deborah (Taylor) Rathbone. His father was born in Massachusetts in 1777, and his mother in New York in 1782. They were married in Virginia, and moved to Ohio when it was a territory. In 1816 the old gentleman constructed a boat and started down the Ohio river for Illinois. On arriving at Lawrenceville, Ind., on account of sickness, he stopped one year. He sold out his boat, but the next season started again, and arrived in Crawford—now Lawrence—county, Ill., August, 1817. In 1827, he moved to Sangamon county,

Ill., remaining there sixteen years, and from thence to McLean county, the same State, where he remained until 1853, when he moved to Hardin county. His wife, Deborah Rathbone, died June 22, 1861. Edmond Rathbone died September 15, 1865. Gideon resided with his parents until after he reached his majority. In 1828 he was united in marriage with Eliza Jane Howell, who was born in Kentucky in 1812. Thirteen children were born unto them, eleven now living—Onatus C., John Q., Isaac F., Winfield S., Narcissa, Salicia, Electa, Mary J., Victoria A., Maria and Angella. Mrs. Rathbone died September 9, 1874. Mr. Rathbone again married, April 25, 1876, to Mrs. Lucy Ann (Brooks) Howell. Mr. Rathbone was a natural machinist, and in 1827, while living in Sangamon county, Ill., he made the first iron mould-board plow ever used in that section. Previous to this time, the old wooden mould-board plows were used. Mr. Rathbone accompanied his father to the various places where he resided, and finally settled in Clay township, as stated. He now resides on section 34.

John Q. Rathbone, son of Gideon and Eliza J., just mentioned, was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, July 28, 1837. He was reared on a farm, and came to this county with his parents, in 1853. He was united in marriage with Marilla Johnson, on the 26th day of February, 1860. Mrs. Rathbone was born in Warren county, Illinois, January 17, 1842. She is the daughter of Alex. and Mary (Adams) Johnson, the former being a native of Kentucky, and the latter of Ohio. Eight children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Rathbone—Frank P., Lillie J., Samuel H., Antoinette,

Gideon G., Ralph R., Dan Q. and Dessa M. Since coming to Hardin county, Mr. Rathbone has been quite successful, in a business point of view, and now owns 240 acres of land in Clay township, all of which is under cultivation. In politics, he is a Republican. Mr. Rathbone has made several trips to Florida, and, while there, wrote a series of articles for the *Eldora Ledger*, which the readers of that paper will remember as being very interesting.

William Raneshberger was born in Kosciusko county, Ohio, August 31, 1839. His parents, George and Catherine (Myers) Raneshberger, were among the early settlers of Hardin county, settling here in 1853, where they subsequently died. William remained at home until eighteen, attending now and then the district school, and assisting on the farm. In 1857 he went to Clear Lake, where he worked in a saw mill two years, and then went to Missouri, where he was united in marriage, in 1860, with Elizabeth A. Eargood, who was born in Tippecanoe county, Ind., in 1831. She is the daughter of John and Sarah (Harkrader) Eargood. Mr. Raneshberger remained in Missouri until 1860, when he returned to Hardin county, and purchased the farm of 120 acres on which he has continued to reside until the present time. His family consisted of six children—Mary E., now Mrs. John Robinson; George W., Rosetta, Joseph C., John H. and Martha B. Mr. Raneshberger has been identified with the School Board for some years.

Henry Isebrands was born in Holland, Dec. 2, 1831, and is the son of Isebrands H. and Gertrude Isebrands, the maiden name of the latter being Kamminge. The former died in Germany, and the latter was

subsequently married to Benjamin Smith. They emigrated to America in 1854, and settled in Hardin county. They moved to Grundy county in the spring of 1882. Henry preceded his parents one year to the United States, stopping for a while in Illinois, and from thence to Etna township, in September, 1854, where he resided until 1869, when he moved to his present place of residence, on section 2, Clay township, where he owns 429 acres of land. In 1858 he was married to Gertie Johnson, who was born in 1832. They have had five children, four of whom are now living—Minnie, John, Elsinia, Matlje; one deceased, Gert-rand. Mr. and Mrs. Isebrands are members of the German Presbyterian Church. In politics, he is a Republican.

William Leverton came to Hardin county in the summer of 1854, locating on section 3, Clay township, erecting his cabin on the southwest quarter, where he remained some years, and then moved to his present place of residence on the southeast quarter of section 4. Mr. Leverton was born in England, June 15, 1812. His parents were William and Mary (Tolbert) Leverton, natives of the same country. William remained in England until 1831, when he realized that it was no place for a poor man and therefore determined to emigrate to America. He first came to Canada and worked as a common laborer on the public works of that country. From Canada he made his way into Michigan, and from thence to Illinois working for a time on the Illinois and Michigan canal. While in the neighborhood of Joliet, he concluded that it was not good for man to be alone, and therefore proposed and was united in marriage with

Mary Lyon. Soon after marriage they moved to a small farm about twenty-five miles south of Chicago, where they resided about three years, and where Mrs. Leverton died. Three children were born unto them, all of whom died in infancy. Mr. Leverton was again married, taking as a companion Mary A. Kelly. They had ten children—Elizabeth, Harriet, Mary A., Margaret J., George, Francis, Caroline, John, Albert and Sarah A., all of whom are now living. Mrs. Leverton died in 1873. Soon after this second marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Leverton came to Hardin county as already stated. Success has here crowned his every effort, and he has been recognized as one of the successful farmers of Clay township. In politics he has been a Democrat of "the strictest sect of our religion."

Charles H. Rockwell was born in Portage county, Ohio, April 23, 1828, son of Elijah and Euphenia (Austin) Rockwell. His father was a native of Massachusetts, and mother of New York. His parents were married in New York, and moved to Ohio, in 1826, where they resided until death. His father died in 1857, and mother in 1882. Charles received a common school education, and remained with his parents until twenty-six years of age, after which he came to Iowa, arriving here in the spring of 1854, entering 240 acres of land in Clay township. He returned to Ohio soon after, and in the following spring came to Clinton, Iowa, and remained there until 1857. In 1855 he was married to Nancy Woolworth, a native of Canada, daughter of Joshua and Philecta (Worley) Woolworth, native of New York. In the spring of 1857, he moved on to the place

entered, in 1867, when he sold out and moved to section 26, where he now resides. Eight children have been born unto them—Hattie A., Euphenia P., Edith B., Alice, Maud, Charles F., Elizabeth and Elijah J., the two latter being deceased.

Henry Johns came to Iowa and located in Clay township, Hardin county, in 1854. He is a native of England, and was born in London, March 7, 1829. His father was George, and mother Maria (Savage) Johns, also natives of England. They emigrated to the United States and located in DuPage county, Ill. They had seventeen children, all of whom died in England, save Henry and John, who came with their parents to this country. The family all came to Hardin county at the same time. The elder Johns located on section 4, where he died December 6, 1864. Mrs. Johns, the mother of Henry, still lives on the old homestead. Until 28 years of age, he remained with his parents, and during his youth obtained the rudiments of an English education in the common schools. On the 17th of July 1858, he was united in marriage with Martha Ranesberger, daughter of George and Catherine Ranesberger. Eleven children were the fruits of this marriage, ten of whom are now living—William, Sarah J., James, Edward, Clara, Frank, John, Jesse, Myrtle May and Harvey. Soon after marriage, he began farming on 80 acres of land. In 1877, he moved to his present place of residence on section 4. Mr. Johns has been a fortunate man, and has accumulated a large amount of property. He owns about 1,200 acres of land in Hardin county, and in Lyons, Osceola, Grundy, Wright, Franklin, Butler and Clay, he

owns 7,000 acres more. In township affairs he has taken great interest, especially in school affairs and in the improvement of the public highways.

Granville Arnold is one of the pioneers of Hardin county, arriving here in the fall of 1854, and locating on section 10, Clay township. He here built a log cabin, which has long since been displaced by a more substantial and comfortable residence. Mr. Arnold was born November 10, 1827, in Monroe county, Indiana. His parents were John and Eliza P. (Ellis) Arnold, natives of Franklin county, Ky., who moved to Indiana in a very early day, and from there to Woodford county, Ill., in 1837. His father died in 1874, and his mother still resides on the old homestead, in Woodford county. Granville was reared on a farm, and began work at an early age, receiving only a good common school education. He remained at home until 1850. In 1851 he was married to Abigail Brewer, who was born in Ohio. After their marriage, they resided in Illinois till they came to Hardin county, as stated. He has added to his possessions, from time to time, until he now owns 282 acres of land on sections 6, 10 and 11. Three children blessed this union, only two of whom are now living—Martha, now Mrs. Herbert L. Kelso; Clara, now Mrs. James H. Stephenson. Eliza E. is deceased. In politics, Mr. Arnold is a Democrat. His farm is all under good improvements, and he has over four miles of fence.

Elijah Hayden is one of the pioneers of Clay township, removing here with his parents in 1854. He was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. His parents were George and Parsena Hayden, who

were likewise natives of Allegheny county. They resided in that county until 1832, when they removed to Elkhart county, Ind., where they lived until 1852, when they moved to Cedar county, Iowa, remaining there until 1854, when they came and located in Clay township. The father died here June 20, 1881. His mother yet lives in Clay township. The family of the father consisted of nine children, four deceased. The living are Elijah, Abbie C., Ann, married Charles Culver; Mary E., now Mrs. William P. Lord; Parsena and Zerah G. Elijah owns 100 acres of land where the family reside, besides a considerable amount elsewhere.

Isaiah Frost came in 1854, and located at Steamboat Rock. He built a small blacksmith shop, and worked at his trade. His was the first blacksmith shop. He subsequently moved on a farm three miles from the village, and there died.

John Kelso was born in Licking county, Ohio, December 17, 1822; came to Hardin county in the fall of 1854, and yet resides on the old homestead in Clay township.

Sidney Ellis is a native of Ohio, and came to this county in 1855, and located on section 12, Clay township, in 1867. He was born July 29, 1832. His parents were John S. and Jennette (Williams) Ellis, who were natives of New Jersey. When Sidney was three years of age, his mother died, and his father subsequently married Mrs. Rebecca (McArthur) Rankin. He remained with his parents until twenty-one, assisting his father on a farm, and attending the district school as opportunity offered. The family moved to Illinois in 1853, and from there to Hardin county, as already stated. His father died in 1878,

and his stepmother yet resides near Eldora. Sidney Ellis and Naomi Hall were united in marriage in 1867. Mrs. Ellis, *nee* Hall, was a native of Ohio. Two children have been given them—Eunice B. and William A. Mr. Ellis has a farm of 60 acres. Mrs. Ellis is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Ellis is a Republican.

John Trickey, a native of England, was born in Devonshire, December 26, 1833. He is the son of John and Mary (Webber) Trickey, natives of England, where they resided until the time of their death. In the fall of 1849, John, in company with an uncle, came to America, and spent a year and a half at Milwaukee, Wis.; then several years in Northern Illinois, and in the spring of 1855, came to Clay township and located his present farm of 120 acres. In 1866, he built his present house and moved to his present residence, having lived the intervening time at Steamboat Rock. He has always taken a good deal of interest in the educational affairs of the township. He was united in marriage in 1861, to Miss Martha Ellen Frazier, daughter of S. H. and Rebecca Frazier, of Indiana. This union has been blessed with eight children, four of whom are now living—Alice Belle, Sarah Elizabeth, Thomas Benton and Mina Adeline.

Daniel Bates is an Ohioan, born in Ash-tabula county, November 19, 1833. He is the son of Joseph and Dorinda (Learnard) Bates. His father was a native of New York, and his mother of New Hampshire. His parents moved to Fulton county, Ill., in 1836, and from there to Mercer county, in the same State. In the spring of 1855 he came to Hardin county and located on the South Fork, leaving his family there

and improving a farm in Clay township, on which he moved with his family the following fall. In 1864 he sold his farm to his son, Daniel, and moved to Steamboat Rock, where he died, November, 1876. His mother died in 1847. Daniel Bates lived with his parents until after he reached his majority, coming with them to this county. In 1859 he was married to Isabella Livingston, who was born in Dubuque county, Iowa, March, 1836. She was the daughter of Hugh and Isabella (Rose) Livingston, who were among the early settlers of Dubuque county. Her father died in 1848; her mother is yet living. Mr. and Mrs. Bates have been blessed with four children—Edward Louis, Mary Frances, Anna Isabella and Joseph D. Mr. Bates has 160 acres of land in the farm on which he resides.

Porter Estabrook is one of the settlers of 1855, locating on section 22, where he erected his cabin. He was born in Windsor county, Va., August 20, 1807. About 1811 he removed with his parents to New York, where he spent his youth and early manhood. In 1827 he was married to Margaret Vedward, a native of New York. In 1833 he removed to Ohio, and from there to Rock Island county, Ill. In 1840 he moved to Linn county, Iowa, and from there to Hardin county, as already stated. The family consisted of five children, three of whom are now living—John V., James E. and Sarah A. Mrs. Estabrook died February 1, 1855, and Mr. Estabrook lives on the old homestead.

John V. Estabrook, son of the preceding was born in Linn county, Iowa, August 9, 1842; was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools of Linn and John-

son counties. He came with his parents to Hardin county, in 1857. John V. Estabrook and Delia Ranesberger were united in marriage. Five children have blessed their union—Sarah E., Eunice T., John L., Ada A. and Nora B. In 1872 he moved into Grundy county, returning to Hardin in the spring of 1882, and locating on section 3. In politics, Mr. Estabrook is a Democrat.

John Wright was born in Jefferson county, New York, December 24, 1823. His parents were natives of Vermont, and located in Jefferson county, New York at a very early day. His father was Reuben Wright, and mother Polly (Hollenbeck) Wright. The old gentleman cut out two farms in this county. He died in 1848. The mother died in 1872 in Hardin county. The educational advantages of John were obtained in the select schools of his native place. In 1844 he married Elizabeth Finster, who was born August 7, 1823. She was the daughter of John and Nancy Finster. Her parents both died in New York. After their marriage they lived with the parents of Mr. Wright until the death of his father. They still continued on the farm, until 1855, when it was sold, and Mr. Wright with his family and mother came to Iowa, and spent the first winter in Delaware county among friends, and in the spring of 1856 came to Hardin county, locating at Steamboat Rock, where he entered and purchased a large tract of land. In the spring of 1857 he opened a store in Steamboat Rock, and continued in the mercantile business three years. He then sold out and commenced farming, and has continued in that business till the present time. They have one

child—Carrie E., now Mrs. L. E. Campbell. Mr. Wright has two hundred acres of good land in Clay township.

Ebenezer B. Wilcox was born in Cayuga county, New York, January 13, 1836, and is the son of James R. and Anna M. (Peckham) Wilcox. His parents were natives of New York, where they resided until September, 1836, when they removed to Branch county, Michigan, where they resided until death. His mother died in 1858, and his father in 1880. He resided with his parents until twenty years of age, attending the common district schools in the winter, and assisting on the farm in the summer. In 1856 he removed to Hardin county, locating for a time in Union township, working on the old Sanderson & Hammond mill, until finished in the following December. He then worked in the mill for three years, at the same time starting a nursery in Union township. This nursery was destroyed by the great tornado that swept through the township in 1860. He felt considerably discouraged at this loss, and went to work on a rented farm. In 1863 he moved to Clay township, where he rented one year and then purchased his present farm of one hundred and twenty acres of land. In 1858 Mr. Wilcox and Charity R. Adams were united in marriage. Mrs. Wilcox is a native of Ohio. She was one of Mr. Wilcox's pupils, while teaching in Union township. Five children have blessed their union—Anna J., Myron D., Louis E., Charles B. and Eva M. Mr. Wilcox has been prominent in township affairs, having held nearly all the various township offices. His first vote was for John C. Fremont. He is a Republican in politics.

William F. Pence came to Hardin county and located in Clay township, in 1856. Mr. Pence is a native of Ohio, being born in Champaign county, February 15, 1830. His parents were Martin and Susan (Maggard) Pence, the former being a native of West Virginia, and the latter of Ohio. William resided with his parents in Logan county, where they removed shortly after his birth, and where the parents both died. William F. Pence and Eliza J. Fuson were united in marriage in 1853. They have had nine children, seven of whom are now living—James M., Etna E., William D., Ellen M., Minnie E., Oliver B. and Cecil. The deceased are Margaret A. and Jessie. Mr. Pence has 170 acres of land on section 20. He has been prominently identified with the township since his arrival. Mr. and Mrs. Pence are members of the Baptist Church at Steamboat Rock.

J. W. Higenbotham was born in Jackson county, Ohio, January 28, 1820, and is the son of James and Susan (Chapman) Higenbotham, the former being a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Tennessee. They removed to Green county, Ohio, where they remained until the fall of 1856, when they came to Clay township and located on section 31. Mrs. Higenbotham died June 29, 1859; Mr. Higenbotham July 11, 1871. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of Ohio, and was married June 22, 1839, to Jane January, who was born in Highland county, Ohio, November 27, 1816. She was a daughter of Robert and Nancy (Wadman) January, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of England. They are both dead. Mr. and Mrs. Higen-

botham remained in Ohio until 1856, when he came to Hardin county. When he crossed the Mississippi, he had only \$40. Since coming to this county, he has been very prosperous, owning at one time over 700 acres of land. Nine children were born unto them—Joseph H. H., James M., Mary, now Mrs. Z. Jones; Robert M., William H., Amanda J., now Mrs. David Wright; Susan M., now Mrs. J. Picket; Sally M. and Florence J., the two latter being deceased.

William Robertson was born in Hamilton county, Tenn., May 14, 1837. He is the son of Anthony and Melinda (Witten) Robertson. His father was a Virginian by birth, and his mother a Tennessean. His father came to Hardin county in the fall of 1856, and in the spring of 1857 moved his family of seven children, the subject of this sketch being the only one now living. His mother died in 1876. William received the rudiments of an English education in Tennessee in the select schools. In 1863 he married Nancy J. Quinn, who was born in Warren county, Ill. She was the daughter of John and Rachel (Nash) Quinn. Five children have blessed their home, three now living—John Q., Frank H. and Myrta Mable. On their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson moved into their present place of residence, where they have continuously resided. The farm now consists of 295 acres of well improved land. Mr. Robertson is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Steamboat Rock. In politics he is a Democrat.

James D. Fuson was born in Champaign county, Ohio, February 6, 1815. He is the son of Joel and Bethany (Branus) Fuson.



Wm Leventon.

James remained with his parents until twenty-two years of age. He then made a trip through Michigan, Wisconsin, and then by way of Chicago to his home in Ohio, where he was married to Lucinda N. Hoover, a native of Logan county, Ohio. After their marriage they moved to Michigan, where they remained two years, and from there to Kosciusko county, Indiana, remaining there two and a half years, at which place Mrs. Fuson died. One child was born to them—Elizabeth J., who married William F. Pence. In 1840 he married Sarah Rouse, daughter of James M. and Mary (Everett) Rouse, natives of Kentucky. Mrs. Fuson was born March 6, 1823. After residing in Ohio until 1856, Mr. and Mrs. Fuson came to Hardin county and located on section 20, Clay township, where they yet reside, on a tract of 113 acres. They have one child—Mary Caroline. Mr. Fuson has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1840.

William Haynes is a native of Massachusetts, and was born June 29, 1826, in Franklin county. He is the son of Charles B. and Sarah (Mead) Haynes, who were both natives of Massachusetts. His parents moved to New York in 1834, where they resided until death. William first attended the district school, and then an academy, where he remained one and two terms a year for about four years, which completed his education. He remained with his parents until 1849, when he went to Boston and went into the drug business, where he remained nine months. He then returned to his father's farm, where he remained until 1857, and then came to Hardin county and located on section 15, Clay

township, where he yet resides, the owner of four hundred acres of well improved land. He was married September 15, 1858, to Ursilla G. Turner, daughter of Simon and Amanda (Wells) Turner. Three children were born unto them—Jennie A., George W. and Daniel T. Mr. and Mrs. Haynes are both members of the Presbyterian Church, at Steamboat Rock. In politics he is a Republican.

William Scott came to Hardin county in 1858, and located in Clay township. He is a native of Tazewell county, Ill.

John C. McConkie came to Clay township in 1858, and located on an eighty-acre farm. He now resides in the town of Steamboat Rock.

Martin Snider is a native of Germany, who came to Hardin county in 1857, and resides in Steamboat Rock.

SETTLERS OF A LATER DATE.

Meno Harms is a German by birth, born in Hanover, February 20, 1818. He is the son of Brown and Nancy (Dressman) Harms, both of whom died in Germany, their native land. Meno was reared on a farm, in his native country, and in February, 1850, he was married to Jessie Albertis. Immediately after marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Harms emigrated to the United States, locating in Stephenson county, Ill., where he remained until 1861, when he came to Hardin county and located on section 3, Clay township, where he now resides, on a farm of 180 acres of land. Seven children have been born unto them, four of whom are now living—Susan, Brown, Fanny and Hulbert. Mr. and Mrs. Harms are members of the German Presbyterian Church,

in Etna township. He is a Republican in politics.

George Hathaway is a native of Ohio, born January 8, 1816. His parents, Robert and Mary (Smith) Hathaway, were natives of New York and Pennsylvania respectively. They moved to Stephenson county, Illinois, at an early day, where they resided until death. George remained with his father until twenty-five years of age, assisting in work upon the farm, and attending the common district schools as opportunity offered. In 1840 he was married to Caroline Nelson, a native of Ohio. After marriage, he began farming for himself, upon rented land, subsequently purchasing a farm which he continued to cultivate until 1864, when he sold out and removed to Hardin county, locating on section 10, Clay township, purchasing a farm of 200 acres, to which he has subsequently added sixty acres. Mr. and Mrs. Hathaway have had nine children, four of whom are now living—Elsia, George, Marilla and Thomas. Mrs. Hathaway died July 16, 1872. In his early life he was an Old Line Whig, and on the formation of the Republican party he became identified with, and has acted with it since that time.

Samuel W. Stewart is a native of Ireland, and was born May 12, 1804. He is the son of John and Jane (White) Stewart. His parents emigrated to the United States in 1805, and located in Washington county, N. Y., where they resided until 1818. They then moved to Steuben county, N. Y., where they resided until their death. His mother died in 1825 and his father in 1829. Samuel was educated in the district school, and remained with his parents on the farm until after reaching maturity. In 1826, he

married Mary R. Stewart, daughter of James and Jane (Clark) Stewart, natives of Ireland. After marriage, the subject of this sketch and family resided on a farm in Steuben county until 1853, at which time they moved to Carroll county, Ill., where they remained until 1864, when they moved to Hardin county, locating on section 30, Clay township. In 1880, he sold his farm and went to Nebraska, returning to this county in about a year, and is now living a retired life in Steamboat Rock. He is the father of eleven children, six of whom are now living—Charles, Sarah, now Mrs. B. F. Bear; Henrietta, now Mrs. H. P. Hughes; Mary, now Mrs. Lucius Clough; Samuel J., Lydia, now Mrs. R. N. Higenbotham.

John T. Hardin was born in Clinton county, Ohio, August 20, 1821. He is the son of William and Elizabeth (Sewell) Hardin, the former being a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Delaware. They were among the early settlers of Clinton county. They moved from Ohio to Vermilion county, Ill., in 1829, where Mrs. Hardin died in 1860. His father subsequently married, and removed to Champaign county in 1868. John remained with his parents until he was 23 years of age. In the meantime, by attending school and self-application, he was sufficiently qualified to teach, and therefore, during the following year, taught school. In 1845, he was married to Martha Davis, who was born in Guernsey county, Ohio. She was the daughter of Henry and Rachel (Pollock) Davis. In 1840, her parents moved to Illinois, where her mother died in 1848, and her father in 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Hardin resided on a farm nine years

after marriage and then moved to Homer, Ill., where he engaged in merchandising until 1864, when he moved to Hardin county, locating on his present farm of 143 acres. They have had seven children, five of whom are now living—William M., John D., James F., David S. and Joseph T. Mr. and Mrs. Hardin are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Pine creek. In politics, he is a Republican.

John A. Fisher is a native of Hanover, Germany, and was born June 13, 1836. He is the son of Orand J. and Getlie T. (Mines) Fisher. When John was eleven years of age, his father died, and he was compelled to work as a common laborer at anything he could get to do. When twenty-three years of age, he emigrated to Ogle county, Illinois, where he lived about five years. Soon after his arrival he was married to Julia F. Rabers, a native of Germany. They have been blessed with eleven children, eight of whom are now living—Orin, Frederick, Minnie, John, Grettie, Alla, Also and Tilla. In 1864 he emigrated to Iowa and located in Hazel Green, and in 1866 to his present place of residence, where he owns 660 acres of land, one hundred and twenty acres being in Grundy county, and the remainder in Clay township. Mr. Fisher has been a School Director since coming to the county. He is a member of the German Presbyterian Church.

Myron Conklin is a native of Dutchess county, New York, and was born January 16, 1809. He is the son of John and Lydia (Clark) Conklin, the former being a native of New York, and the latter of Connecticut. The latter end of their days

was spent in Pennsylvania. Myron was reared on a farm, attending the district school in the winter, and working on a farm in summer. In 1831 he married Maria Leshner, who was born in Columbia county, New York. Her parents are Peter and Maria Leshner. After marriage they began farming in New York, which they continued ten years. They then moved to Pennsylvania, where they spent three years on a farm among the rocks. He then returned to New York and remained three years, going from there to Massachusetts, where they lived ten years. He then moved to Fillmore county, Minnesota, where he engaged in hotel business for two years. Mrs. Conklin died, April 1, 1857. They had thirteen children, eight of whom are now living. In 1861 Mr. Conklin again married, taking as a wife Mrs. Lucretia Crosly, who was born in Jefferson county, New York. Her maiden name was Green. By her marriage with Mr. Crosly they had six children, three of whom are now living. In 1856 Mr. Conklin moved on a farm where he resided until 1875, when he sold out and moved to Hardin county, locating at Steamboat Rock.

Charles R. Green was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., February 19, 1838. His parents were Riley W. and Jane J. (Sweet) Green, who were also natives of New York, and who now reside in Reno county, Kan. Charles was educated in the district school, and removed with his parents to McHenry county, Ill., when but fourteen years of age. At twenty-eight he moved to Kane county, in the same State, where he remained four years, and from whence he moved to Hardin county and located near Steamboat Rock, where he

now resides, the owner of 240 acres of well improved land. He was married in 1868, in McLean county, Ill., to Ann M. Brainard, a native of Ohio. They have had four children—Fanny, now Mrs. M. Miles; Jessie, Samuel R. and Eddie. Mr. Green has been engaged for many years in the purchase and sale of horses.

Johann H. Grothaus was born in Germany, April 21, 1845. His parents are Charles and Tajada (Rosconun) Grothaus, who emigrated to the United States in 1879, locating in Hardin, where they remained for a time, and then moved to Grundy county, where they now reside. Johann learned the trades of millwright and carpenter. He preceded his father to this country some years, and on January 5, 1875, married Lena T. W. Eggers, who is said to be the first child born in Etna township, daughter of Herman and Tolka (Steenblock) Eggers. Three children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Grothaus—Henry C., Terrena J. and Herman J. H. Politically, Mr. Grothaus is a Democrat.

BEAR HUNT.

Several bears have been found in the township in an early day. In the latter part of the winter of 1854-5, a bear was found by C. J. McClure, and followed by him and J. G. Vansickle on horseback. They finally overtook the bear, and killed it with clubs, in the edge of Grundy county.

WILD ANIMALS.

In 1852-3, the snow fell on the 18th day of November, and remained on the ground until the spring. During that winter, elk, deer and buffalo were found in

abundance. A great many were killed during that winter, but since then but few have ever been found.

A VETERAN.

Asel Wickham, of Clay township, died suddenly Friday, March 26, 1880. While sitting at his loom, weaving, he dropped over dead. Dr. Lowe held an autopsy, and a piece of rib was revealed, having been broken during the war, and, by some misplacement later in life, had entered the heart, causing death. He was a native of Ohio, serving as a dragoon all through the Mexican war, and received for services a patent to 600 acres of land in Texas. Though past fifty when the Rebellion began, he was fired with patriotism, and enlisted in the 12th Iowa. At Shiloh he was captured, and finally brought up in Libby Prison, where he was a captive eighteen months. During a futile attempt to escape, he received a blow from the butt end of a musket, which broke the rib which ultimately caused his death.

SUICIDE.

John Van Ote, a resident of Clay township, living about three-quarters of a mile south of Steamboat Rock, who had been deranged some time, wandered off in the woods, down the Iowa river, to the coal banks, and there committed suicide by shooting himself in the head, and found about twenty-four hours after. This was during the winter of 1855-6.

DROWNED.

In the spring of 1857, two men were crossing, on the ferry-boat, the Iowa river, and, in going across, the oxen backed off

the boat, and Wm. Wright, one of the two, was drowned. The other, Samuel Johnson, escaped, although he got in the river.

TOWN OF STEAMBOAT ROCK.

Steamboat Rock is one of the oldest towns in Hardin county. It was platted in May, 1855, by John Shepherd, the first county surveyor of Hardin county. It is located on the Iowa river, on section 28, township 88, range 19. Isaac N. Lesh, Charles Boyle and John Royal were the original owners of the town site.

An addition was made and filed for record by Moses Robinson, and described as the south half of the northwest quarter and the north half of the southwest quarter of section 27, same township and range as in the original town. The surveying and platting was done by Robert Allison.

Steamboat Rock was so named on account of a large projecting rock on the river bluff at this point, which, at a distance, presents the appearance of a number of steamboats lying at anchor. Upon one of these was what had the appearance of a wheelhouse, on which grew a large pine tree. Lightning struck this tree in 1858, and the shock cut off the wheelhouse and spoiled the steamboat appearance. This piece of rock has been completely washed away.

FIRST THINGS.

When a town is created, it is always a matter of interest in after years, to know something of the beginning made in the various enterprises, and a vocation necessary to the well being and prosperity of the place. People wish to know some-

thing positive about the place; they do not wish to speculate upon the matter, but want positive knowledge.

Steamboat Rock, like all other towns, had its beginning. After having been surveyed and platted, the merits of the place was required to be made known to the people in order to induce settlement. The first person to locate here after the town was laid out, was Sanford Baldwin, in a house that was built of logs by Isaac N. Lesh, in December, 1855, and built on the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 28. This house was burned some time afterwards. The first stock of goods was opened in the above building by I. N. Lesh. He was succeeded by Joseph Furry, who remained but a short time.

The first blacksmith was Isaiah Frost, has since died.

The first wagon maker was I. M. Silverthorn, now residing in O'Brien county.

The first shoemaker was E. G. Smith, who long since left the place, and is now located somewhere in the State of Nebraska.

The first school in the village, was taught by Lizzie Kadoo.

The first religious services were held by Rev. J. R. Lowrance, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, now living in Illinois.

The first physician was Dr. O. G. Fisher. There are now two in the town, sketches of whom appear in the medical chapter.

The first hotel was opened and run by Reuben Wright, who now resides in Washington Territory.

The first lawyer was S. B. Cunningham.

Nearly all of the foregoing located here between 1855 and 1857.

POSTOFFICE.

A postoffice was established here in the early part of 1856, and known as Lithopolis. It was on the mail route from Waterloo to Eldora. The name of the office was subsequently changed to Steamboat Rock. S. B. Cunningham was the first postmaster. He was succeeded in turn by J. H. Seeley, Moses Robinson, A. A. Noyes, Moses Robinson, second term; D. B. Morse, R. C. Wright, A. W. Wales, and R. H. Waite, the incumbent. The office was made a money order department in July, 1872. The first order was drawn in favor of Tallman & King, and was sent by Dr. E. H. King for \$3.56. The amount of business transacted the past year, was \$941. The office is supplied by the patent office boxes and Yale lock box.

S. B. Cunningham, the first postmaster, is one of the well known pioneers of Hardin county and of Clay township. He is a Pennsylvanian, born in York county, and is the son of Samuel A. and Julia A. (Boyd) Cunningham, who were natives of Maryland. His father died in Indiana in his 93d year, and his mother in Pennsylvania, on the old homestead, in her 58th year. At 14 years of age, the subject of this sketch went to Baltimore, where he engaged as an errand boy in a bank, attending school in the winter. From the bank he went into the wholesale house of Howard, Holmes & Stuart, where he continued two and a half years; at the expiration of which time he entered the law office of Reverdy Johnson, as a student, where he remained nine months. He then went to Dayton, Ohio, and engaged as a shipping clerk in a wholesale house, remaining for a short time, and then pushing on further

West, he next brought up in Richmond, Ind., and from there went to Liberty, Union county, Ind., where he read law with Judge Parry two years. From Liberty he went to Winchester, in the same State, with a stock of goods, and began the life of a merchant. He was unfortunate in having his stock destroyed by fire, the work, doubtless, of some burglars whom he helped to arrest. He now engaged in farming for a time, after which he purchased another stock of goods and located in Windsor, Ind., where he remained five years. Selling out his stock, he engaged in pork-packing, investing in this business all his wealth. This was an unfortunate affair, and he lost every dollar put into it. He was then assisted by his friends in the purchase of another stock of goods, which he opened at Smithville, Ind., where he remained from 1848 to 1852. In this latter year he came to Iowa, and located in Anaosa, Jones county, and with a brother and brother-in-law engaged in merchandising. In 1854, he returned to Indiana for his family, bringing them to Anaosa. In 1855, he engaged in selecting lands for eastern parties, and soon after gave up this situation, and went to New York, where he purchased a stock of goods with the intention of resuming the mercantile trade. A portion of his stock was lost by the wreck of the steamer on the lake, and he stopped at Chicago and sorted up. With this stock he landed at Steamboat Rock, October 26, 1855, where he opened a store, continuing in business until 1859, when he sold out and built the Eldora Mills, which he managed until 1863, when he leased it to Reuben D. and James Buckner, and enlisted in Co. G, 9th Iowa

Cavalry, and was commissioned Captain. He served until 1864, when he was discharged on account of disability. In 1865, he sold his mill, and returned to Steamboat Rock, and engaged in merchandising, continuing in the same line until 1871. Maj. Cunningham has been engaged in various enterprises to advance the interests of Hardin county, and has ever been an active man. In 1843, he was married to Mary McPherson, daughter of Adam and Phœbe (Steele) McPherson. Ten children blessed this union, six of whom are now living—Benjamin G., Phœbe A., Martha M., Reuben S., Stephen L., Cora May. The deceased are: Alexander, Nora, Julia, and one in infancy. Maj. Cunningham was the first postmaster in Steamboat Rock, and has held many of the township offices. He votes the Republican ticket.

R. H. Waite, the present postmaster, is a native of New York. He was born July 30, 1844, in Genesee county, N. Y. He is the son of Richard L. and Nancy J. (Hyde) Waite, the former a native of New York and the other of Connecticut. They both reside in New York, and are at an advanced age. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools and seminary of his native State. At the age of 18 he enlisted in the 129th New York Infantry, serving three years, and was honorably discharged July, 1865. After his discharge, he returned to New York and engaged in the drug business until 1870, when he came to Iowa and located at Steamboat Rock, and was cashier of the Farmers' Exchange Bank three years, after which he engaged in the mercantile business, in which he still continues. In 1868, he was married to Helen M. McIntosh.

They have two children—Richard M. and Guy H. In 1877, he received his first appointment as postmaster, and was re-appointed in 1881.

INCORPORATION.

Steamboat Rock was incorporated under the general laws of the State in 1875. The following is a complete list of town officers from that date to the present time:

1875—A. W. Wales, Mayor; R. H. Waite Recorder; H. W. Kelley, J. C. Root, Jerome Seabury, Thomas W. Neesen and D. B. Cartwright, Councilmen.

1876—A. W. Wales, Mayor; E. W. Skerry, Recorder; A. A. Noyes, A. M. Ivins, E. H. King, C. O. Cook and J. E. Snyder, Councilmen.

1877—D. W. Turner, Mayor; E. W. Skerry, Recorder; R. H. Waite, Assessor; D. B. Cartwright, C. O. Cook, A. A. Noyes, B. G. Cunningham and S. S. Lockwood, Councilmen.

1878—D. W. Turner, Mayor; R. C. Wright, Assessor; E. W. Skerry, Recorder; J. E. Snyder, S. S. Lockwood, C. O. Cook, B. G. Cunningham and A. A. Noyes, Councilmen.

1879—Wm. Campbell, Mayor; E. W. Skerry, Recorder; D. W. Turner, H. W. Kelley, B. G. Cunningham, Jerome Seabury, A. A. Noyes and R. H. Waite, Councilmen; R. C. Wright, Assessor.

1880—E. M. Campbell, Mayor; E. W. Skerry, Recorder; R. C. Wright, Assessor; A. A. Noyes, Jerome Seabury, D. W. Turner, W. D. Shattuck, Henry Lukin and B. G. Cunningham, Councilmen.

1881—M. Ackerman, Mayor; E. M. Campbell, Recorder; J. C. Root, Assessor; A. A. Noyes, W. D. Shattuck, B. G. Cun-

ningham, Jerome Seabury, Henry Lukin and D. W. Turner, Councilmen.

1882—B. G. Cunningham, Mayor; E. M. Campbell, Recorder; S. B. Cunningham, Assessor; A. A. Noyes, W. D. Shattuck, Jerome Seabury, Henry Lukin, D. W. Turner and John Wright, Councilmen.

RELIGIOUS.

A settlement is no sooner founded than the school teacher and the herald of the Cross make their appearance. The latter is generally a self-sacrificing person who believes it to be his duty to minister to the spiritual wants of man, and who is willing to forego personal comfort in order to discharge that duty he feels is incumbent upon him. Rev. Ethan C. Crippin, a Methodist Episcopal divine, and Rev. Mr. Lowrance, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, were the first to labor in the township; but it is generally conceded that Rev. J. R. Lowrance, a minister of the Presbyterian Church, was the first in the village. He labored here in the winter of 1853-54, and faithfully attended to his ministerial duties. The Presbyterian Church was the first organized in the town. There are now four organizations, and three regular places of worship.

The First Presbyterian Church of Steamboat Rock was organized March 7, A. D. 1857, by Rev. Moses Robinson, who took charge of the Church for about three years. Its original members were, Joseph Alley, Robert Hunter, Lonsdale Scott, Frances Alley, Harriet Hunter, Elizabeth Robinson and Jane Fisher. Its first Ruling Elders were Robert Hunter and Joseph Alley.

After the organization, during the first three years, there were added ten members.

After Moses Robinson, the Church was supplied for a time by a licentiate from Union Theological Seminary—George R. Carroll—and was then without preaching for about one and one-half years. During this period there were added to the church five members.

In September, 1861, Mr. Charles S. Sterns was chosen Ruling Elder, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the removal of Joseph Alley.

In 1863 Rev. Williston Jones became its minister.

On September 16, 1864, one of its Ruling Elders, Charles S. Sterns, died, and Alfred Hixson was chosen to fill his place.

During the ministry of Mr. Jones, he secured the legal incorporation of the Church, secured a lot on which to build, got the donation of rock in the quarry for a foundation, and the donation of labor to dig and haul the rock upon the lot. His labors with the Church closed March 12, 1865, having added eleven to its membership.

The church was then vacant until July 1, 1866, when Rev. David Blakely took charge of it. A Sabbath School was immediately organized, which he superintended during his stay, enrolling about 100 members. It still lives, and is now superintended by Frederick H. Sterns.

An effort was immediately made to erect a house of worship, which was completed at a cost of \$3,306, and dedicated, free of encumbrance, March 10, 1867, under the direction of a Building Committee, consisting of A. A. Noyes, S. F. Lathrop and James Coombs.



L. W. Larnier

Rev. Blakesley's connection with the Church ceased June 36, 1874. During his ministry the following were chosen Ruling Elders: Daniel Bates, Samuel Johnson, Jonathan Dickinson and Frederick H. Sterns. There were added to the Church fifty members.

From this time the Church was vacant until the fall of 1875, when the services of Rev. David James were secured for one year, during which time there were no additions to the Church.

The Church was again vacant until March 1, 1877, when the services of Rev. A. S. Foster were secured, who labored with them for one year, and added one member.

On May 15, 1879, a student from Princeton—T. C. Potter—commenced preaching to them for a term of three months. Also, another student from Princeton—J. P. Moffat—served three months during the summer of 1880.

November 1, 1881, Rev. M. M. Cooper took charge of the Church, and served it for nine months, till July 30, 1882; receiving, during the time, four members.

The Church is now vacant, with a membership of 39. Its Ruling Elders are Jonathan Dickinson, Daniel Bates and Frederick H. Sterns.

The First Baptist Church of Steamboat Rock was organized in 1869. A preliminary meeting was held July 21, of that year, when those present resolved to organize. A meeting was held, and an organization effected, October 21, 1869. The following named were the constituent members: A. W. Mitchell, George W. Timson, D. B. Morse, Mrs. Julia Noyes, Mrs. H. P. Hollenbeck, Mrs. Nancy Sterns

and Mrs. Julia A. Timson. On the 6th day of June, 1872, the Church at Hardin City united with this congregation. A large portion of these subsequently withdrew and organized a church in Jackson township. The first pastor of this church was Rev. M. Root, who came in April, 1871. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Allen, who in turn gave way to Rev. Mr. Cook. Since its organization, the Church has enrolled 70 members including those from Hardin City. It now has a membership of 32. The Church have no house of worship, but hold their services in one of the other churches in the town. The first deacon of the church was D. B. Morse. The present deacons are S. A. Williamson, and M. Conklin.

A class was organized at Hazel Green, in 1857, by Rev. E. C. Crippin, which became part of a circuit. This class, or a portion of it, became the foundation for the Methodist Episcopal Society at Steamboat Rock. A church edifice was erected in 1870, at a cost of \$1,500. At this time Rev. Mr. Hall was pastor. The church now forms a part of the Abbott circuit, embracing five societies—Steamboat Rock, Fairfax, Abbott, Pleasant Hill and Eagle City, with a total membership of 111. Rev. Charles M. Hurlbut is the present pastor, and was appointed to the charge, in October, 1881.

EDUCATIONAL.

As already stated, the first school taught in the town was by Lizzie Kadoo, in an old log building erected by Sanford Baldwin, and which was the second house erected on the town plat, in the winter of 1856-7. The building was first used as a

residence, and after being used as a school house was converted into a wagon shop. The old log building has long since been displaced by a more commanding edifice, the erection of which was commenced in 1869, and completed in 1870, at a cost of \$15,000. When the new building was completed the school was thoroughly graded.

There are now in the district, 200 of school age, with an enrollment in 1882 of 132, and an average attendance of 81. The teachers during the past year were, W. A. Doran, Maggie C. Finster and Lou V. Stowe. The present teachers are W. A. Doran, Maggie C. Finster and Hattie Rockwell.

MASONIC.

A dispensation was granted to organize a Masonic lodge in Steamboat Rock, February 10, 1868. A charter was granted to the same, June 8, 1870, and Equality Lodge, No. 262, A. F. and A. M. was duly organized with the following named charter members: Wm. P. Noyes, A. A. Noyes, T. H. Robertson, W. Campbell, D. B. Cartwright, A. S. Root, A. W. Mitchell, J. Dickinson, S. Mason, E. C. Coombs. Its first officers were: T. H. Robertson, W. M.; A. S. Root, S. W.; A. A. Noyes, J. W. Its present officers are: A. S. Root, W. M.; W. D. Shattuck, S. W.; N. L. Webb, J. W. Since organization the lodge has enrolled upon its book 71 members, and now has a membership of 33.

LITERARY.

A literary society was organized during the winter of 1856-7, at Steamboat Rock, which met and discussed various literary

subjects during the winter. This was the first organization of the kind. Others have been organized since, but there are none at present.

MILLS.

In 1857, S. F. Lathrop purchased of Charles Boyle the old saw-mill and dam, which had been erected by a joint stock company—Isaac N. Lesh, Charles Boyle and Sam. G. Higenbotham. He at once began the erection of a grist mill three stories in height, and in size 32x40, at a cost of \$10,000. There were then two run of burrs, with a capacity of 125 barrels per day. In 1862, a freshet washed out the dam and swept away the old saw-mill. He replaced the dam, but did not rebuild the mill. In 1867, the dam was again washed out, and rebuilt in a more substantial manner. There are now three run of burrs in the mill, and it is doing a good, safe business, the flour manufactured here ranking among the best. The mill has never changed ownership. W. C. Baker, from Cedar Falls, has now the superintendency of the mill. It was enlarged by an addition 24x36 in 1881.

Solon F. Lathrop was born in Oneida county, N. Y., September 5, 1827. His parents were Zephaniah and Tryphena (Field) Lathrop, natives of Massachusetts, who emigrated to New York in 1820. His father died there in 1853. His mother subsequently came to Iowa City, where she died in 1872. The educational advantages of Solon were good when a boy. When ten years of age, he left home and worked out among farmers of the neighborhood until eighteen years of age, when he began to learn the trade of carpenter

and joiner, and also that of millwright. At this trade he labored in many places in the States of New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut. In 1851, he was united in marriage with Sarah D., daughter of Samuel D. and Laura (Hurd) Durkee. In 1855, he came West and located in Iowa City, from which place he went to Waterloo in 1856, and from there to Steamboat Rock, where he purchased the mill site and seven acres of land, as already stated. They have had one child—Sarah, who died at fifteen years of age. Mrs. Lathrop died in 1855, and Mr. Lathrop was again married, taking for a wife Emily Moon, a native of Vermont. Her parents were Dexter and Abigail Moon. Mr. Lathrop has been quite successful in his business enterprises, and is now in comfortable circumstances. He takes great pride in his herd of short-horns and other fine stock. In public affairs, he has ever taken a lively interest.

WAGON MANUFACTORY.

As already stated, the first to open a shop for the manufacture and repair of wagons and carriages, was I. M. Silverthorn, who came to the place shortly after the town was laid out, and set up in business in a small way. He left the county some years ago. Since Mr. Silverthorn's day, several have engaged in the business, but in a small way. The present manufacturer of wagons and carriages, is Nathaniel L. Webb, who has a shop situated on Main street. He employs two hands, and manufactures about \$3,000 worth per year.

Nathaniel L. Webb was born, March 22, 1837, in Essex county, New York.

His father, Nathaniel L., was a native of Rhode Island, and his mother Armetta (Bartlett) Webb, of New York. The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools. He learned the trade of ship carpenter, and worked at the business seven years. In 1864 he enlisted in the Second Harris Light Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. Returning to New York, he worked at his trade until 1868, when he went to Davis county, Missouri, where he remained one year, and then returned to New York. He then worked in an Iron Ore Company for five years, and again came West to Quincy, Illinois, where he worked for a time for a hay press company, and then for the Gem City File Company two and a half years. From Quincy he went to Brown county, and worked two and one-half years. From there he came to Steamboat Rock, where he is now engaged in the wagon manufacturing business. In Missouri he married Miss M. A. Thompson. They have four living children—Nathan F., William E., Lawrence A. and Norman E. They have lost three children. Mr. Webb is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Steamboat Rock, and Chapter and Commandery at Eldora.

THE BLACKSMITH TRADE.

No well ordered community can exist without the blacksmith shop, and often around the smith's shop, located at some cross-road, a thriving village springs up. In Steamboat Rock, the village was first laid out, but it was a comparatively short time before the sound of the anvil was heard. The pioneer blacksmith of the town was Isaiah Frost, in the winter of 1855. There

are now two shops in the town, owned by E. M. Rainsbarger and A. Van Dornam & Brothers; the latter also having in connection a plow shop, which they opened in 1874. In their trade they employ from three to five hands.

Albert Van Dornam is a German, born in Hanover, May 27, 1836; son of Viard and Jennie (Johnson) Van Dornam. He learned his trade of blacksmith in Germany, and was there married, in 1861, to Delta Schmidt. There were five children born unto them—Frances, Bertha, Jennie, Frederick and Annie. In 1864 he emigrated to the United States with his family, and located in Tazewell county, Ill., where he remained until 1874, when he came to Hardin county and located in Steamboat Rock, where he is engaged, in company with his brothers, in the general blacksmithing business. He is prominently identified with the German Baptist Church.

E. M. Rainsbarger is a native of Hardin county, and was born in Clay township, March 17, 1857. His father was one of the pioneers of Hardin county. E. M. was reared on a farm, and when about eighteen years of age, began the trade of a blacksmith. He was married May 7, 1881, to Etheleen Seabury, daughter of Jerome and Mary (Reynolds) Seabury. About the same time he began business with Henry Dinges, continuing with him about one year, when he purchased the shop, and is now running it alone. He is a Republican in politics.

BANKS.

The Farmers' Exchange Bank, of Steamboat Rock, was organized in 1872, with an organized capital of \$15,000, with the fol-

lowing named stockholders: A. A. Noyes, D. W. Turner, P. K. Hayden, J. H. H. Frisbie. The first and only President was A. A. Noyes. The first cashier was J. H. H. Frisbie; the second, R. H. Waite; and third, E. W. Skerry. The present cashier is Hugo Koch. The bank has been successful in its operations, and has now a paid up capital of \$22,000. The bank is organized under the general laws of the State.

In 1874, D. B. Cartwright & Co. started a bank under the name of Citizens' Bank, with a capital of \$7,000. D. B. Cartwright was President, and R. H. Waite, cashier. Mr. Waite was subsequently succeeded by Wellington Cartwright, as cashier, who was in turn succeeded by Frank Snook. He was succeeded by J. C. Root. In 1880 Mr. Cartwright died, and the business was closed up.

D. B. Cartwright was born, September 30, 1823, in Delaware county, New York. He is the son of Almeron and Phœbe (Morse) Cartwright, natives of the same county and State. The parents yet live in Smithville, New York. D. B. was educated in the select schools of his native county, residing with and helping his father on a farm. He was married, January 6, 1846, to Nancy Cook, a native of New York. She was the daughter of Richard and Sarah (Sheldon) Cook, who were natives of Rhode Island. For a number of years previous to his coming West, Mr. Cartwright was engaged in farming. In 1859 he came to Hardin county, and worked the first year for William Haynes in Clay township. In the following year he engaged in buying and selling stock. In 1869 he commenced the

mercantile business, in which he continued until 1874, when he engaged in the banking business, which he followed until his death, February 14, 1880. His family consisted of three children, two now living—Wellington and Ella, now Mrs. Hoover. In politics, Mr. Cartwright was a strong Democrat. His widow yet resides in Steamboat Rock.

A. A. Noyes is a native of New York, and was born in Shenango county, February 26, 1836. He is the son of Daniel and Appha (Dickenson) Noyes, the father being a native of Vermont and the mother of Massachusetts. The latter died in 1864, and the former now resides in Norwich, New York. There were five children in the family, the subject of this sketch, A. A. Noyes, being the only one now living. He came West, and located at Steamboat Rock in 1857, where he engaged as a laborer for a time, principally on account of his health. He then engaged in stock business until 1860, when he went to sea, spending two years on board of a ship for the benefit of his health. He then returned to Steamboat Rock and engaged again in the stock trade. Subsequently he engaged in railroading for six years, part of the time on the Texas Pacific Railroad. Returning again to Steamboat Rock he has engaged in various lines of business, farming, banking, etc. In connection with his father he owns nine hundred acres of land in Clay township. In 1866 he was married in Norwich, New York, to Julia Baldwin, a native of that State. They have one child—Grace L. Among other branches of business he engaged in the manufacture of hay stackers and hay rakes in Cedar Rapids, as one of the Home Manufacturing Com-

pany. In April, 1881, he purchased the interest of his partners. He now manufactures the same at Steamboat Rock. The extent of sales is about one hundred a year. He employs nine men in the factory.

GRAIN AND LUMBER TRADE.

The first lumber yard was established at the depot by Lathrop & Timson, in the summer of 1868. They remained in the business about two years, and then sold to Hall & Conger, who removed it to the village. In two years they sold the stock to D. W. Turner.

On the completion of the railroad to Steamboat Rock, Noyes & Turner began the purchase of grain for shipment, erecting a small warehouse for the receipt of grain. In 1870 P. H. Hayden began business. In 1871 they erected the present large and commodious elevator, capable of holding 10,000 bushels. In 1873 D. W. Turner purchased the interest of the other parties, and has since continued the business, shipping annually an average of 200,000 bushels.

Noyes, Turner & Hayden also commenced the sale of lumber at the same time, and opened a yard in Steamboat Rock. Mr. Turner purchased the interests of his partners in the lumber business at the same time when he purchased their grain interest. His lumber trade amounts to about 500,000 feet annually.

D. W. Turner was born June 8, 1836, in Chenango county, N. Y. His parents are Simon and Amanda (Wells) Turner, who were natives of Connecticut. His early life was without special interest, and was passed in the manner of a great majority of the youths of the land. He attended

the select schools of his native county, and also an academy for a short time, receiving a good common school education. In 1862, he enlisted in the 44th Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and served nine months, and was then transferred to the 114th Regiment, and was elected Lieutenant of Company A. At the expiration of nine months, he was promoted Captain of the same company. He was sent with his regiment from Baltimore to New Orleans, and served under General Banks, in the famous Red River expedition. He saw much hard service, and was mustered out in June, 1865. He then returned to his old home, where he remained until December, 1867, when he came to Hardin county, and in August, 1868, commenced the grain business. In 1874, he returned to New York, and was married to Frances E. Race, who was born in New York. They have two children—Harry H. and Nellie A. Mr. Turner now owns 400 acres of land in Hardin county, and about the same number in O'Brien county. In politics, he is a Republican.

THE WOOD TRADE.

One of the industries of the place, is that of buying and shipping fire-wood, the business now being conducted by T. J. Dickey, S. F. Lathrop, D. W. Turner and Nelson Biglow. The business was first commenced in 1870, by the parties named, who yet remain in the business. Their shipments average about 1,000 cords per year. The firms named, give employment to about seven men, who are engaged in chopping and hauling the wood to market.

T. J. Dickey was born in Monroe county, Tenn., March 28, 1850. He is the

son of W. W. and Harriet (Laughlin) Dickey, natives of Tennessee. They now reside in Loudon county, in that State. The subject of this sketch obtained the rudiments of education in the select schools of his native State. At eighteen years of age, he came North and located at Steamboat Rock, and for eight years was clerk in a mercantile establishment. He then was a partner with S. F. Lathrop for a short time. Closing out, he returned South, where he remained one year, at the expiration of which time he had all he wanted of the South, and therefore came back to Steamboat Rock. He here clerked for a few months, then went on a farm and remained eight months, and then engaged in his present business of buying and shipping fire-wood. On the 15th of August, 1881, he engaged with Mr. Bemis in the harness trade. He was married December 1, 1878, to Meda DeGroff, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Clemens) DeGroff, who were natives of New York. Mr. Dickey is a member of A. F. & A. M., No. 262. In politics, he is a Democrat.

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Among the general dealers in Steamboat Rock, not mentioned in a different connection, are, H. J. Finster and F. H. Sterns.

H. J. Finster was born December 11, 1845, in Herkimer county, N. Y. His father was Solomon Finster and his mother Elizabeth Keller Finster. They were also natives of New York. The educational advantages of H. J. were such as could be obtained in a common school and in the Whitestown Seminary, near Utica, N. Y. He remained with his father until seven-

teen years of age, when he enlisted in the 189th New York Infantry, and served nine months, being discharged at the close of the war, June 5, 1865. He then returned to New York, and worked on a farm until February, 1868, when he moved to Hardin county, and for three years farmed, and clerked in a general store, six years at Steamboat Rock. He is now engaged in the sale of general merchandise for himself. In 1879, he united in marriage with Mary A. Noyes, daughter of William P. and Helen Noyes. One child has been born unto them—Ethel B. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., Legion of Honor and K. N. H., and is a Democrat in politics.

F. H. Sterns was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., November 24, 1845. He is the son of Charles S. and Mary (Hunter) Sterns, who were likewise natives of the same State. At the age of twelve, he came to Hardin county with his parents, and lived with them upon a farm. His father died in September, 1864, and his mother in February, 1879. F. H. continued to reside upon the farm until February, 1882, when he sold out and removed to Steamboat Rock, where he purchased the hardware stock of R. H. Waite & Co., and now continues the business. In 1868, he was united in marriage to Nancy Mathewson. They have a family of four children—Berthier M., Robert H., George L. and Mabel R. Mr. Sterns is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics a Republican.

HOTELS.

E. M. Campbell and A. S. Root are the hotel keepers of the place. As a sketch

of Mr. Campbell appears elsewhere, it is unnecessary to say more in this connection.

A. S. Root was born in Lewis county, New York, October 8, 1833. He is the son of Charles W. and Cynthia (Baldwin) Root, who were both natives of the same State, and where his mother died in 1861. His father came to Hardin county in 1877, where he remained until 1881, when he went to Bay City, Mich., where he now resides. A. S. was reared on a farm, and received his education in the select schools of that State. He came to Hardin county in 1857, and located at Steamboat Rock. Here he commenced business for himself. He was first employed in a steam saw mill, and then was in the employ of S. F. Lathrop for about one year. In 1858 he purchased the stock of goods of John Giles, and was engaged in merchandising about a year and a half, when he sold out and began farming, continuing in that line until 1863. He then purchased a hotel, and has since been engaged in the business in connection with livery. He was first married in 1861, to Hattie J. Giles, a native of Michigan, and a daughter of John and Eveline (Smith) Giles. Three children were born unto them—Charles G., Clara E. and Harry E., the latter of whom is now deceased. Mrs. Root died in 1869, and Mr. Root was again married, taking as his second wife, Mrs. Hattie J. Hedrick, whose maiden name was Robinson. Mr. Root is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and in politics is a Democrat.

HAZEL GREEN.

This was a "paper city" laid out on the northeast quarter of section 5, township 88

north, range 19 west of the fifth principal meridian, by C. G. Ankeny. It was surveyed and platted November 16, 1855. Mr. Ankeny was for several years the partner

of Henry L. Huff. Hazel Green never got beyond the name, with its beautiful plat and magnificent parks. The enterprise proved a failure.

CHAPTER XXIV.

ELDORA TOWNSHIP.

Eldora township is in the eastern tier of townships in Hardin county, and comprises all of township 87, north range 19, west of the 5th principal meridian.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first settlement in Eldora township was made in the fall of 1850, by Samuel Smith, the present President of the Old Settlers' Society of Hardin County. Mr. Smith, in the spring of 1850, came to the county with his father, Samuel Smith, Sr., and brother, Alexander Smith, and stopped with them during the spring and summer in Union township. In the meantime he selected a claim, comprising the northeast quarter of section 29, in what is now known as Eldora township. Here he erected his cabin, and in the fall removed into it, thus becoming the first settler of the township. A sketch of Mr. Smith is found in the chapter on State and County Representation. Among the other early settlers of

the township were, Jonathan Conger, R. L. Parker, Jacob Davis, F. B. Stout, I. Zeiger, Mortimer Hulbert, Samuel R. and Jonathan Edgington, S. B. Moran, J. D. Putnam, and others.

Levi W. Southard resides on Section 24, where he has lived since 1863. Mr. Southard is one of the earliest and best known settlers of Hardin county. He was born in Surry county, North Carolina, July 30, 1813, where he was brought up. He was married in 1838, to Keziah Reece, born in Surry county, April 26, 1817. Mr. Southard was brought up to the business of farming, and also learned the trade of a blacksmith. In 1851, Mr. Southard, with his family and others, altogether forming a company of forty-four persons, emigrated from their native State, North Carolina, to Hardin county, Iowa. Mr. Southard's family composed ten of the company, they having eight children at that time. The distance traveled was

about 1,200 miles. The entire distance was made with teams, and the time required for the journey was about two months. Mr. Southard made a settlement about two miles west of Hardin City, and the same distance north of Berlin. They arrived on the 22d of August. The first white girl born in the county was their daughter—Mattie A. She was born November 22, 1851. She became the wife of Mr. Otis Hall, and died March 24, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Southard have had thirteen children, eleven of whom were daughters. Nine daughters and their two sons are living, viz: Nancy M., now Mrs. A. G. Barnum; Sarah E., wife of M. S. Ayres; Wm. R., in Nebraska; Mary, now Mrs. D. R. Washburn; Abraham M., in Denver City; Hannah E., wife of Henry Hughes; Celia B., wife of Justin Wells; Huldah; Phoebe K., now Mrs. A. W. Putnam; Clarinda M., and Dora M., wife of Otis Hall. Children deceased were: Eliza C., wife of R. G. Orcott, and Mattie A., wife of Otis Hall. Wm. R. served three years in the war of the rebellion, in the 32d Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Southard was Assessor of the north half of the county when the county was composed of two townships. He was also the first Justice of the Peace of Morgan township, and was justice for many years.

Jacob Davis, who resides on section 12, was a settler of 1851. He was born in Monroe county, Ohio, in 1824, and removed with his parents to Indiana when he was eight years of age. His father, Abraham Davis, died in Indiana when Jacob was about twelve years of age. When twenty-five years of age, Mr. Davis removed to the State of Illinois. Came to

Hardin county in 1851, and settled where he now lives in 1855. He married Miss Laura Bates, a daughter of Joseph Bates, who settled in Clay township, from Illinois, in 1855. He afterwards settled at Steamboat Rock, where he lived till his death. Mr. Davis having lived in Hardin county from its earliest history, has witnessed its development from a wild and uncultivated region to its present cultivated and prosperous condition. Soon after he came to the county, he killed a buffalo, which was probably the first animal of the kind killed in the county. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have four children, all of whom were born here, viz: Martha, Samuel, Sarah and Clara.

John D. Conger is the son of Jonathan Conger, one of the earliest settlers of Hardin county. Jonathan Conger was a native of Kentucky, and removed to Illinois. He came to Hardin county and settled on land in the township of Eldora, on sections 20 and 21, in 1851, where he lived till 1856, when he removed to Eldora, where he died in 1857. John D. Conger, of whom we write, was born in Illinois, in 1836. He enlisted in 1861, in the 12th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served about four and one-half years. He was a faithful soldier, and was badly wounded at the battle of Corinth. In January, 1865, he was promoted to First Lieutenant, and in February following to Captain, which position he held till the close of the war. He participated in most of the battles in which his regiment was engaged. His wife was Penina Benson, born in Illinois. They have five children—all boys—Fred. B., Frank R., Harold W., John S. and Max.

Levi Dobbins, of Eldora, is a mill-wright by trade. He is a son of Wm. Dobbins, one of the earliest settlers of the town of Providence. Wm. Dobbins was born in North Carolina. He was united in marriage to Rebecca Burcham, also a native of North Carolina. They were Quakers by birth and education. They came to Hardin county, August 31, 1851, and settled in the town of Providence, on the south side of Honey creek. Mr. Wm. Dobbins lived in that township for several years, and then went to Iowa Falls. He was a blacksmith by trade, and worked at blacksmithing for several years, and afterward engaged in carpentering, and is best known as a carpenter and builder. He removed to Kansas in the summer of 1870. He now lives in Jewel county, in that State. He has seven children, all of whom but the youngest, were born in North Carolina. The children are: N. C., Daniel, Levi, Hiram, Joshua, John and Anna Mary; all of whom are residents of Kansas, except Levi, who was born in Yadkin county, N. C., in 1840. He enlisted in the 12th Iowa, Co. A, and served during nearly the entire period of the war of the rebellion. He married Harriet A. Ball, daughter of Joshua Ball, an early settler of Jackson township, now in Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Dobbins have five children—two sons and three daughters.

Franklin B. Stout is a settler of 1852. He resides on section 3, in the town of Eldora. He was born in Franklin county, Indiana, November 29, 1814. At that time Indiana was the "far West," the outer verge of civilization. Mr. Stout was brought up in Indiana. He married Miss Julia Ann Ewing, who was born in Indi-

ana in 1815. After their marriage they lived in Fountain county for nineteen years, coming to Hardin county August 6, 1852. Mr. Stout purchased his farm of the Government. His wife died in December, 1871. Mr. Stout has had nine children, seven of whom, three sons and four daughters, are living, viz.: Mrs. Mary E. Boyle, Mrs. Sarena Millsagle, Margaret, and Susan, wife of Jasper McMillan. The sons are: I. N., George F., and Abner. His oldest son, William L., enlisted in the 12th Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and died in the service. He lost a daughter, Levina, in childhood. Mr. Stout, as was his wife, is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

James Zieger resides on section 23. He was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, in 1819. His parents were Frederick and Sarah Zieger. He removed with his parents to Vermillion county, Indiana. His father died in Indiana. His mother, at the time of her death, lived in Iowa City. Mr. Zieger came to Iowa in 1851, and lived in Benton county two years, coming to Hardin county in 1853. He entered a farm on section 10, Eldora township, where he lived till the spring of 1862. He came on this place in 1862, but did not purchase it till 1864. In 1859 Mr. Zieger went by the overland route to California, where he engaged in mining and farming, returning in 1861. He bought his present farm of Mr. I. H. Templeton. Mrs. Zieger was formerly Miss Amanda C. Plummer, of Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Zieger have seven children, viz.: Mrs. Melissa J., wife of Levi Lamer; Lorinda E., wife of Philip Mason; Lewis F.; Mary E., wife of J. Hover; Samuel C., Sarah R., wife of W.

P. Whitwood, and Frankie, wife of Edward Davis. Mr. Zieger owns a good farm, containing 120 acres, all improved. He made nearly all the improvements himself. He has an older brother living in Cloud county, Kansas, and a sister in Dane county, Missouri. These are all of his family living.

Mortimer Hulbert resides on section 17, township of Eldora. He was one of the early business men of Eldora, coming here in 1853. He was born in Portage county, Ohio, in 1825. When about twelve years of age, he removed with his parents to Southern Illinois, where he lived till about nineteen years of age, when he returned to Ohio. He learned the trade of a copper-smith at Cleveland; engaged in the hardware business at Ravenna, Ohio. Coming to Hardin county in July, 1853, he immediately established a hardware and tin shop in Eldora, which was the first in Hardin county, making him the pioneer hardware merchant of the county. For several years there was no other hardware store in this vicinity, and the radius of his trade described a large circle of territory. The country was but little developed when Mr. Hulbert began business in Eldora, a truth which may be indicated by the fact that he shot a wolf on the present town plat, in 1853. Mr. Hulbert continued in the hardware business till August, 1872, when he retired from business. In 1878 he removed to a small farm on section 17, which he had purchased for a home. Mrs. Hulbert, formerly Miss Ellen Reed, is a native of Ohio.

George Lane resides on section 32, Eldora township. He is one of the early settlers of the township. He came here first

in September, 1853, and made a permanent settlement in 1854, purchasing his farm of the government. He was born in Tennessee; his parents were natives of Virginia. His father, Thomas Lane, moved with his family from Tennessee to Vermilion county, Illinois, when George was two years of age. Thomas Lane came to Hardin county, in April, 1855, and settled in Union township, on section 5, where the village of Gifford now is. In 1857 he settled in Eldora township, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1866. His wife died in 1876. Mr. George Lane married Miss Lillie Walker, daughter of Samuel Walker, who settled in Eldora township in 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Lane have four children—Annie, now Mrs. Frazier Golden, Frankie, Effie and George.

Mr. Lane's farm contains two hundred and forty acres of land; two hundred of which he got from the government.

Robert Lane, son of Thomas Lane, and father of George Lane, resides on section 34. He was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, in 1840. He came to Hardin county with his father, who lived for many years on section 27 in this township. Robert lived at the homestead till he settled where he now lives, in April, 1877. He bought his farm of Mr. P. Betts, who was the original settler on the place. Mrs. Lane was formerly Mary S. Hunter, a daughter of James Hunter. They have eight children, two sons and six daughters—Laura, Ninie, Maud, Warren G., Franklin, Bertha, Nellie, Nettie and an infant girl. His farm has 100 acres.

DeRoy Ellsworth is the son of Daniel F. Ellsworth, one of the early prominent settlers of Eldora. Daniel F. Ellsworth

was born in the State of New York, October 21, 1811. He removed to Potter county, Pa., when a young man, where he lived till 1854, the date of his settlement in Hardin county. Houses were scarce at that time, and building material not readily obtained. Soon after his arrival, Mr. Ellsworth purchased a piece of land just east of the present village of Eldora, as it contained a log cabin, which afforded the family a shelter till the following spring, when they removed to the village. In the summer of 1855, he built the Ellsworth House, the construction of which was under the supervision of DeRoy. Mr. Ellsworth was prominently connected with the early history of Eldora. He was chiefly instrumental in establishing the mail route between Marietta and Eldora, and thence to Iowa Falls. He afterwards had the contract for carrying the mail over this route. He was postmaster here for several years. He now resides at Eagle Grove, Wright county, Iowa. His first wife was Rhoda L. Babcock, born in the State of New York in the same year that her husband was born. She died in 1860. They had six children, four sons and two daughters, viz: Mrs. S. G. Winchester, DeRoy, Darius F., Mrs. D. E. St. John, D. V. and O. M. The boys were all in the service of the Government during the war of the rebellion. DeRoy joined his father, February, 1865, who was then Division Quartermaster in the army of the Potomac, and remained till the close of the war. Darius F. was Quartermaster of a Pennsylvania regiment. D. V. was Second Lieutenant of Company A, 12th Iowa Regiment. O. M. was in the 9th Iowa Cavalry. After the war, DeRoy was en-

gaged in the drug store of S. G. Winchester till 1870. In January, 1871, he formed a co-partnership in the drug business with his brother. Besides his business interests here, he has a store at the thriving village of Hubbard, where he is doing an excellent business. He is an active, energetic and fair dealing business man, and well deserving the patronage so liberally bestowed upon him.

James E. Bailey was born at the homestead, where he now lives, and which he now owns, March 18, 1854. His father, Wm. Bailey, who still survives at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, is one of the earliest settlers of the township of Eldora, locating on section 20, where he still lives. He was born in New Jersey, July 30, 1795. His father died when he was a boy. He removed to Pennsylvania with his mother's family, thence to Ohio, where he was married. From Ohio he went to Illinois, and came here from Illinois, as before stated, in March, 1852. He bought his farm of Jonathan Conger, who had made a claim of the place. Mr. Bailey has the honor of having built the first school house ever built in Hardin county—the building made of logs, which was located near his residence, on section 20. Scarcely a vestage of this school house remains, and its former site is covered with trees of many years' growth. Mr. Bailey was a shoemaker by trade, and followed that business, in connection with farming, for many years. He is still hale, for one so old, and bids fair to live many years yet. His wife died January 22, 1879, in her seventy-third year. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey had fourteen children—six sons and eight daughters. Four sons and five

daughters are living, viz: Henry, in Fort Scott, Kan., where he has been for many years; Wm. D., in Webster City; Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Waggamen; Harriet E., wife of A. E. Webb, of Eldora; Susan; Samantha A.; Thomas H., resides at Gifford; Julia and James E. The latter was born at the homestead, March 18, 1854, and is the only one born in Iowa. The house, which the family still occupy, is of logs, and was built in 1853—one of the first built in the county.

Benjamin Walton is a settler of 1854. He resides on section 36. He was born in Indiana, in 1818, where he was brought up. Before coming to Hardin county, he lived for about six years in Rock Island county, Illinois. He came to Hardin county in 1854, and settled where he now lives, in 1855. His wife is also a native of Indiana. They have six children, five sons and one daughter—Morgan, Truman, Riley, George, Elijah and Amanda. His farm contains 80 acres. He removed to section 25, where he lived till his death, which occurred, June 11, 1878. His widow still lives at the homestead.

Mr. Peter Mason had seven children, four sons and three daughters. The sons are living, the daughters died in Indiana. The children are, Henry, who lives on section 25, Philip and Leonard in Kansas, and Samuel. Samuel married Mary F. Hughes, daughter of M. H. Hughes, an early settler of this township, now living in Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Mason have two children—Martha R. and Vesta. They lost two children—Samuel O. and Mary E. Mr. Mason's farm contains 100 acres. Samuel Mason's father, Peter Mason, was one of the early settlers of

Eldora township, having come here June 15, 1854. He was born in Culpepper county, Virginia, in 1802, and removed to Ohio with his parents, when about eight years of age, and settled in Logan county in that State. His wife was Mary Husaw, born in Ohio. His general business was farming, though in his younger life he was otherwise engaged; was for several years engaged in flouring mills in Ohio and also in Indiana. He came to Hardin county from Indiana, in 1854, and settled on section 21, in Eldora township, where he lived about six years.

Anson Whitney resides on section 35. Mr. Whitney's advent in Hardin county dates back to 1854. He is a native of Randolph county, N. C., where he was born March 12, 1811. Mr. Whitney, in his youth, had no opportunity for acquiring even the simplest rudiments of an education; and up to the age of twenty-one years, when he left his native State, he had never had a day's schooling, and was unable to "read or write." When twenty-one years old, he went to Morgan county, Ind., where he enjoyed his first opportunity for attending school. Here, he enjoyed one school term of four months. He then went to Hendrix county, and from there to Park county, in that State, where he worked and attended school for some time. The manner in which he improved the limited opportunities of those days for acquiring an education may be inferred from the fact that he taught a successful term of school, about this time, in Warren county, Ind. Mr. Whitney, when twenty-five years of age, was married, in Warren county, to Miss Mary Huffman, born February 1, 1837, in South Carolina, who removed

with her parents, when five years of age, to Ohio, and from that State to Indiana. In 1846, Mr. Whitney removed with his family to Vermilion county, Ill., where he lived till 1854, when he came to Hardin county. He settled on his present farm in 1856. He has 217 acres, 120 of which he entered as Government land. Mr. and Mrs. Whitney have had ten children, none of whom were born in Hardin county. Six of their children—two sons and four daughters—are still living, viz: Thomas J., Annie, Wm. R., M. Jennie, Rachel M. and Laura A. The names of the deceased children are: Mrs. Sarah E. Betts, John R., Mary M. Strean and James H. Mr. Whitney is one of the well known early settlers of Hardin county. He is a man of much general intelligence, and possesses a good memory. He came to Hardin county poor, and with a large family, and, by industry and economy, has acquired a competence.

Riley Adams, one of the pioneers of Hardin county, was born October 25, 1832, in Knox county, Ohio. When eight years of age his parents moved to Warren county, Ill. He grew to manhood there, and received a common school education. He was married November 9, 1853, to Miss Catherine Karnes, who was born July 3, 1838, in Ohio. In 1854 Mr Adams came to Hardin county, locating in Union township, on the land where Gifford now stands. He remained here until 1859, when he sold his farm and started for Pike's Peak, but after reaching Des Moines, met several parties on their return from that *Eldorado*, with anything but favorable news; they gave such bad news that Mr. Adams gave up the trip and returned to Hardin county,

and the same summer removed with his family to Illinois, where he remained until 1872, when he returned with his family to again make his home in Hardin county. He bought the farm of Philip Mason, on section 25, Eldora township, where he still lives, and has a nice farm containing 165 acres, valued at \$42.50 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. Adams are the parents of eight children, namely: Margaret E., William R., Samuel O., Charlie, Mary J., Cora A., Nellie and Albert W.

William T. Buckner, on section 3, is the son of Henry Buckner, who was born in Harrison county, Ky., in 1800, where he lived till twelve years of age, when he removed to the State of Indiana, with his mother, his father having died in Kentucky. Henry Buckner was brought up in Indiana; married Nancy McClure. They came to Hardin county in 1855, and settled on section 9, where Mr. Buckner died, in October, 1874. His wife survives her husband. William T. Buckner was born in 1853, and came to Hardin county with his father, in 1855. He married Mary A. Bowman, daughter of Samuel Bowman. They have four children—Frances C., Samuel C., Ettie V. and Pearl Adell; lost a daughter, Emma. The parents of Mr. Buckner had eight children, four sons and four daughters, all of whom are living but one son, Edward C., who was a member of the 12th Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Captain S. R. Edgington's company, and was killed at Fort Donelson. Mr. Buckner is the only member of his father's family now living in Hardin county.

Alexander W. McDonald is a settler of 1855. He was born in Richland county, Ohio, in 1832. He was brought up in

Ohio; married Lucy Stage, who was born in Seneca county, Ohio. They came to Hardin county in October, 1855, and settled in the village of Eldora, and engaged in farming. Mr. McDonald owns a farm adjoining the village of Eldora, on the east. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have two children—Mary and George W.

Samuel Bowman came to Hardin county in March, 1856. He was born in Pennsylvania, in 1817, but removed, when an infant, with his parents to Stark county, Ohio. He went to Indiana when about twenty-five years of age, and thence to Illinois; coming to Hardin county, as before mentioned, in March, 1856. He first settled in the village of Eldora, and engaged in farming. He afterwards settled on section 3, but exchanged his farm there for a farm on section 28; the latter farm he still owns. Mr. Bowman is a carpenter by trade, and followed the business of carpentering for thirty years. Mrs. Bowman was formerly Miss Hannah Epley, and was born in Pennsylvania, but removed with her parents to Stark county, Ohio, when ten years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Bowman have four children, two sons and two daughters—Mary A., now Mrs. William Buckner, born in Ohio; Salome, wife of D. V. Ellsworth, born in Ohio; James, born in Indiana, and Samuel, born in Illinois. They lost four children, all of whom died in childhood.

John B. Henderson resides on section 11. He settled on section 12, in 1856, the year from which his residence in the county dates. He purchased his present farm of J. L. Horner, where he settled in 1880. Mr. Henderson was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, in 1822. His parents emigrated to

Illinois when he was ten years of age. They first settled in Vermilion county, in that State, and afterwards removed to Mercer county. Mrs. Henderson was formerly Miss Wealthy Sellers, whose parents settled in Indiana from Ohio, and then to Illinois. They have two children—Jacob, born in Mercer county, Illinois, and Aggie. Mr. Henderson is the only one of his father's family in the county.

J. J. Donovan resides on section 33. He was born in Kentucky, in 1815; he removed to Illinois with his mother's family, his father having died of cholera in Kentucky, in 1832. Mr. Donovan lived in Illinois for many years. He came to Hardin county in the fall of 1856, and settled where he now lives the following year. He was married to Eliza Cooper, born in Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Donovan have five children—Margaret E., John W. Ellen Louisa, Elijah H. and Harriet. They lost seven children, three of whom died of that fearful disease, diptheria.

August Wentworth of Xenia, was a settler of 1856. He was born in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, April 29, 1835. His father, Daniel Wentworth, was born in New Hampshire, his mother Susan (Pingrey) Wentworth was a native of Massachusetts. The family removed to Kane county, Illinois, in 1841. Mr. Wentworth's parents went to California in 1850, and located at Stockton, in that State, where he still lived when last heard from. Mr. Wentworth came to Hardin county from Dupage county, Illinois, in November, 1856, and settled in Union township, where he lived until 1860, when he removed to Grundy county, where he engaged in farming for three years. He then came to

Eldora township and settled at Xenia. He was married to Joan H. Crist, daughter of Wm. and Catherine Crist. Her father was a native of Indiana, and died in Rock Island county, Illinois. Mrs. Wentworth came to Hardin county, with her mother, in the fall of 1858, and settled in Union township, near Gifford. The family were victims of the tornado of 1860, their house being destroyed, and all the family were more or less injured. Her mother died at Xenia, in February, 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Wentworth have seven children, three sons and four daughters.

John Crosbie resides on section 17. He came to Hardin county in 1856, and bought 80 acres of his present farm. Mr. Crosbie was born in Penninghamshire, Scotland, about 1824. He emigrated to Pennsylvania about 1851. He was engaged on State works in Lehi county for several years. Mr. Crosbie has a good farm of 160 acres, which was known as grub land. He has, by hard work, made an excellent farm, and feels well rewarded for his years of labor and industry. Mrs. Crosbie was formerly Rebecca Richards, of Pleasant township. They have five children—John, Edward, William, Agnes, and an infant daughter; lost two children.

Samuel Martin resides on section 23. He was born in County Derry, Ireland, in 1826. He emigrated with his father's family to Philadelphia in 1846. His mother's name was Ann (McCracken) Martin. They removed to Ohio from Philadelphia, thence to Wisconsin, and finally settled in Henry county, Ill., where they resided till their death. Mr. Martin was married in Philadelphia to Catherine Walker, a sister of Wm. Walker. They came

to Hardin county, Iowa, from Henry county, Ill., at the time Mr. Walker came, in 1856. Mr. Martin first settled on section 24. He settled where he now lives, on section 23, in the spring of 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have five children, viz: Wallace H., Harry S., William J., Charles H. and Effie A. Mr. Martin's farm contains 200 acres.

Wm. Walker is numbered with the settlers of 1856. His father was Samuel Walker, born in the North of Ireland about 1798. His mother was Elizabeth (Charleton) Walker. She emigrated to the United States, and settled in Philadelphia in 1838. The family resided in Philadelphia till 1849, when they removed to Illinois, and came to Hardin county in 1856. Mr. Samuel Walker died in 1867. His wife still lives, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, having been born in 1796. The parents of Mr. Walker had nine children when they came to Iowa, all of whom came here with them, excepting one daughter, who remained in Illinois. William and three sisters continue to reside in Hardin county; the others live elsewhere. Mr. Walker was married in Philadelphia to Miss Sarah J. Blackwood, born in County Tyrone, Ireland. Mrs. Walker came to this country with an older sister, and located in Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Walker have nine children, viz: Josephine P., Elizabeth S., Wm. W., Maggie, Samuel R., Kate, John, Annie and Frank. Mr. Walker resides on section 22. He formerly lived on section 24. He has over 400 acres of land. He is one of the sturdy, substantial men who have done much to make Hardin county take her place in the front rank of the counties of

Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Walker are members of the Baptist Church, and were intimately connected with the early history of that Church in Hardin county.

John Perkins is an Englishman by birth, being born in Ripley, Derbyshire, October 21, 1827. His parents being John and Sarah (Platts) Perkins. At the age of fifteen years he commenced work at the shoemakers trade, at which he was to serve as an apprentice until he reached his majority; but, after serving three years, his employer died, and Mr. Perkins therefore commenced to do for himself. In 1849, the family came to the United States, and soon located in Stephenson county, Ill. Here Mr. Perkins continued his trade until 1855, he then emigrated to Iowa, and lived a short time in Blackhawk county, but in the same year he came to Hardin county, and settled at Eldora, where he pursued his trade until 1862. He then settled on his present farm, and has since been a tiller of the soil. Mr. Perkins has been quite successful in life. He now owns 530 acres of land, and his improvements are among the best. He is honest and industrious, and highly respected as a citizen. He took out his naturalization papers soon after coming to the United States, and cast his first ballot in 1856. His politics are Republican, and his religious connections are with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Perkins has been twice married. In 1847 to Miss Harriet Parkins. She died in 1854, leaving two children: Sarah E., now Mrs. Joseph Ansel, and Ferdinand. In 1856, June 14th, he married Mrs Sarah Platts *nee* Parks, and by this union have had eight children, seven of whom are now living: Minnie, John

W., Addie E., now Mrs. A. Hayden, Edwin, Oscar E., Granville and Eleanora, and by her former marriage she had two children: James T. and Henry A. Platts.

William H. Pool was born in Richland county, Ohio, in 1825, where he was brought up. He worked on a farm until eighteen years of age, when he began learning the trade of a carpenter and joiner. He came to Hardin county in May, 1856, with Mr. Joseph Edgington. His home has been in Eldora since that time. He was engaged in the business of carpentering for many years; was Deputy Treasurer of Hardin county for several years, but again resumed work at his trade, which he still follows. Mr. Pool has been twice married; his first wife was Bertha E. Lewis, a native of Ohio. Mrs. Pool died while on a visit to her friends in Ohio. His present wife was Mrs. Betsy J. (Wells) Mosier, who was born in the State of New York. Mr. Pool has four children by his first marriage—William T., Bertha E., Belle and Jennie May.

George McElroy is a native of County Monnaghan, Ireland; born about 1805. He was born while George III was still on the throne of England. His parents were William and Margaret (Dodds) McElroy. Mr. McElroy was brought up to the business of farming. He emigrated to this country in 1827, reaching Philadelphia, having been seven weeks in crossing the Atlantic. He engaged in the marble trade in Philadelphia, and followed that business there for thirty years. He was married in Philadelphia, to Margaret Sproull; born in 1824, in the same county as her husband. She emigrated to Philadelphia with her father, when sixteen years of age. Her

father was George Sproull. Her mother, Elizabeth (Boyd) Sproull, died in Ireland. Her father lived in Philadelphia until his death. Mr. McElroy came to Hardin county in August, 1856, and bought land for a farm in the town of Eldora; his family came the following year. They lived on this farm for fifteen years, when they removed to the village of Eldora, where they have since lived. Mr. and Mrs. McElroy have four children—George A.; born May 31, 1846, married Sarah Hartman; James G., born September 22, 1848, married Miss F. Westphall; Robert W., born July 10, 1851, married Miss Maggie Hewitt; Jennie E., born September 29, 1853, now Mrs. David Wills. Mr. and Mrs. McElroy belong to the Presbyterian Church.

James Reynolds, carpenter and builder, is a native of the State of Pennsylvania, having been born in the town of Brownsville, Fayette county, in that State, September 5, 1823. He removed to Brookville, Franklin county, Ind., with his parents in 1841. His parents were Joseph and Jane (Moffitt) Reynolds. His father died in Indiana in 1864, at the age of 71 years. His mother died June 3, 1882, at the advanced age of 87 years. In 1855 James Reynolds came to Grundy county, Iowa, and bought land, on which the family located the following year, but his father's family returned almost immediately to Indiana, James alone remaining. He worked at his trade, in Grundy county, till the fall of that year, when he came to Eldora, and has resided here since. He has followed the business of carpentering and building the greater part of his life, and has had charge of the construction of many of the princi-

pal buildings of Eldora. Mr. Reynolds is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Eldora, and, probably, no man did more than he to establish and sustain that church in its early struggles for existence in Eldora. He has been a member of the M. E. Church since February 17, 1841. Mrs. Reynolds was born in Brookville, Franklin county, Ind., December 27, 1828. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds have three children: Mary, Kate P. and Susie Maud. They lost their three first children, one son and two daughters: Elizabeth C., born December 12, 1854, died December 3, 1863; Ella J., born March 1, 1857, died November 28, 1863; James Edwin, born August 12, 1859, and died May 5, 1860.

Benjamin F. Ibach resides on section 25. He was born in Lancaster county, Pa., in 1836. His father, Gotlieb Ibach, was a native of Germany. He emigrated from Germany to Pennsylvania, and thence to Ohio, and settled in what was then Richland county, now Morrow county. Mr. B. F. Ibach came to Hardin county about 1857. His home has been in Eldora township since that time. He enlisted in 1861 in the 12th Iowa Infantry, and served till December, 1864. He was at Fort Donelson; was taken prisoner at Shiloh; was exchanged after several months; was at the sieges of Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss., etc. He was married to Laura Furman, daughter of Simeon Furman. Mr. and Mrs. Ibach have five children—James D., George, Albert S., Orpha and Ralph R., Mr. Ibach owns a farm, which contains 120 acres.

John T. Boylan, present Deputy Sheriff of Hardin county, is the son of W. W. Boylan, one of the earliest settlers of the

town of Tipton. He was born in Clayton county, Iowa, in 1855, and came to this county with his parents in 1857. Mr. Boylan was engaged in teaching in this county for several years. He has been Deputy Sheriff since September 1, 1881. He is a pleasant and agreeable man, a faithful officer and universally esteemed.

Benjamin F. Tilton, one of the earlier settlers of Eldora township, resides on section 1. He was born in the town of Danville, Caledonia county, Vt., August 22, 1804. When five years of age, he removed with his parents, David and Sarah (Foster) Tilton, to Canada, where he lived till 18 years of age, when his parents removed to Franklin county, N. Y. His parents lived in Franklin county till their death. Mr. Benjamin Tilton lived in Franklin county about ten years, when he removed to St. Lawrence county, where he lived four years. He has been married twice. His first wife was Mary A. Garfield, who died in Pottsdam, St. Lawrence county. His second wife was Levina Hayford, born in the State of New York. He had five children by his first wife, three of whom are living, viz: Kate M., Carrie M. and Julia. He has one daughter by his second wife—Frances E. Two of his daughters—Kate and Julia—live in Beloit, Wis. Carrie M. is a clerk in the Treasury Department, at Washington. The youngest resides at home, and is by profession a teacher. His daughters are unmarried. Mr. Tilton's farm contains 80 acres.

ORGANIC.

When Hardin county was organized, in the spring of 1853, there were but two townships—Morgan comprising the north-

ern half, and Latham the southern half. Eldora was then a part of the township of Latham. The first business transacted by the County Judge, Alexander Smith, was to divide the county into townships. Township 87, range 19, and the east half of township 87, range 20, was set apart as a township, and the name Eldora given to it. Subsequently, Pleasant township was organized as it now stands, comprising township 87, range 20, and Eldora was reduced to its present size. Unfortunately for the historian, the early records of the township are lost, supposed to have been burned in 1862, therefore only a record of officers from 1863 to the present time can be given. The following comprises the trustees and clerks from that date:

1863—H. C. Webster, E. Richards, J. C. McClure, Trustees; J. Reynolds, Clerk.

1864—James Reynolds, E. Richards, Trustees; J. Q. Patterson, Clerk.

1865—Simeon Furman, J. C. Hartman, Benjamin Price, Trustees; Geo. W. Thompson, Clerk; H. G. Hammond, Assessor.

1866—G. Spencer, T. Y. McClure, W. H. Pool, Trustees; John M. Furman, Clerk.

1867—Joseph Edgington, T. Y. McClure, John Peters, Trustees; Ezra Nuckolls, Clerk.

1868—George McElroy, William J. Moir, Ransom Wright, Trustees; J. Q. Patterson, Clerk.

1869—DeRoy-Ellsworth, J. C. Moorman, Ezra Nuckolls, Trustees; R. F. Ripley, Clerk.

1870—Joseph Edgington, B. H. Wilmot, R. H. Whitenack, Trustees; M. D. Morris, Clerk; B. H. Wilmot was appointed Assessor.

1872—B. H. Wilmot, R. H. Whitenack, Otis Hall, Trustees; J. H. King, Clerk.

1873—A. B. Harris, Otis Hall, E. Gilchrist, Trustees; A. M. Boudle, Clerk.

1874—N. M. Fouts, J. Q. Patterson, Otis Hall, Trustees; A. M. Boudle, Clerk.

1875—N. M. Fouts, Amos Tucker, M. E. Wood, Trustees; A. M. Boudle, Clerk.

1876—N. M. Fouts, M. Hulbert, Edward Estabrook, Trustees; A. M. Boudle, Clerk.

1877—M. Hulbert, Ed. Estabrook, Sam'l. Martin, Trustees; J. D. Newcomer, Clerk.

1878—M. Hulbert, H. C. Webster, John Peters, Trustees; A. M. Boudle, Clerk.

1879—W. J. Moir, Ezra Nuckols, Otis Hall, Trustees; R. F. Ripley, Clerk.

1880—Allen E. Webb, Allen Meader, Otis Hall, Trustees; R. F. Ripley, Clerk.

1881—J. C. Moorman, Allen Meader, Aaron Porter, Trustees; C. B. Davis, Clerk.

1882—Allen Meader, J. C. Moorman, Aaron Porter, Trustees; C. B. Davis, Clerk.

EDUCATIONAL.

Eldora township has the honor of having had erected within its borders the first school house in Hardin county, and also of having the first school held therein. In the summer of 1853, a small log school house was erected about two and a half miles southeast of the present town of Eldora, on the farm long known as the Conger farm. The house was built by subscription of the citizens, W. Baily being employed to do the work. It was built ready for occupancy that fall, and Thomas Y. McClure, who yet resides in the county, was employed as the first teacher. He began the school, but for some cause

resigned the position of teacher before the expiration of the term. Samuel Smith was then called upon to fill out the unexpired term, and did so. Cold weather coming on, Mr. Smith was compelled to vacate the house and retire to the dwelling of Mr. Conger, when the term was completed.

There are now in the township 4 sub-districts and two independent districts—Eldora and Xenia. The sub-districts have each a good frame school building, the total value of which is estimated at \$2,000. Xenia has two frame and one stone building valued at \$2,000. Eldora town has one brick valued at \$16,600, or a total in the township of \$20,600. In the four sub-districts in 1881, there were 140 persons of school age. In Xenia there were 79. In Eldora there were 654.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious services held in the township, were in the school house erected on the Conger farm, about two and a half miles southeast of the present town of Eldora, in the fall of 1853. Rev. J. R. Lowrance, a Cumberland Presbyterian, who had lately settled in the township, conducted the exercises and preached the discourse. There are now in the township nine religious organizations, of which all but two are in the town of Eldora. In connection with the history of the town, sketches of each of the organizations will be found.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized on the fourth Sabbath in January, 1853, by Rev. J. R. Lowrance with J. M. Buckner, Jane Hensley, C. J. McClure, Sarepta McClure and E. Jane

Lowrance. The society have now a good church edifice, and hold services regular, Rev. S. McCall being the regular pastor.

Rev. Smith McCall, pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Eldora township, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, February 1, 1839. He resided in Pennsylvania until he removed to Illinois in 1854, and then to Iowa, in 1872. His first charge was in Appanoose county in this State. He came to Hardin county in the fall of 1875, and has since had charge of his present church. His wife was Elvira E. Hunt, born in Marshall county, Illinois. They have three children—Bertie B., William and Alice.

REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS.

Junius A. Furman resides on section 1. He purchased his farm in 1881, of Oscar Callkins. The farm was first settled by C. McClure. Mr. Furman was born in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1850. He came to Hardin county with his father, in 1862. He has a fine farm, with good improvements, which contains over 200 acres. Mr. Furman married Annie M. Walker, daughter of James F. Walker, an early settler of this township. Mr. and Mrs. Furman have two children—James and George Irvin.

S. W. Tash, of Xenia, is a native of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, where he was born in 1827. He removed when a boy, to Genesee county, New York, where he lived eight or nine years. He then returned to New Hampshire. He came to Iowa in January, 1864. Mr. Tash owns the flouring mill, and most of what pertains to the village of Xenia. He has about seven hundred acres of land, includ-

ing most of the village. The mill was built by Mr. G. M. Woodbury in 1856; it originally had two run of burrs; has now three. The mill cost about \$10,000. It was remodeled by Mr. Tash in 1880, at a cost of about \$2,000. Mr. Tash has always been engaged in farming, and is one of the prominent farmers and stock raisers of the county.

Henry Tolman came to Eldora in 1864, and with Mr. John Hall built the stone pottery now owned by Mr. Sweet. He owned an interest in that pottery for about twelve years. He was born in Londondery, Vt., August 13, 1809, but his parents removed to the State of New Hampshire when he was an infant, where he was brought up. He removed to Massachusetts when a young man. Mr. Tolman learned the trade of a potter in his youth. In Massachusetts he established and carried on extensive terra cotta works. His works were probably the first of the kind in the United States. They were located at Worcester, and were established about 1845. In 1855 Mr. Tolman removed to Wisconsin, and after a few months he removed to Wautoma, and thence to Berlin, where he built a pottery, and lived for several years. As before stated, he came to Eldora in 1864. Mrs. Tolman was formerly Miss Harriet M. Rhoades, born in Amherst, N. J., in 1813. Mr. and Mrs. Tolman have five children: Charles W., Alfred R., Sarah, now Mrs. Ira Goodwin; Josephine, wife of William Sherwood, of Cedar Falls; and George H. Their second son, James M., was an Orderly Sergeant of a company in the 18th Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was mortally wounded at the battle of Jackson, Miss.,

May 14, 1864, and died on the 17th, following. He was a gallant soldier. Mr. and Mrs. Tolman are members of the Baptist Church, and have been prominently identified with that denomination for many years.

John N. Gearhart resides on section 34. Mr. Gearhart was an early settler of Iowa. He came to the territory in 1840, and settled near Burlington. He was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1814. He served an apprenticeship to the trade of a tailor, which he followed for many years. He went to Ohio when a young man, where he lived for a time, and thence to Clinton county, Ind. He was married in Indiana to Miss Mary Douglass, born in Butler county, Ohio, December 20, 1820. As before mentioned, they came to Iowa in 1840. In 1843, Mr. Gearhart, with his family, removed to Jefferson county and settled on a farm, where they lived four years. They then removed to Illinois, and located at Rock Island, where Mr. Gearhart worked at his trade for four years. They then removed to Mercer county and purchased a farm, where they lived for many years. Mr. Gearhart came to Hardin county from Illinois in 1865, and bought the farm, where he now lives, of Mr. Henry Sloan. He resides on section 34. Mr. and Mrs. Gearhart have had eleven children, nine of whom are living, seven sons and four daughters, viz: Mrs. Janet A. Barnard, Mrs. Martha T. Gordon, Mrs. Rebecca Haas, Stephen J., Pennington L., Thomas E., James D., Wellington and Edgar T. Their oldest son, George W., died at the age of eighteen. The other deceased died in early childhood. Mr. Gearhart's farm has 140 acres.

Isaac N. Hunter resides on section 33. His father was Joseph Hunter, and his mother is Jane (Sloan) Hunter. Joseph Hunter was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., where he was brought up. He learned the trade of a watchmaker, and followed that business for forty years. He came to Hardin county in September, 1865, and purchased a farm on section 4, in Union township, of W. A. Sloan, where he resided till his death, which occurred February 17, 1879. His wife survived her husband, and lives at the homestead. She is a sister of W. A. Sloan, who died September 22, 1880, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. Mrs. Hunter has three sons—J. S., J. L. and Isaac N. The latter was born in Butler county, Pa., in 1840. His farm was formerly that of his uncle, Mr. W. A. Sloan, who purchased it of Joshua Drury. His wife was formerly Miss Paulina F. Winter, daughter of the Rev. Ernest Winter, of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter have two children—Hannah C. and Ernest G. Mr. Hunter's farm contains 100 acres.

John Hall, of Eldora, is a native of Massachusetts, where he was born in 1827, and removed with his parents to Vermont when eight years of age. He removed to Wisconsin with his father's family when nineteen years of age. His father, John Hall, settled in Fon du Lac county, where he lived till his death. Mr. Hall lived in Wisconsin about twenty years. He came to Hardin county in 1866, and soon after built a pottery here, which he run for one year, and then engaged in the lumber business, which he followed till 1882, when he sold his interest in the same to E. J. Hauser & Co., Mr. Hauser having been asso-

ciated with him for several years. Mr. Hall owns a fine farm adjoining the corporate limits of Eldora, and is devoting much attention to the rearing of horses. He makes a specialty of the Clydesdale and Norman breeds of horses. He has attained marked success in this branch of business. Mrs Hall was formerly Miss Mary E. Maxson, a native of Pennsylvania. Their children are, Leoti, wife of Frank M. Thaxter; Charles S., Frank S., John B. and Eddie M.

Watson B. Ackles resides on section 2, where he located in 1867, purchasing his farm of J. M. Scott. This farm was originally settled by Charles McClure, and contains 280 acres. Mr. Ackles was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., in 1835, where he lived till nine years of age, when his parents removed to Ontario county. The family afterward moved to Michigan, where where parents, Frederick and Susan Ackles, resided till their death. Mr. Ackles drove a flock of sheep, in 1865, from Michigan to Grundy Center, Iowa. He soon after engaged in railroading on the west division of the Rock Island Railroad. He afterward went to New York City. Returning to Michigan, he engaged in another sheep speculation, driving a large flock to Missouri in 1866. He then went to Marshalltown, in the fall of that year, coming to Hardin county in June, 1867. His wife is Delilah, only child of Mr. J. R. Thornton, who also resides on section 2 in this township.

Mr. Thornton was born in Courtland county, N. Y., in 1819, where he lived till he was sixteen years of age. He then removed to Onondaga county, and lived with an older brother till he was twenty-one years old. He then went to Trumbull

county, Ohio. He was married in Hardin county, in that State, to Harriet Hubbard, daughter of Phieldon Hubbard, who settled in Ohio, from the State of Virginia. Mr. Thornton removed from Ohio to Champaign county, Ill. They lived here two years, and then removed to Marshall county, Iowa, in 1854, and settled in Vienna township, where he lived about fifteen years, when he came to Hardin county, and settled on his present farm, which he bought of David Sellers. His farm contains 208 acres.

Myron Brownell resides on section 23, where he owns a farm of 200 acres. He bought his farm of various parties. That part on which the buildings are situated, he bought of Robert McDougal; bought 40 acres of H. L. Lathrop, of Iowa City; 40 of William Cline and 40 acres of Mr. John Way. Mr. Brownell was born in Montgomery county, N. Y., in 1835, where he was brought up. He married Almira Young, who was, also, born in Montgomery county. He removed to Wisconsin in 1859, and settled in Fon du Lac county. He came here in 1867. He has three children: Francis M., Lucy A. and C. Fremont. Mr. Brownell has a desirable farm, with good improvements, all of which he made

Edwin Gilchrist resides on section 17. Mr. Gilchrist was born in Washington county, N. Y., in 1828, where he was brought up. He came West in 1865, and lived in Minnesota one year, where he was engaged in merchandising and farming, which occupations he had followed before coming West. He came to Hardin county in the spring of 1867, and bought his present farm, where he has since lived.

Mrs. Gilchrist was formerly Miss M. Gourlay, born in Scotland. She emigrated to the State of New York when a child. Mr. Gilchrist is engaged quite extensively in dairying.

Otis Hall resides on section 23, where he has lived since the fall of 1868. Mr. Hall was born in Franklin county, Vt., in 1825, where he lived till twenty-one years of age, when he went to Wisconsin; he lived for a time in Fon du Lac county, thence to Waushara county, where he engaged in farming. He spent some of the early years of his residence in Wisconsin in farming. As before stated, he came to Hardin county in 1868. He purchased his farm of John Lynn. Mr. Hall has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Samantha S. Sykes, born in Vermont. She died here in November, 1872. His present wife was Josephine A. Watson, born in the State of New York. Mr. Hall has five children by his first wife, and three by his second wife.

Reuben Billings is a native of Stark county, Ohio, where he was born in 1824. When eighteen years of age, he removed to Indiana with his parents. He went to Wisconsin in 1847, while that State was still a territory. He voted on the adoption of the constitution in that State. His father was John Billings, a brick mason by trade, Reuben also learning that business of his father. Mr. John Billings removed to this county about 1855. Reuben Billings came to Iowa in 1868, and settled in Grundy county. He was engaged for some time at the "Orphans' Home," at Cedar Falls, and afterwards at the State Reform School, at Eldora, where he had charge of the farm of that institu-

tion. For one and one half years of his stay here, the institution was under the superintendency of Superintendent McCarty, and for six months under Superintendent Johnson, and for three years under Superintendent Wymans. His wife, during the time, had charge of the tailoring department of the institution. Mrs. Billings was formerly Miss Ellen M. Johnson, born in the State of New York. Her father was Filer Johnson, of Green Lake county, Wis. Mr. Billings bought his farm in March, 1881. It is situated on section 3, Eldora township. Mr. Billings enlisted, October 8, 1861, in Company A, 16th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Saxe. He was wounded April 6, 1862, at the battle of Shiloh. He was discharged in July, 1862, and, on account of his wounds, draws a pension from the Government.

Henry Jackson, of Eldora, is a native of Ireland, where he was born in 1835. He came to the United States with his parents when about fourteen years of age. His father settled in Greene county, Wis. Previous to settling in this county, Mr. Jackson spent several years in the mountains of the far West. He came to this county in 1868 and bought a farm, which he still owns. Mr. Jackson devotes considerable attention to the breeding and raising of fine horses, of which he has quite a number. His wife was formerly Miss Mary E. Hedrick.

George Emerson resides on section 9. He is engaged in farming, gardening and fruit growing. He began making improvements here in 1869. He and his brother-in-law, James Finleyson, came together. They purchased 80 acres for the purpose



John Graham.

of engaging in the nursery business, Mr. Finleyson being a practical nurseryman. They started a nursery in 1871, which for a time was fairly successful. Mr. Finleyson died in 1875; his part of the 80 acres is now owned by Martin Schuyneman. Mr. Emerson has a fine orchard, of from 250 to 300 apple trees; and also cultivates various other fruits. He was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., in 1834, and removed to Illinois with his parents in 1846. He lived in Illinois till twenty-three years of age when he came to Iowa. His wife was Margaret Finleyson, who was born in Canada. They have seven children, two sons and five daughters.

Clifton Clark came to Eldora in 1869. In the fall of that year he engaged in the sale of farm machinery. Mr. Clark was born in Michigan, and came to Grundy Center, Grundy county, in 1864, where he was engaged in business till he came to Eldora. His wife was Miss Clara McClure, daughter of Charles J. McClure, one of the early settlers of Eldora township. Mr. McClure was born in Illinois. He settled in Eldora township in October, 1853. He settled on the farm now owned by James Horner. Mr. McClure was married in Illinois, to Serepta Vansickle, who was born in Illinois. They had four children—Clara B., Winfield, now an engineer on the Central Iowa Railroad; Robert Henry and John Thomas. Mr. McClure removed to Kansas in the fall of 1879, where he now resides. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have had four children—Jennie Amelia, C. Herbert and Abigail; lost one son, John.

John Graham resides on section 27. He was born in Madison county, Ill., September 15, 1832. His father was among the

earliest settlers of Iowa, having settled in Dubuque county, twelve miles west of the city of Dubuque, in 1834. His name was also John Graham. He resided in Dubuque county till his death, which occurred in 1862. He was a native of Ireland, and came to this country when a young man. He lived several years in St. Louis, Mo., thence to Galena and the city of Dubuque, in the early history of those cities, settling, as before stated, on a farm in Dubuque county. His wife, Sarah (Mason) Graham, was a native of the State of Kentucky. She still lives in Dubuque county. Mr. Graham married Martha Elizabeth Palmer, a daughter of John Palmer, who was a soldier of the Black Hawk War, and an early settler of Dubuque. Mrs. Graham was born in Dubuque, in July, 1838. Her father still lives in that city. Mr. Graham settled in Vinton, Benton county, in the spring of 1867. He came to Hardin county in the fall of 1870, and bought his farm of J. W. Brown. Mr. and Mrs. Graham have seven children—Edmond E., Henry I., Clara B. Fannie A., John P., Charles and Diego G. Mr. Graham's farm contains 167 acres.

Garrett Van Voorhes has leased the interest of Mr. Copp in the Eldora Flouring Mills. He is a practical and experienced miller. He was born in Dutchess county, New York, in 1826. He learned the trade of a miller in his youth. He came to Iowa in the spring of 1853, and located at Delhi, Delaware county, and engaged in milling. From Delhi he went to Davenport, where he remained about two years. He had charge of a mill at Oxford, Jones county, for a time, and thence to Cedar Rapids, thence to Indian-

town, Tama county, where he remained five years, thence to Union, Hardin county, October, 1870, where he took charge of the Union Mill, at that place; he came to Eldora in March, 1882, having leased the interest of Mr. Copp in the mill. His wife was Miss Charlotte Smart, born in St. Lawrence county New York. She died in the town of Union. Mr. VanVoorhies has two sons: Walter L., and William R.

Theophilus S. Hudson, resides on section 1. He was born in Erie county, New York, in 1827. He removed with his parents to Winnebago, county, Ill., in 1846. His father died soon after the family arrived in Illinois. His mother died in this township, March 31, 1871. Mr. Hudson has always followed the occupation of a farmer. He came to Hardin county in the fall of 1864, and bought his farm of John Carpenter. Mrs. Hudson was formerly Miss Lavinia Kellogg, a daughter of Volna and Betsey (Davis) Kellogg. Mrs. Hudson was born in Canada, and removed to the State of Illinois with her parents when nine years of age. Her parents now live in Franklin county, in this State. Mr. and Mrs. Hudson have four children, viz.: Benoni, Florence E., Nellie F., and Wilbur S. They have lost one daughter. Mrs. Hudson experienced religion when thirteen years of age, and joined the M. E. Church, and is now a member of the church at Eldora.

S. W. Boyd is a native of Westmoreland county, Pa., where he was born in 1848. He was brought up in Pennsylvania, and spent seven years in the oil regions of that State. He came to Eldora December 4, 1874. Since his coming to Eldora, he has served as Deputy sheriff of Hardin county

for four years, making a valuable and efficient officer. He is a brother of Mr. J. M. Boyd, of Eldora. His wife was Mary Woodside, daughter of James Woodside, an early settler of Hardin county.

Mr. Woodside resides on section 29. He was born in County Derry, Ireland, in August, 1814, where he lived till twenty-two years of age, when he came to the United States. He spent one year in New York and vicinity, and then went to Philadelphia, where he lived twenty years. While living in that city, he had charge of a factory as weaver. He came to Hardin county in October, 1856. He settled where he now lives in 1866. His wife was Eliza McBride, born in County Tyrone, Ireland. She died October 14, 1879, in the sixty-seventh year of her age. Mr. Woodside had four children, three of whom are now living. William was a soldier in the war of the rebellion; now lives in Grundy county. Sarah J. died May 20, 1865, in her fifteenth year. Thomas is in Hermassillo, Old Mexico, where he is telegraph operator and shorthand reporter for the Chief Engineer of the Sonora R.R. Mary, wife of Mr. Boyd. The children were all born in Philadelphia. Mr. Woodside is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Edward Estabrook, one of the prominent farmers and stock raisers of Hardin county, resides on section 6, adjoining the town of Eldora, where he settled in 1874. He is a native of Illinois, and was born in Madison county, that State, in 1822. His father, John Estabrook, was a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and his mother, Nancy (White) Estabrook, a native of North Carolina. His parents came West

in 1816, and located at St. Louis, Missouri, where they resided two years, removing from that city to Madison county, Illinois. In 1836, when Edward was but fourteen years of age, the family moved to Wisconsin and entered a large quantity of land. Here his parents resided for two years, and then returned to Illinois to their old homestead, in Madison county, where they lived until their death, in 1881; his father in his eighty-third, and his mother in her eighty-sixth year. Edward Estabrook, of whom we write, did not accompany his parents on their return to Illinois, but remained in Wisconsin. In 1850, when the California gold excitement was at its height, Mr. Estabrook went to that New Eldorado, and remained one year, returning to Wisconsin and resuming farming, an occupation in which he had previously been engaged. In 1854 the Whig party of Grant county placed him in nomination for the Legislature, to which office he was elected and served one term. At this session of the General Assembly, a prohibitory liquor law was passed, Mr. Estabrook voting for the measure. In politics, Mr. Estabrook was originally a Whig, and being a strong Anti-Slavery man, when the Republican party was organized he became an advocate of the principles enunciated by it. In 1868, Mr. Estabrook came to Iowa, and for one year resided in Marshalltown, and then purchased and moved on to a large farm in Grundy county, where he remained until his removal to Eldora. This farm he yet retains, and is devoting considerable attention to the raising of stock. Mr. Estabrook has been twice married, his first wife being Margaret Mitchell, born in the State of

New York. His present wife was Ellen K. Shaw, a native of Maine. He has seven children by his first wife, and one daughter—Mary Frances—by his present wife.

Henry F. Follett is a native of New England, born in 1824. When twenty-eight years of age, he removed to Wisconsin, and settled in Waushara county. Mrs. Follett was formerly Miss Cordelia Minor, born in Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Follett have two children—Almeda, wife of Mr. H. Hall, and one son, Hobart. Mr. Follett is not one of the early settlers of Hardin county. He came here in 1876, and purchased the farm of Morris Hughes, who was the original owner of the farm. Mr. Follett is an intelligent gentleman, and a thorough and successful farmer. He has about five hundred acres of land. His residence is on section 15.

TOWN OF XENIA.

The town of Xenia was platted, June 1, 1857, by Robert Allison, Deputy County Surveyor, on land owned by John Parham. It is situated on the southwest quarter of section 28, township 87, north of range 19, west of the 5th principal meridian. Its proximity to Eldora, the county seat, has always operated against the town, though at one time it was quite a flourishing little village, with a general store, blacksmith and wagon shop, a fine mill, and some fifteen or twenty dwelling houses. The mill yet stands, owned and run by S. W. Tash, one of the large land owners of Hardin county.

The Xenia school has always been pronounced one of the best in the county. For seven years it was presided over by Howard G. Fuller, the present efficient

County Superintendent of Public Schools. Mr. Fuller put a little of the same energy into this school, he now exercises in the discharge of the duties of his present office. A large number of teachers have been turned out of his school.

Xenia to-day has only the mill, and half dozen or a dozen houses to mark the site of the village. The Postoffice Department discontinued the mail service to this point some years ago, so that now it is dependent on Eldora for its mail facilities.

BUNKER HILL CITY.

The Bunker family were quite noted in the early history of Hardin county. They were acknowledged hard cases, and much of the crime committed during the first decade of the county's existence was laid at their doors. The family consisted of a mother and five sons and four daughters. Notwithstanding the ill-repute in which they were held, like better men, they had their dreams of untold wealth derived from the sale of town lots; and therefore, in the fall of 1856, they had surveyed and platted a town, to which they gave the name of Bunker Hill City, not to commemorate the glorious deeds of our Revolutionary fathers, who, on historic ground in old Massachusetts, from Bunker Hill, peppered the British who proposed to chastise them, but to commemorate their own name.

The location of the town is described in the plat as being on the south half of the northwest quarter and the north half of the southwest quarter of section 13, township 87, range 19. The plat was beautiful, but the town did not materialize. Settlers were not attracted to it. The site of the

town is now owned by Gardner Spencer and A. Tucker, and has long since been vacated.

FLOURING MILL.

The Eldora Flouring Mills, now owned by Messrs. S. G. Copp & D. G. Meader, have four run of burrs. The size of the mill is 36 by 40 feet, and the capacity 250 bushels of wheat per day of 24 hours. The mill was built by Brown & Temple, in 1867. Mr. E. K. Brown, the builder of the mill, owned and operated it till 1875, when he sold to Mr. Copp.

Mr. Copp is a native of Maine. He settled early in Grundy county, locating at what is now Grundy Center, in 1855. He purchased this mill in 1875.

Mr. D. G. Meader, who owns one-half interest in the mill, was born in the town of Ellsworth, Hancock county, Maine, in 1836. He learned the trade of a cabinet-maker, and followed that business for many years. He came to Eldora in February, 1864, and was engaged in the cabinet-making business for three years. He has been connected with the mill for several years, and purchased one-half interest in the same in the spring of 1864. He married Miss Aggie C. Copp, a daughter of Mr. T. G. Copp. Mrs. Meader was born in Boston, Mass. They have four children, viz: George Willoughby, Harry, Thomas and Jessie May. They lost two daughters—Hattie and Maggie.

TOWN OF ELDORA.

Eldora, the shire town of Hardin county, was laid out in 1853. In June, 1853, John Hockett, of Marshall county, and Mr. McDaniels, of Story county, were appointed

by Judge Cassiday, of this Judicial District, commissioners to locate the county seat of this county. In the discharge of their duties, they came to the county, and after visiting various portions, and taking into consideration the fact that it was centrally located as to population, they selected the present site of the town and called upon Mrs. S. R. Edgington to give it a name. Having just read a story in a religious magazine, and being deeply impressed with it, in which the heroine was named Eldora, she suggested that name. It was accepted by the commissioners, and the shire town of Hardin county was thus named Eldora—a beautiful name, indeed, the only town so named in all this broad land. With many it was thought the name was suggested by the term Eldorado, which was at that time often quoted in referring to the gold regions of California—the Eldorado of the West. But Mrs. Edgington says that the thought that Eldora was a contraction of that word never entered her mind, but was suggested in the manner stated.

At the time the location was chosen, the east half of the town site was owned by James H. Drain, then a resident of McLean county, Ill. After the county seat was located, the west half of the town site was entered by S. L. Higenbotham and R. G. King, who deeded the same to the county on receiving the amount paid by them for the land.

Eldora was surveyed and platted by John Shepherd, County Surveyor, in July, 1853. On the 25th day of that month, the first public sale of town lots was held.

The first lot offered for sale was the corner lot on which J. H. Smith's brick block

now stands, on the northwest corner of the square, and was sold to George Atwater, for \$22.50. The second lot was sold to S. R. Edgington, and was on the southwest corner, the one on which the Edgington House now stands. It brought the sum of \$40.25.

In August, 1853, the Edgington Brothers contracted with James H. Tucker, to build them a frame store building. Mr. Tucker immediately began the erection of the same, but was delayed in getting lumber, but completed the building December 1, 1853. This was the first frame building erected in Hardin county, and was all from lumber sawed in the county, the greater part being from Rice & Williamson's mill, above the present town of Steamboat Rock, and the remainder from White & Talbott's mill, at the present site of Iowa Falls. The first story of this building was occupied as a store by the Edgington Brothers, and the upper story as a residence by Jonathan Edgington.

In October, 1853, Mr. Hulbert built a hewed log house, and occupied it as a residence and tin shop. This was the first building completed and occupied in the town.

The third building was erected by James D. Putman, the first Clerk of the District Court for Hardin county. It was a log house, and completed some time during the latter part of December, 1853.

POSTOFFICES.

The mail facilities of the pioneers of Hardin county were not very satisfactory, the nearest postoffice being Mormon Ridge, in Marshall county, about 20 miles from Eldora, though the greater number of the

inhabitants patronized the Marietta, Marshall county, postoffice, though the distance was five miles further. In January, 1854, the Postoffice Department at Washington was influenced to establish an office at Eldora, the newly located county seat of Hardin county. John Ellsworth was the first postmaster, receiving his appointment from President Pierce. The office was established on condition that the General Government should not be put to the expense of a mail route, until the population increased to such a number as would warrant the expense. The Edgington Brothers, who had just established themselves in business in the place, agreed to carry the mail for a small sum pledged by the citizens, but a small portion of which was ever paid, however, but the people received their mail, what little there was of it. Mr. Ellsworth, who was then living about a mile south of the village, made the Edgington Brothers his deputies, and they discharged the duties of the office for some time.

The first mail was carried to the office from Marietta in a pocket handkerchief. In a short time the mail matter increased to such an extent that a flour sack was used, and, finally, the Government provided a regular mail pouch. The Eldoraites felt a little proud when the necessities of the office required such an outlay on the part of the General Government.

John Ellsworth, the first postmaster of Eldora, was a native of Pennsylvania, but settled in Ohio at an early day, from which State he came to Iowa, and to Hardin county in 1853. He was a good old man, with but a very limited education. He erected the first hotel in Hardin county, or

rather, made the first public announcement that he was prepared to entertain travelers. Previous to this time every settler's cabin was a hotel, and all were welcome to partake of the hospitalities of the pioneers, even if no bed could be provided. Some of the best men in the land have enjoyed a good night's rest on the puncheon floor of those whose "latch strings always hung out." Mr. Ellsworth has long since been "gathered to his fathers"

Mr. Ellsworth subsequently resigned, and was succeeded by Alexander Smith, and he by D. F. Ellsworth—Freeman Ellsworth, as he is known by every old settler in the county. For many years he "kept hotel" in Eldora, and has royally entertained thousands of travelers. He was the first attorney admitted to the Bar in Hardin county, but never gave special attention to the duties of the profession. He was, and is to-day, a Democrat of the old school, and swears by Jackson and all the other great apostles of Democracy. He has, on more than one occasion, led the "forlorn hope" in county and State. On the incoming of the administration of Abraham Lincoln, he had to "step down and out" of the postoffice.

J. D. Hunter succeeded Freeman Ellsworth. Mr. Hunter is well known to all the early settlers of the county, and was for some years editor of the Hardin County *Sentinel*, the first paper published in the county. He now resides in Webster City, and is one of the proprietors of the Hamilton County *Freeman*.

W. C. Brown was the next appointee, and was in turn succeeded by Clarence Burling.

Joseph Edgington, the present postmaster, was the successor of Mr. Burling.

From a small beginning, the office has grown to be one of some importance. Instead of one mail semi-occasionally, brought to the office in a pocket-handkerchief, four daily, several weekly and semi-weekly mails are received.

On the 9th day of September, 1867, a money-order department was established at this office. On that day the first order was drawn by Rev. P. H. Crider, for the sum of \$10, in favor of G. H. Campbell, Lincoln, Ill. During the first year there were 790 orders issued, amounting to \$19,776.95.

HOTELS.

The American people are a nation of travelers. They are continually coming and going, traveling for health, on business, or seeking a new location where the "almighty dollar" might be coined just a little faster. Public houses have to be provided for all such.

John Ellsworth is the pioneer inn-keeper of Hardin county. In the summer of 1853, at his cabin, about one mile south of the present town of Eldora, he swung to the breeze a bran new sign, informing the public that he was prepared to give "entertainment to man or beast." At this time every man's cabin was a public house, and every honest traveler was duly welcomed and given the best in the house. No style was observed in these cabins; the food on the table was placed there to be eaten, and it was the guest's fault if he left the table hungry. There was no great variety, but it was generally of a wholesome character and easily digestible to

those living an out-door life, and who were possessed of a clear conscience. Hardin county now possessed a hotel, and the poor settler began to congratulate himself that it was no longer necessary to send his children out to sleep in the hay-mow, in order to give a traveling stranger the soft side of a puncheon floor on which to rest comfortably after a day's hard journey. This hotel was well patronized, as during the year there were a great many visiting the county in search of a location, and some to search for the gold supposed to be hidden along the Iowa river.

But the town of Eldora, the county seat of Hardin county, was to be built, and Mr. Ellsworth, fearing that, like Othello, his occupation would soon be gone if he remained in that locality, concluded that he would erect a better house in the flourishing city that was to be. In the summer of 1854, he erected a two-story frame building where the Ellsworth House now stands. In this, Mr. Ellsworth was quite unfortunate, for scarcely had he occupied it when it was burned to the ground. This was the first fire in Eldora.

After being burned out, Mr. Ellsworth sold the ground to D. F. Ellsworth, who rebuilt on the same site during the summer of 1855, and opened a hotel under the name of the Eastern House. After running the house several years, he sold out to W. A. Fuller, who continued it until the fall of 1866, when it was purchased by B. E. Deyo, who remained in charge four years, and then sold the house to S. G. Winchester, who yet is the owner. Mr. Winchester never undertook to run the house himself, but has leased it to various parties, among whom were D. F. Ellsworth,

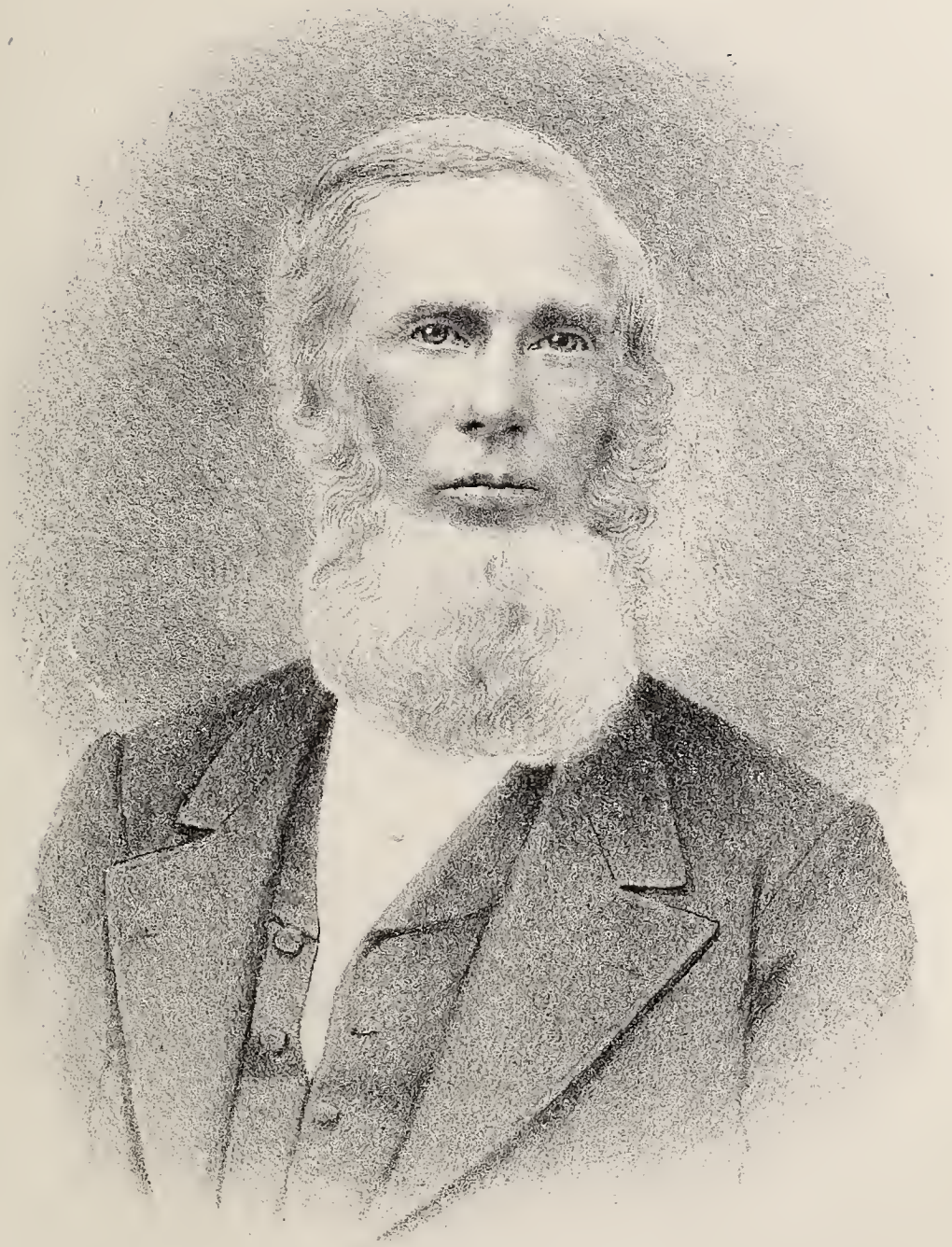
A. C. Harris, John Cheny, Mr. Cooly and Nelson Gibbs. The latter gentleman changed the name to the Gibbs House. After running it a short time, Mr. Gibbs retired, and D. F. Ellsworth again leased it. This was in 1876. He changed the name to the Ellsworth House, which name it yet retains. B. E. Deyeo subsequently leased the house, and is yet the accommodating landlord. The table of this house is praised by all its guests, and everything is done by Mr. Deyeo and his assistants to render it pleasant to his patrons.

In 1856, John Ellsworth, notwithstanding his unfortunate experience, concluded again to embark in the hotel business, and therefore erected the present city hotel building, to which he gave the name of Eldora Hotel. He ran the house about two years, and was succeeded by James B. Sanford as lessee. The Edgington Brothers bought the property and Jonathan Edgington became the landlord. The house has since been run by George Perkins, Philip Shintaffer, Dan. V. Ellsworth, D. F. Ellsworth, Charles Tucker and W. A. Fuller, the last named subsequently purchasing the house. Mr. Fuller changed the name from Eldora to City Hotel, by which it is now known. During the summer of 1882, Mr. Fuller made extensive improvements in the house.

In 1875 the Commercial House was started by C. W. Tucker and S. R. Edgington. The house was run under this name about three months, when Mr. Tucker retired, S. R. Edgington becoming sole proprietor. The name of the house was now changed to Edgington House, by which name it is yet known. In 1876, Mr.

Edgington admitted his son, M. L. Edgington, into partnership, the firm named being S. R. Edgington & Son. In the summer of 1882, S. R. Edgington, Jr. was admitted, the firm name now being S. R. Edgington & Sons. The main part of the hotel building was erected in 1857, by the Edgington Brothers, and for eighteen years was used by them for mercantile business. This is the largest house in the town, with good rooms and it is a pleasant place to stop.

Willis A. Fuller, proprietor of the City Hotel, was born in Ontario county, New York, in 1814. He removed when a lad to Genesee county with his parents. His father, Emmons Fuller, was a native of the State of Massachusetts. The family removed from Western New York to Cuyahoga county, Ohio, when Willis A. was about nineteen years of age. Mr. Fuller lived in Cleveland, Ohio for many years, and came to Hardin county in the summer of 1856, and has been a resident of Eldora since that time. In August, 1856, he began keeping the hotel known as the Eastern House, which was a part of what is now the Ellsworth House; he increased that house to its present dimensions, and built the barn in 1857. He owned and kept this house for twelve years, when he sold it to D. F. Ellsworth, from whom it derived its present name. Soon after he sold the Ellsworth House, he came into possession of his present hotel, then known as the Eldora House, which he kept for three years. He then built the residence now owned by Mr. James Reynolds, which occupies one of the finest locations in the village of Eldora, where he lived for several years. In the fall of 1875, he bought what is now known as the Metro-



John Stuart.

politan Bakery, Confectionery and Restaurant, which he kept for three years. He then again came into possession of his present hotel. He married Eliza Sanders, born in Virginia, but living in Cleveland, Ohio, where they were married. They have five children—Ida May, Frank P., Willis K., Minnie May and Edwin S.

B. E. Deyeo, proprietor of the Ellsworth House, is a native of Orange county, N. Y., where he was born January 1, 1837. He removed with his parents to Dixon, Ill., when but five years of age, where his father, Solomon Deyeo, resided till his death, in 1862. Mr. Deyeo went to California, where he remained about two years. He came back in the fall of 1866, and bought the Ellsworth House of D. F. Ellsworth, which, after four years, he sold to Mr. Winchester, but still owns the livery and stables in connection with the house. Mrs. Deyeo was formerly Miss Josephine Simpson, born in the State of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Deyeo are the parents of three children.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious services held in the town were at the private residences of citizens. Rev. J. R. Lowrance doubtless preached the first discourse, though Rev. E. C. Crippin and Rev. J. W. Stewart were here about the same time.

A class was formed in Eldora, of members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1854, by Rev. J. W. Stewart. For many years the society worshipped in the school house and in the court room of the court house. In 1866 it was resolved to erect a church building, and for the purpose of furnishing it when completed, the

ladies of the church organized under the name of the Eldora Ladies' Methodist Episcopal Church Aid Society, with Mrs. E. R. Edgington as President. During the year 1867, but little was done to further the enterprise, save by the ladies, who, with nimble fingers, kept at work making and selling such articles as would be of ready sale, until in the spring of 1868, they had a fund of \$600. This sum was invested in lumber bought in Dubuque, and the work commenced. On the 4th of July, they held a festival, in which they cleared \$130, which was also added to the general fund. Some means was raised by subscription among the male members of the Church, and the work was pushed as rapidly as possible. The building was completed in 1869, and duly dedicated to the service of Almighty God. In 1870, the present parsonage was built, and it was felt that Methodism had a permanent home in Eldora.

The following named have served the Society as pastors since its organization: Rev. J. W. Stewart, two years; Bethune Holcomb, two years; Asa Critchfield, one year; J. F. Westwood, one year; E. Kendall, one year; C. F. McLean, one year; D. N. Mallory, two years; E. Kendall, returned, one year; W. H. McKeany, one year; Rev. Cressman, one year; Mr. Kemball, F. M. Robertson, one year; E. L. Sherman, one year; J. B. Taylor, two years; E. H. Spurling, one year; E. W. Jeffries, two years; C. A. Hawn, two years; J. F. Baker, two years; B. C. Barnes, two years. In 1881, Rev. J. K. Shiffer, the present pastor, was appointed. The present officers of the Church are as follows: Stewards—C. B. Doughty, L. N. Sayre, John Peters,

L. Teats. Trustees—John Peters, L. N. Sayre, L. Teats, E. C. Doughty. Sunday School Superintendent—L. N. Sayre.

Rev. J. K. Shiffer, the present Pastor of the Church, is a native of Pennsylvania. He was educated in, and graduated from Dickinson College, in 1873. In 1879 he came to Iowa, and was first stationed at Charlotte, Clinton county, where he remained one year. He was then sent to Oxford Mills, and from there to Eldora in 1881.

The Christian Church of Eldora was organized on the 20th day of May, 1855. Peter Mason was elected Elder, and Jonathan Conger and Reuben King, Deacons. In 1857, W. A. Faddis, William Blair and R. L. Parker were added to the Eldership, and L. Clinkenbeard, William Robinson, A. Park, J. H. Majors, Deacons. For a short time the Church prospered fairly, and then the members began to grow negligent of their duties, until their meetings upon the Lord's Day were very irregular. On the 2d day of July, 1865, a re-organization was effected, and the members yet remaining made a mutual covenant to be more faithful in the discharge of their religious duties. Elder David Miller was the first Pastor on its re-organization, followed by Elders N. A. McConnell, W. M. Roe, James Encell, Peter Vogel, A. B. Cornell, D. R. Dungan, Henry Shadle, and C. A. Stephens, an array of talent worthy of the Church. For thirteen years after its organization the congregation had no house of worship, holding its meetings in school houses, private dwellings and the court house. In 1868 their present house of worship was erected at a cost of about \$3,000, with a seating capacity for about

300. J. C. Moorman and S. B. Moran are the present Elders; R. Holt, H. D. Webster, W. V. Willcox and S. W. VanVoorhees, Deacons; W. V. Willcox, Clerk. A Sunday School was organized at an early day. Its present officers are: S. W. VanVoorhees, Superintendent; J. C. Moorman, Assistant Superintendent; Ruth Elbert, Secretary and Treasurer; Minnie Willcox, Assistant Secretary. The average attendance of the school is now about 60. Since its organization the Church has enrolled 494 members, with a present membership of 140.

The First Baptist Church, of Eldora, was organized April 18, 1868. The constituent membership were G. W. Sturgis, Emily H. Sturgis, Augustus Stowe, Sarah Stowe, Henry Tolman, Harriet M. Tolman, Levina Robb, Julia Graves. The church was recognized July 12, 1868, by Rev. John Atchinson and Rev. G. A. Childs. H. Tolman was the first deacon of the church, and Augustus Stowe the second. The first meetings were held in the old school house. After organization, Rev. E. P. Barker was called to the pastorate, and served one year. He was succeeded by Elder Root, who labored six months for the Church. Elder Barker then preached occasionally, and Rev. Albert Graves held a union meeting in 1876. George Houghton, a young colored minister from Chicago, settled here in 1873, and served the Church. During this year a plain and unpretending church edifice was erected, at a cost of \$1,500; in size, 60x42. Since its organization, 107 persons have been connected with the Church, of whom 59 yet remain. The Church is in good working condition, and was incorporated in 1879.

The following named constitute the officers of the Church: Pastor, Elder Carpenter; Trustees, William Walker, E. P. Barker and James Brock; Deacon and Treasurer, H. Tolman; Clerk, George H. Tolman. A Sabbath School is conducted by E. P. Barker, Superintendent, and Harry Woodson, Assistant. There are 55 scholars in attendance. A Ladies' Mite Society was organized by the ladies of the Church, in 1873, which has done a good work. From the "mites" which they have collected, \$130 has been paid on the church lot, an organ purchased, and the church partially furnished. In the summer of 1882, a Ladies' Foreign Missionary Circle was organized.

The Congregational Church, of Eldora, was organized in 1868. From a historical address, delivered by Rev. C. F. Boynton, at the close of his pastorate, in 1873, the following extracts are taken:

"Seven years ago the question of organizing a Congregational Church in Eldora received public attention. About that time Rev. D. Blakely, a brother honored and beloved, visited the place to see as to the prospects of organizing a Presbyterian Church. Our Congregational brethren expressed a hearty approval of the plan, and signified a cordial desire to unite in such an organization, provided a pastor could be secured. For a year and a half, Mr. Blakely used every exertion to secure the services of a Presbyterian minister, but without avail. When his efforts had failed, he advised that all should unite in the organization of a Congregational Church, provided a minister of that denomination could be secured.

"In the spring of 1867, I received letters setting forth their disappointment, and stating that the Presbyterians and Congregationalists of Eldora were desirous of uniting in the organization of a Congregational Church. I was invited to visit the place in company with Rev. Mr. Graves, of Iowa Falls, and assist in the organization. To this I consented, and suggested the early autumn, but failing health caused me to defer the visit. In November I learned that the field was still open, and the desire for a Congregational Church was earnest. An arrangement was then made with Rev. Mr. Graves to visit Eldora in January. Before completing this arrangement, it was distinctly understood that through the advice of Rev. Mr. Blakely, of Steamboat Rock, the Presbyterians were all prepared to unite cordially in a Church organization on the Congregational basis of Church government. With this understanding, I visited Eldora on the 21st of January, 1868, in company with Rev. Mr. Graves, and held services in the court house in the evening. An appointment was then publicly made of a meeting to be held the next day, to consider the question of organizing a Congregational Church. Meantime, word came from some of our Presbyterian friends that they would probably join in the organization before long, though not prepared to take the step at that time. Believing the reasons for delay to be valid and clear, though not stated, the organization was perfected, and the Congregational Church of Eldora started forth courageously on its mission of service and sacrifice for Christ, with a membership of six persons—Mr. and Mrs. Temple, Mr. and Mrs. Waldo, Mrs.

Melinda Eastman and Miss Mary Eastman. In the spring of 1868, I accepted a call, and commenced labor here. Five denominations then claimed the use of the court house for public service. Each had an equal right to the use of it, and all acted in harmony. The need of another house of worship forced itself upon us. But we were weak. Our male membership was three. With a degree of faith and courage that was heroic, and that I shall always hold in admiration, a brother beloved, who is with us to-day, endorsed the resolution, 'we will arise and build.' This bold resolve was seconded by the noble women of the Church, who aided in the work financially as well as by their sympathies and prayers. Not less cordial was the support given by a now sainted brother, the first deacon of the Church, whose calm judgment foresaw what we all believed, that it would be far more difficult to build a cheap and simple chapel than a costlier house of worship that would be an ornament to our town. The trustees and friends of the Church aided us generously in the work. On the 27th of November, 1868, the sills of our chapel were laid. The weather was severely cold until the last week in December, when it relented sufficiently to allow the building of a chimney; and on the 29th of December, thirty-one days after the foundation was laid, public services were held in the chapel for the first time."

Mr. Boynton resigned the pastorate March, 1873, at which time there was a membership of 63. He delivered his farewell discourse May 4, 1873.

Charles F. Boynton was born in Phippsburg, Maine, September 7, 1832, and was

educated in Bowdoin College, New Brunswick, and graduated from the Bangor Theological Seminary, at Bangor, Maine. He was ordained to the ministry August 6, 1861. He was an earnest, faithful minister of Christ, and labored faithfully to advance His cause. He was of very nervous temperament, earnest and practical in his sermons. As a pastor, he endeared himself to the flock, and made many warm friends inside and outside the Church. He now resides in Freeport, L. I.

Rev. Peter B. Shiere succeeded Mr. Boynton, but only remained about two months, as a supply. He was a well educated man, a graduate of Hartford College and Hartford Theological Seminary. His stay in Eldora was not of sufficient length to properly estimate his abilities.

Rev. Alpheus Graves came next, and served the Church from October, 1873, till September, 1874. He was an excellent man in every respect; a thorough Christian, and had the respect of the whole community.

Rev. Ariel A. Baker succeeded Mr. Graves, beginning his work here in November, 1874, and closing his services in October, 1876. Mr. Baker was born in Enosburg, Vt.; received his literary education in the college at Burlington, that State, and his theological education at Andover Theological Seminary. He was an able preacher, one of more than ordinary ability; a fluent speaker and a good pastor.

Rev. John R. Barnes followed Mr. Baker, beginning his labors here in December, 1876, and ending them at the expiration of two years. He was a native of Ohio, and received his literary education at Oberlin

College, in that State, and subsequently entered the Theological Seminary at Andover, Mass., from which he graduated. In his work at Eldora he was quite successful, and made a good pastor.

Rev. James R. Knodell, the present pastor, began his labors here in May, 1879, and was duly ordained and installed as pastor in June following. He is spoken of as an "earnest speaker, full of devotion and fire, a close student, terse and keen as a writer, and a clear and interesting speaker."

Rev. James R. Knodell, Pastor of the Congregational Church at Eldora, is a native of Nova Scotia, where he was born in 1850. He received his literary education in Nova Scotia, and was engaged for several years in teaching. In the spring of 1872 he went to Chippawa Falls, Wis., where he worked at the business of carpentering for about three years. Mr. Knodell had long had the Ministry in view, in fact, his mother had always intended that her boy should become a Minister of the Gospel. His father died when he was but eleven years of age. As soon as circumstances would permit, or in September, 1875, he went to Chicago, and entered the Theological Seminary of the Congregational Church, in that city, where he remained four years, one year more than is required in the regular course. During the last two years of his attendance at the Seminary he had charge of Clinton Street Congregational Church. He assumed his present charge in the spring of 1879. His wife was Miss Sarah C. Bollong, born in Nova Scotia.

After worshipping in their first church edifice about five years, the church resolved to build another and better one. To resolve

was to do. The erection of the present handsome building was commenced in the fall of 1874, and completed and dedicated on the 7th day of March, 1875, Rev. A. A. Baker preaching the dedicatory sermon. The building is a frame structure, with a seating capacity of 400, and erected at a cost of \$6,000.

Since the organization of the church, 152 members have been enrolled upon its books, of whom 92 yet remain. Of the six original members one has died, four have moved away, leaving only one holding membership with it. Erastus Temple was the first Deacon of the church, and S. S. Waldo Clerk. After holding the position about two years, Mr. Waldo resigned the office of Clerk. He was succeeded by C. McK. Duren, who yet discharges the duties of the office in a most satisfactory manner. The present Deacons are Edward Estabrook, George S. Ward, and Elias Macy. J. F. Hardin is the Treasurer.

The Sunday School connected with the church was organized January 3, 1869, with Erastus Temple as Superintendent, and C. McK. Duren, Secretary. The present officers are: C. McK. Duren, Superintendent; George Knowlton, Assistant Superintendent; James Burling, Secretary. There is an enrollment of 100, and an average attendance of 80.

The first sermon preached in the Presbyterian Church at Eldora township, by any minister of any of the different Presbyterian Churches, was by Rev. J. R. Lowrance, who doubtless preached the first sermon in the county, by any regular minister of any denomination.

In the summer of 1857, Rev. John Price, Old School Presbyterian minister, then at

Berlin, preached some in Eldora, and delivered some lectures on "Prophecy and Revelations."

In the fall of 1858, Rev. E. L. Dodder came to Eldora, from Fort Dodge, and preached as a missionary of the same Church.

About the same time, A. A. Rogers, a minister of the United Presbyterian Church, came here. He had been on an extensive missionary tour of exploration, having gone through Iowa by a circuitous route, going west as far as the Indian country, and ascending the Missouri river to the limits of the then settlements in Dakota Territory, traveling hundreds of miles on foot, over the boundless prairies. Of all the early missionaries of this county, probably none were more talented, none more self-sacrificing and noble, and yet more peculiar, than the Rev. Andrew A. Rogers.

In the fall of 1861, the Rev. John M. Boggs, of Independence, Iowa, came to Eldora, by invitation, to organize a Presbyterian Church. He spent several weeks here, and afterwards procured the labors of Rev. J. P. Fox, who labored here for some time. But all interest becoming absorbed in the war, the organizations of Churches were in a great measure lost sight of, and some of those already started were greatly weakened by men entering the army, removals, etc.

In the winter of 1865-6, a move was made to procure a minister who would unite the elements of the Old and New school Presbyterians in the county generally, with Eldora as the central point; but, owing to some opposition from the New School element, some of the ministers of

that branch in the Presbytery, which included this county, being decidedly opposed to a union of the two branches, the move was dropped.

In the month of December, 1866, a move was made to continue what was left of the old organization at Berlin with the United Presbyterian, and also some old Presbyterians near Xenia and some about Eldora in an Old School Presbyterian Church at Eldora. About January 1, 1867, a meeting for that purpose was held at the house of Geo. McElroy, when J. M. Boyd was chosen to correspond with some ministers on the subject, and report at a subsequent meeting. Letters were written to Rev. J. M. Boggs of Independence, Rev. Dr. Anderson of Davenport and others, but no answers being received to any of the letters, a second series of letters were written, which brought favorable responses from Rev. J. M. Boggs, and also from Rev. J. D. Mason of Davenport, District Missionary, who wrote in answer to the letter sent to Rev. Dr. Samuel Anderson. The first of June, 1867, Mr. Mason visited Eldora and preached a number of times in the old Court House, then the only place open for preaching purposes. Mr. Mason spent several weeks in the vicinity of Eldora, Berlin and Xenia, and made an appointment to return and organize a church at Eldora on the 27th of July. Mr. Geo. McElroy was appointed to secure a place in Eldora in which to hold the meeting and organize the church, but as the court room was engaged by other denominations, no convenient room could be had. There was then no church building in Eldora, of any denomination. Messrs. Gunn and Boyd consequently went through Eldora

and to Xenia, a distance of four miles, to participate in the organization. On said 27th day of July, 1867, the church to be known as "The Presbyterian Church of Eldora, Hardin county, Iowa, by which name said church or society shall be known in law; was organized with the following members: Wm. A. Sloan, Joseph Hunter, Jane Hunter, Nancy Hunter, Geo. McElroy, Margaret McElroy, Rachel Sproull, James Woodside, J. M. Boyd, Wm. Walker Jane Walker, Margaret Gunn, Edwin Gilchrist, Mary E. Gilchrist; and afterwards the names of Job Stout, Elizabeth Stout, Jane Cusack, Eliza Woodside and Nancy Clark were added, who also signed the articles of incorporation, incorporating members. Wm. A. Sloan Geo. McElroy and J. M. Boyd were the first Ruling Elders.

Geo. McElroy, E. Gilchrist and Alexander Gunn, were the first trustees of the church. Steps were at once taken to procure the labor of a permanent minister, and the services of Rev. Robert Bong were secured. He came here and preached some during the fall and winter, but did not move here until the spring of 1868; during the following year he preached at different places. Most of the time the Society worshipped in Edgington's Hall. In the month of May, 1869, the trustees of the Church purchased lots 7 and 8 in Block 14, on which the present church edifice was erected. It is a substantial brick building, built in and surrounding a strong frame work, and erected at a cost of over \$7,000. Rev. Bong closed his labors as Pastor of the Church, April 1, 1871, and Rev. C. M. Howe began his labors, July 1, 1871, in connection with the church at Pt. Pleasant,

and continued until April 1, 1880. Rev. Thomas Hickling began his labor, December, 1880. The Church at present is in a flourishing condition.

The German Methodist Episcopal Church of Eldora was organized by Rev. John Specker, in 1870. Helbut Junker and family came from Germany and located in the vicinity of Eldora. Being members of that Church, they effected the organization with Helbut Junker and Caroline Junker, his wife; Arnet Junker and Anna Junker, his wife. In 1872, a class was formed, and Helbut Junker was chosen class leader. The same year quite a number joined the Church. In 1877, the congregation erected a house of worship, 24x36, a two-story frame building, the lower story being used for a parsonage, while the upper story is used for worship. The cost of the building, with improvements, is \$1,200. The first services of the denomination were held at the house of Helbut Junker, a short distance west of Eldora. Afterwards meetings were held in the court house, until their Church was built. The first pastor was Rev. John Specker, serving two years. Then came Rev. Sohn Schneider, filling the pulpit for three years, and a goodly number were taken into the Church. Rev. Adolph Dulitz came next, serving a short time. Rev. E. W. Henke done good work, and quite a number united with the Church during his two years' service. Rev. C. F. Tramm, who was instrumental in building the Church, was next. In 1880, Rev. G. Huefner filled the pulpit. The present preacher is Rev. E. C. Draeger, who has done much good work. The present membership is 58. The present officers are

Helbut Junker, Charles Walter and Wm. Gesh, Trustees; Helbut Junker, Class Leader. The Church is in a prosperous condition. There is a Sabbath School in connection with the Church, with an average attendance of 32. Its present officers are: August Lamprecht, Superintendent; Anna Mett, Librarian; Rumer Renners, Secretary.

The Universalist Church of Eldora was organized in May, 1867, by Rev. E. C. Eaton, of Clarinda, Iowa. Steps were taken soon after for the erection of a house of worship, which was completed and dedicated Sunday, May 16, 1869. The Church is a brick structure, and stands near the northeast corner of the square. In addition to Rev. Eaton, Rev. P. F. Snooks and Rev. G. S. Gowdy have ministered to the spiritual wants of the Church. On account of removals, the Church has been weakened so much that its regular services were discontinued some time since.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school taught within the present town limits was in the fall of 1854, by Mahala Ellsworth, now Mrs. S. G. Winchester. She taught but a few weeks, and was compelled to surrender the building used for a school house to a family as a place of residence.

The town is now well supplied with school facilities, having one of the most convenient school buildings in Northern Iowa. It is a large brick structure, erected so that every room in the building has the benefit of the sun. It was erected in 1878, by DeRoy Ellsworth, H. E. Gardner and F. E. Cushman, at a cost of \$20,000. The

first corps of teachers in this building were, W. H. Sisson, principal; Miss Prudy Fad-dis, 1st grammar; Miss Alice Neal, 2d grammar; Miss E. E. Sears, 1st intermediate; Miss M. C. Carpenter, 2d intermediate; Miss Addie Jordan, primary. The present teachers are, J. C. Heisey, principal; Miss Rose Newman, 1st grammar; Miss H. V. Jordan, 2d grammar; Miss Lucy Marks, 1st intermediate; Miss Mary Butterfield, 2d intermediate; Miss Julia Scurry, 1st primary; Miss Amelia Smith, 2d primary.

SOCIETIES.

Montague Lodge, No. 117, A. F. and A. M., was organized under dispensation, November 14, 1857, with E. W. Eastman, W. M.; James Reynolds, S. W.; Joseph Edgington J. W. A charter was granted to the lodge, June 2, 1858. On the evening of July 8, the lodge was convened by order of Charles Voile, D. G. M., and duly instituted. The following named comprise the charter members: E. W. Eastman, James Speers, L. F. Sanderson, Ellis Parker, Alvares Pierce, Sanford P. Mitchell, Joseph Edgington, James Reynolds, and H. J. Burleigh. Of the foregoing, only four are now members of the lodge—Joseph Edgington, Ellis Parker, E. W. Eastman and James Reynolds. Two are dead—James Speers and Alvares Pierce. The others have moved away. Since its organization, the following named have held the office of W. M.: E. W. Eastman, 1859; Joseph Edgington, 1860; O. F. Ball, 1861; Ellis Parker, 1862; O. F. Ball, 1863; S. G. Baldwin, 1864; Jonathan Edgington, 1865; E. W. Eastman, 1866; same, 1867; John Hall, 1868 and 1869; R. P. Wright, 1870; A. B. Harris, 1871; R. P. Wright, 1872; J. H.

Smith, 1873; R. P. Wright, 1874 and 1875; Jonathan Edgington, 1876 and 1877; I. K. Buck, 1878; Allen Meader, 1879; Jonathan Edgington, 1880, 1881 and 1882. The lodge has had a prosperous existence, and now meets regularly Wednesday evenings on or before the full moon in each month, in as neat a lodge room as is to be found in this part of the State. Since its organization, 187 members have been admitted, of whom 40 now remain. Death has claimed five of their number in the quarter century of the lodge's existence—Herschell Culver, December 19, 1860; James Speers, May 2, 1861; Alvares Pierce, September 19, 1871; R. P. Wright, May 29, 1878; John Downend, October 12, 1880. The present officers of the lodge are as follows: Jonathan Edgington, W. M.; Allen Meader, S. W.; L. N. Sayre, J. W.; A. E. Smith, Treasurer; L. V. Bowes, Secretary; L. L. Scott, S. D.; W. J. Brooks, J. D.; Ezra Nuckolls, W. H. Fulbe, Stewards; T. L. Ford, Tyler.

There is also a large and flourishing Chapter in the village.

Eldora Lodge, No. 76, I. O. O. F., was organized October 11, 1855, with John W. Jones, J. D. Gourley, J. F. Simons, Mr. Smith, Jonathan Edgington, and John Downend, as charter members. Dr. J. F. Simonds was the first Odd Fellow to locate in Hardin county, and Jonathan Edgington the second. The first officers of the lodge were, John W. Jones, N. G.; Mr. Smith, V. G.; J. D. Gourley, Recording Secretary; Jonathan Edgington, Treasurer. The lodge had been instituted about one year, when their lodge room was destroyed by fire, including all evidence of their existence as a lodge. S. S. Smith, Special Deputy Grand

Master, reorganized the lodge under its old name and number, November 8, 1856. After a prosperous existence of more than a quarter of a century, the lodge is now considered one of the best and strongest in the State in everything save numbers; still it has a membership of 42 faithful working members. It has now on hand a Widows' and Orphans' Fund of over \$1,200, and a General Fund of \$320. The lodge meets every Saturday night. Its present officers are, J. S. Ross, N. G.; M. Watts, V. G.; W. J. Moir, Treasurer; Julius Wilson, Recording Secretary; S. W. Eakin, Permanent Secretary.

An Encampment, No. 74, I. O. O. F., was instituted October 12, 1875, with the following named charter members: D. W. Stallsmith, Jonathan Edgington, William H. Nichols, W. W. Powers, W. J. Moir, Joseph McCarty and Lot Teats.

Evergreen Lodge, No. 56, Knights of Pythias, was organized February 4, 1881, with the following named charter members: B. E. Deyo, M. Underwood, A. B. Plough, C. M. Runkle, W. S. Porter, P. J. Cowan, W. T. Shaver, Al. Smith, A. C. Swain, E. M. Smith, S. G. Winchester, C. A. Haas, S. E. Whitney, Wm. Kelley, E. C. Sawin, W. A. Greer, J. H. Reece, J. G. McElroy. Since its organization the following named have been duly initiated: F. M. Petty, Chas. Koester, G. W. DeGroff, J. P. Dotson, J. E. Igno, D. B. Aylesworth, E. H. Wright, G. H. Ritenour, N. C. Morse, Geo. H. Lewis, F. D. Swartwout, W. H. Martin, Geo. H. Rew, R. Royce, David Burright, Fred W. Race, C. N. Cooley, V. S. Webb.

The first officers of the lodge were: District Dep. Grand Chancellor and Repre-

sentative to Grand Lodge, Past Chancellor W. T. Shaver; Chancellor Commander, W. A. Greer; Vice Chancellor, S. G. Winchester; Prelate, W. S. Porter; Keeper of Records and Seal, A. C. Swain; Master of Exchequer, P. J. Cowan; Master of Finance, J. G. McElroy; Master at Arms, E. C. Sawin; Inner Guard, Wm. Kelley; Outer Guard, C. A. Haas. Its present officers are: Past Chancellor, W. S. Porter; Chancellor Commander, S. E. Whitney; Vice Chancellor, A. B. Plough; Prelate, A. C. Swain; Keeper of Records and Seal, F. W. Race; Master of Exchequer, F. M. Petty; Master of Finance, E. H. Wright; Master at Arms, J. E. Igno; Inner Guard, Geo. H. Lewis; Outer Guard, C. N. Cooley. Past Chancellor W. A. Greer is present District Deputy and Representative to Grand Lodge.

Eldora Lodge No. 114, A. O. U. W., was organized May 1, 1877, with the following named charter members: M. Frisbee, L. P. Bowes, D. V. Ellsworth, Geo. H. Dysinger, A. E. Webb, John C. McBride, J. F. Shultz, O. A. Thayer, N. Dysinger, Geo. W. Fouts, W. L. Barnes, Jas. Bachman, O. P. Magoor, David McCausland, Myron Underwood, W. S. Preston, L. N. Sayre, M. Farrow, F. E. Cushman, C. M. Runkle, Walter Allison, R. H. McBride, H. E. Gardner, J. D. Hunter, H. H. Furman. Its officers were, A. E. Webb; P. M. W.; D. V. Ellsworth, M. W.; M. Frisbee, Foreman; W. S. Preston, O.; John C. McBride, R.; L. N. Sayre, F.; L. P. Bowes, Receiver; Jas. Bachman, I. W.; O. P. Magoon, O. W.; D. V. Ellsworth, A. E. Webb and M. Underwood, Trustees. One death—O. P. Magoon—on November 23, 1881. They

have a well regulated lodge of a good class of men, and are in a good, healthy condition. Their hall is large and roomy, and comfortably furnished.

Eldora Lodge No. 1283, Knights of Honor, was organized December 6, 1878, with the following named charter members: Thos. G. Alvord, C. E. Albbrook, W. C. Brown, N. Dysinger, G. H. Dysinger, D. V. Ellsworth, LeRoy Ellsworth, Turner Forker, E. S. Foster, M. J. Frisbie, S. S. George, J. F. Hardin, A. C. Harris, A. A. Hart, J. C. Horner, Geo. Houghton, C. M. Howe, E. A. Hudson, W. F. Ibach, Saml. Johns, F. J. Kallmerten, Allen Meader, J. C. Moorman, N. C. Morris, A. W. Mustapher, George McElroy, E. Nuckolls, G. R. Perkins, W. S. Preston, C. M. Runkle, A. M. Runkle, L. N. Sayre, E. M. Smith, J. B. Smith, J. M. Stout, Myron Underwood, S. E. Whitney. Its first officers were, P. D., S. F. Hardin; D., C. M. Howe; V. D., E. S. Foster; A. D., S. E. Whitney; C., Geo. Houghton; F. R., T. G. Alvord; R., C. E. Albbrook; T., E. Nuckolls; Ge., Saml. Johns; G., Allen Meader; S., M. J. Frisbie. Its present officers are, P. D. C. M. Runkle; D., E. M. Smith; V. D., W. S. Preston; A. D., A. C. Harris; Ge., J. M. Stout; C., J. C. Moorman; R., J. F. Hardin; F. R., C. Albbrook; T., Ezra Nuckolls; Gn., W. C. Brown; S., L. N. Sayre. Present membership, 27. Regular meetings in the hall occupied by A. O. U. W. and Knights of Pythias. In July the lodge went over as a body to the Iowa Knights of Honor of Iowa. The lodge meets the second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month.

HARDIN COUNTY BANK.

On the evening of December 31, 1868, a meeting was held in the office of H. L. Huff, for the purpose of signing articles of incorporation of the Hardin County Bank. The incorporators were C. E. Gilman, E. W. Eastman, R. H. McBride, H. L. Huff, John W. Gilman, B. E. Deyo, I. N. Hazlett, M. Hulbert, S. S. Waldo, Ellis Parker, R. F. Ripley, R. A. Babbage, Thomas Kensett, George Green, James Rockwell, W. J. Moir, H. P. Liscomb, Narum & Oleson, C. McK. Duren, T. G. Williams and S. G. Winchester. The bank building was begun in October, 1868, and the bank began business January 1, 1869, with a nominal capital of \$50,000, 30 per cent paid in. Its first officers were: F. W. H. Sheffield, President; E. W. Eastman, Vice-President; C. McK. Duren, Cashier. But one change of President has been made since the organization of the bank—Mr. L. F. Wisner succeeded Mr. Sheffield in 1872. There have been but three Vice-Presidents. J. M. Scott succeeded Mr. Eastman. The present Vice-President is Deville Hubbard, of Marshall, Mich.

The following is a statement of the condition of the Hardin County Bank, Eldora, Iowa, at the close of business, June 29, 1872:

Resources.

Bills receivable	\$41,176 43
County warrants, etc.	416 00
Overdrafts	984 25
Real estate	3,800 00
Furniture and fixtures	1,480 12
Expense account	908 51
Taxes account	284 88
Due from other banks	6,546 42

Revenue stamps	212 84
Cash	15,396 12

\$71,205 57

Liabilities.

Capital stock paid up.....	\$15,000 00
Undivided profits	8,320 31
Deposits	47,885 26

\$71,205 57

In contrast with the foregoing, the following statement of the condition of the Hardin County Bank, at Eldora, Iowa, at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1882, made to the Auditor of State, and published as required by law, is here given:

Assets.

Bills receivable	\$114,505 35
School district orders.....	61 16
Overdraft	219 84
Real estate.....	5,100 00
Furniture and fixtures	2,217 90
Expense account	1,536 51
Tax account	389 67
Due from other banks	12,558 07
United States bonds.....	3,900 00
Cash	21,516 48

\$162,004 98

Liabilities.

Capital stock	\$50,000 00
Surplus fund	10,000 00
Undivided profits	7,762 62
Bills payable	7,000 00
Deposits	87,242 36

\$162,004 98

C. McK. Duren has been cashier of the bank since its organization. He was born in Maine in 1842. His parents removed to Vermont when he was but a few months old. He resided in Vermont till 1866,

when he went to Dubuque, Iowa, where he was engaged for a time as book-keeper in a mercantile establishment, and was afterward connected with the "Merchant's National Bank," of that city, and came here to take the position of cashier on the organization of the bank. For many years Mr. Duren transacted most of the business pertaining to the bank, acting as general manager, as well as cashier. He is a genial and popular gentleman, and his many years of experience have given him a thorough knowledge of the banking business. He was married at Dubuque, Iowa, June, 1868, to a daughter of the Rev. Lyman Whiting, D.D., of that city, now of West Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Duren have two daughters: Mabel, born in 1873, and Fannie, born in 1875.

The City Bank of Eldora is another banking institution, owned by C. Hardin & Sons, with J. D. K. Smith, manager, and A. E. Arnold, cashier.

SHAVER WAGON COMPANY.

In 1869 W. T. and Samuel Shaver commenced the manufacture of wagons and carriages, in a small way, in Eldora. The business was increased as the means of the firm would allow. In 1871 Samuel retired from the firm, and W. T. continued the business alone. The former now resides in Kansas. The latter was year by year adding to his stock, and extending the area of his trade, when, in 1877, he suffered the loss of his shop by fire. The following account of the fire is from the Eldora *Ledger*:

"On Sunday morning, January 14, 1877, about 2:30 o'clock, the cry of "Fire," awoke the citizens of Eldora from their

slumbers, and all that could, hurried to the scene. Shaver's large wagon and carriage factory was in flames. Just how the fire originated could not be determined. When the alarm was first made, the whole south half of the main building seemed to be in flames, except the office in the southwest corner, in which Mr. Shaver slept, and from which all exit was cut off, except by the window, through which he and his brother, who was staying with him, escaped. Some of the employes had a room fitted up as a sleeping apartment on the second floor, and so close was the fire to them when awakened that they had to leap from the windows for life, having no time in which to dress, the partitions falling through as they got out.

"Close to the main building, on the north side, was the carriage repository, a two story building in which most of their finished carriage work was kept, and in the upper story of which resided Mrs. Prethro. This building was soon set on fire from the other, and although the contents of the first story was saved, the building was destroyed, and with it almost all the household goods of the lady. Mr. Shaver's loss was estimated at \$10,000."

The loss did not discourage Mr. Shaver in the least. The fire had not ceased before arrangements were made to re-build, and with as light heart as possible, and a determined will, Mr. Shaver went to work to repair his loss. The main building then erected was 90x80, two stories in height, to which has been added from time to time, one building 20x56; one 24x36; one 20x40. In July, 1882, a stock company was organized known as the Shaver Wagon Company, with J. D. K.

Smith, President; Edward Estabrook, Vice-President; W. T. Shaver, Treasurer; W. A. Greer, Secretary. The company now employ in the wood department 7 men; in iron, 8; in trimming, 4; paint, 7; outside, 4, office, 2; total, 32. In 1881 there were manufactured between \$60,000 and \$70,000 worth of vehicles. This will be largely increased.

W. T. Shaver, the present Treasurer of the Shaver Wagon Company, was born July 4, 1850, in Dundas county, Canada. In 1864 he went to St. Lawrence county, New York, where he learned the trade of wagon maker, and in 1868 came to Dubuque, Iowa, where he remained one year, coming to Eldora in 1869. In 1874 he was united in marriage with Rosa Dodge, of Eldora. Mrs. Shaver died in November, 1875. William T. Shaver is a man of great energy, who allows no obstacle to deter him from the accomplishment of any work he sets out to perform. He is one of that kind that helps to build up a place, and never to retard its growth.

William A. Greer, Secretary, Shaver Wagon Manufactory, was born in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, in 1849, and came to Iowa with his parents a few years afterwards. Since six years of age he has been a resident of Hardin county, and in the common schools of the county, the graded school at Iowa Falls, and the Iowa State University, in which institution he went as far as the junior year, his literary education was obtained. After reading law with his father, Allen Greer, for some time, he entered the law department of the Iowa State University, from which institution he graduated in June, 1873. After graduating, he read law with Porter & Moir one year.

On the establishment of the *Herald* in Eldora, he became its editor, which position he filled about six months, when the office was sold to Isaac L. Hart. In 1875 he opened an office in Eldora, and has since been in the practice of law. He is Secretary of the Shaver Wagon Company, of Eldora. In 1875 he was united in marriage with Hannah Olivia Shawhan, whose parents were among the early settlers of Keokuk county, in this State. They have one daughter, Lizzie B., and have lost one son, Frederick W.

ORGANIC.

Eldora was incorporated as a town in 1869. The following is a list of Mayors, Trustees and Clerks, from that time to the present, that were upon record:

1869—John Hall, Mayor; DeRoy Ellsworth, Recorder; J. H. Smith, E. Gilchrist, Samuel Smith, Joseph Edgington, J. C. Moorman, Trustees.

1870—Ellis Parker, Mayor; DeRoy Ellsworth, Recorder; Samuel Smith, Joseph Edgington, J. C. Moorman, E. Gilchrist, John Hall, Trustees.

1872—Ellis Parker, Mayor; D. S. Mooney, Recorder; M. Underwood, J. Edgington, D. F. Ellsworth, J. M. Boyd, Trustees.

1875—Ellis Parker, Mayor; J. D. Newcomer, Recorder; A. M. Bowdle, Nelson Gibbs, I. O. Narum, J. H. Smith. A. E. Smith, Trustees.

1876—Ellis Parker, Mayor; F. W. Thaxter, Recorder; A. E. Smith, H. C. Sweet, T. J. Williams, B. E. Deyo, I. O. Narum, Trustees.

1877—Ellis Parker, Mayor; J. D. Newcomer, Recorder; E. K. Brown, B. E. Deyo,

J. H. Hammond, Allen Meader, C. M. Runkle, Trustees.

1878—Ellis Parker, Mayor; W. A. Greer, Recorder; J. Q. Patterson, J. C. Moorman, J. Edgington, J. H. Smith, James Reynolds, Trustees.

1879—C. E. Albrook, Mayor; J. F. Hardin, Recorder; H. C. Sweet, L. N. Sayre, Ezra Nuckolls, J. D. Newcomer, W. J. Moir, Trustees.

1880—C. E. Albrook, Mayor; J. F. Hardin, Recorder; H. C. Sweet, Allen Meader, W. J. Moir, J. D. Newcomer, Ezra Nuckolls, A. E. Webb, Trustees.

1881—A. M. Bowdle, Mayor; T. G. Alvord, Clerk; W. J. Moir, Allen Meader, J. D. Newcomer, J. H. Smith, H. C. Sweet, A. E. Webb, Trustees.

1882—J. S. Hadley, Mayor; C. B. Davis, Recorder; H. C. Sweet, Allen Meader, J. D. K. Smith, J. D. Newcomer, H. L. Huff, Thomas G. Alvord, Trustees.

THE MERCANTILE TRADE.

The first merchants of Eldora were the Edgington Brothers, who commenced business a short distance from the present town site, and removed to the village in December, 1853. For a quarter of a century the firm was well known to the people of Hardin county. Originally, the firm consisted of Samuel R. and Jonathan, and subsequently Joseph and Jesse were admitted as partners, the former in 1856 and the latter in 1854. In the early day their trade was not confined alone to Hardin county, but for many miles north and west. They were dealers in general merchandise, and bought nearly everything a farmer had to sell, including live stock, which they shipped to the eastern and southern markets.

Joseph Edgington was born in Richland county, Ohio, in 1820. He was educated in the common schools of that then new country, and, like all other farmers' boys, inured to hard work. He remained on the farm on which he was born till 1856, when he came to Hardin county, and became one of the firm of the Edgington Brothers, in the mercantile trade. In politics, Captain Edgington was originally a Democrat, but when the pro-slavery doctrine became one of the cardinal principles of that party, he left it, and became a staunch Republican. In 1862, he enlisted in the 32d Iowa Infantry, and on its organization he was elected Captain of his company, and as such served two years, when he resigned. In 1872, Captain Edgington was appointed postmaster, which position he still retains, having twice been re-appointed. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Eldora, and of Montague Lodge No. 117, A. F. and A. M., and was the second Worshipful Master of that body. He was married Nov. 26, 1844, to Abigail Harris, a sister of Bishop Harris, of the M. E. Church.

Jonathan Edgington was born in Richland county, Ohio, September 30, 1824. He grew to manhood in that county, and was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. When eighteen years of age, he went to Huron county, and spent one year in learning the trade of blacksmith. Returning to Richland county, he worked at that trade for six years. In 1849, he married Mary Mitchell, of Richland county. Five children have blessed their union, four of whom are now living—Annette Jane, Albert Wilder, Mary Amanda, Lee Eldon. The deceased one was named Emma J. On the 20th of June,

1853, Mr. Edgington came to Hardin county to actively engage in business as one of the Edgington Brothers. In 1868, he withdrew from the firm, since which time he has engaged in the grain business. During the first six months, he was in partnership with W. H. Crawford, at the expiration of which time he purchased Mr. Crawford's interest, and has since continued it alone. Mr. Edgington has been an active Odd Fellow since 1850, and a Mason since 1860. In Montagne Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Eldora, he has held the office of Worshipful Master a greater period than any other member.

Samuel R. Edgington was born in Richland county, Ohio, in 1827. He was reared on a farm, attended the common schools of his county, and entered an academy with the intention of securing a more thorough education. While here, the war with Mexico broke out, and he enlisted in Company A, of the 3d Ohio Infantry, commanded by Colonel S. R. Curtiss, and served the full term of his enlistment. Being with Taylor's division, students of history will know that active service was performed. On his return home he again entered the academy, but soon after went to Indiana, located his land warrant, and returned to Ohio. This land he subsequently traded for a farm in Ohio, and commenced farming, an occupation he continued until his removal to Iowa. When the War for the Union commenced he was one of the first to enlist, and was elected Captain of Company A, 12th Iowa Infantry. In April, 1862, he was promoted Major of the regiment, and in April, 1863, Lieutenant-Colonel of the same. He was at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, and at

Shiloh. In the last engagement he acted as one of the field officers. He was also at the siege of Vicksburg, and at both the battles of Jackson, Miss. At the first battle, the skirmishers under his command were the first to enter the rebel works. At Pittsburg Landing, the Lieutenant-Colonel and Major of the regiment being ill and disqualified for duty, at the request of Colonel Woods, Captain Edgington acted as field officer. In his report of the battle, Colonel Woods said: "I received two wounds, disabling me for duty. The command then devolved upon Captain Edgington, who was acting as field officer. The enemy had, however, so closely surrounded us, that their balls which missed our men took effect in the ranks beyond us. To have held our position longer, would have been to suffer complete annihilation. The regiment was therefore compelled to surrender as prisoners of war." Colonel Edgington resigned his position in the fall of 1863, returned home, and once more resumed his position among the business men of Eldora. Samuel R. Edgington and Lois Beal were united in marriage in 1849. Mrs. Edgington is a native of Crawford county, Pa. She is the daughter of Samuel Beal. Their family consists of three children—Melvin L., Samuel R. and Sherman. The first two are partners with the father in the management of the Edgington House, at the present time.

Jesse J. Edgington was, also, born in Richland county, Ohio, in 1831. Before coming West he learned the trade of tailor, a business he has subsequently followed to some extent. In 1854 he came to Eldora, and was admitted a member of the firm of Edgington Brothers. During the

first year he was here he carried the mail to and from Marietta to Eldora, making the trip there and back in one day. On one occasion he made the trip on foot in twenty-four hours, having to swim the streams, which were then very high. Mr. Edgington has been prominently identified with the Odd Fellows' Order, and was once Grand Master of the Order in this State. In 1853 he was married to Rebecca Tracey.

Among the leading business and professional men at present in Eldora, may be mentioned, George Staley, J. C. Moorman, E. F. Gaines, I. O. Narum, J. L. Ridgeway, A. C. Harris, B. D. Robb, John M. Furman, C. M. Lee, F. A. Norris, J. S. Hadley, Preston & Burling, L. N. Sayre, F. Blum, G. H. Ritenour, James Bachman, Allen Meader, L. L. Scott.

Colonel George Staley, general merchant, established business here in 1869. He built a store on Washington street, now occupied as a furniture store. He built his present store in 1878. Colonel Staley was born in Schenectady, New York. His father died when he was a child. He went to Galena, Ill., as early as 1842, and engaged in mining. From Galena he went to New Orleans. During the gold excitement on the Pacific Coast, Colonel Staley joined in the overland journey to the land of gold. He returned from California in 1854, and located at La Crosse, Wis., where he engaged in the stock business; also served as Deputy Sheriff, and was elected to the office of Sheriff, in the Spring of 1860. In the fall of 1861, he assisted in organizing a company at La Crosse. He was made a Lieutenant of this company. This company was made a part of the 14th Wisconsin Volunteer

Infantry. Colonel Staley was made Captain of the company in June, 1862. He participated in many hard fought battles, including Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka, etc. At the battle of Shiloh his company captured a cannon from the Washington battery, of New Orleans. This cannon is among the trophies of the war, at Madison, on which is seen his name and date of capture. At the close of the war he returned to La Crosse, and thence to Austin, Minn., where he engaged in business, coming here in 1869. His wife was Julia Beardsley, born in Chenango county, N. Y. They have no children, living; they had four, all of whom died at La Crosse.

J. C. Moorman, general merchant, established business in November, 1867. Mr. Moorman was born in Greene county, Ohio, in 1826. He remained on a farm till twenty-one years of age, and has been in the mercantile business since that time. He began as a clerk at Leesburg, Ohio. He remained in Ohio for a number of years after he became of age, and then went to Peru, Miami county, Ind., where he clerked for about one and one-half years. He went to Iowa City in April, 1856, where he engaged in business. He came here in 1867. He first engaged in business in a small frame building on the north side of the square, and the next year erected a frame building where the post-office now stands, and was burned out in 1868. He now has a fine store on the west side of the public square, and is doing a fine business. He has also a store at the village of Hubbard, in this county. His wife was formerly Elizabeth Miller, a daughter of Samuel Miller, one of the early settlers of Clinton county, Ohio. His

father, James Moorman, was a native of Virginia, and one of the early settlers of Green county, Ohio. He is still living, at the age of ninety-one years, having been born in 1791. Mr. and Mrs. Moorman have three children—Lucy, now Mrs. T. McDonald, of Minnesota; J. Clinton and Jessie.

E. F. Gaines, dealer in groceries, Eldora, came to Eldora in 1871. He engaged as clerk for Mr. I. O. Narum, with whom he continued six or seven years. He then bought out Mr. Narum, and continued the business for two years, when Mr. Narum again purchased the business. He was then engaged for a time in the grain business, and afterwards established the present business of Moir & St. John. He engaged in his present business in June, 1882. Mr. Gaines was born in Otsego, N. Y., December 16, 1837, where he lived till thirteen years of age, when he removed with his parents to Pike county, Ill. His father, J. W. Gaines, removed from Illinois to Missouri, where he died. Mr. Gaines enlisted in the 16th Illinois, and served in the army till the close of the war, re-enlisting at the expiration of his first term of service. He participated in not less than thirty-three regular engagements; among them were Forts Henry and Donelson, Stone River, Chickamauga, Atlanta, and was in Sherman's march to the sea. Mrs. Gaines was formerly Carrie F. Fell, born in England. They have two children—Elliot C. and Maggie E.

Iver O. Narum is a native of Norway, and was born in September, 1825. He came to the United States in 1844, landing in New York, after a stormy passage, being eight weeks and four days crossing the

Atlantic. He located in Rock county, Wisconsin. In 1855 he went to LaCrosse, where he staid one year, and then with other parties started the town of LaCressent, opposite to LaCrosse, in Minnesota. He lived at LaCressent till 1865, when he came to Eldora, and established his present business. In November, 1875, Mr. Narum met with a severe loss, by the burning of his store and goods. He rebuilt his store in 1879. Mr. Narum is a successful business man, and a worthy citizen. He has been twice married; his first wife was Fannie Goodge, a native of New York, by whom he had one son, who died at LaCressent. His present wife was Wilhelmena Granzow, a native of Germany.

J. L. Ridgeway, proprietor of "Farmers' Hotel," Grocery and Restaurant, was born in Springfield, Ill., August 30, 1837. He was brought up at Macomb, McDonough county, in that State. He was brought up to the business of farming. He served in the army for a short time, enlisting for three months at the beginning of the war. He removed to Buchanan county, in Iowa, in 1866. He came to Eldora in 1869, and has been engaged in his present business since that time. Mr. Ridgeway learned the business of a photographer at Macomb, and followed that business for two years. His wife was Miss Mary A. Bailey. Her father was John M. Bailey, an early settler of McDonough county, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Ridgeway have five children—Mary J., Frank H., Annie May, Maggie E. and Willie B.

A. C. Harris, proprietor of restaurant, bakery, grocery and confectionery, is a native of Vermont, where he was born in 1845. He was a soldier in the war of the

rebellion, having enlisted in the 3d Vermont Infantry, and served a period of three years and ten months. His regiment was attached to the Sixth Corps, and he participated in all the campaigns and battles in which that noted corps was engaged. At the close of the war, he returned to Vermont. He came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1865, and located at Lodi, Columbia county. He came to Eldora in the spring of 1869. He kept the Ellsworth House for two years; was engaged as clerk for I. O. Narum for two years, and established his present business in May, 1878. He was severely wounded in the shoulder at the battle of the Wilderness. Mrs. Harris was formerly Miss Carrie Bernard, born in LaSalle county, Ill.

B. D. Robb, of the firm of Robb & Furman, was born in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, near Cleveland, in 1840. He removed to Branch county, Mich., with his parents, where his father died in July, 1863. Mr. Robb came to Eldora in the fall of 1864. His mother, Levina (Teach-out) Robb, had been married previous to her marriage with the father of Mr. Robb, and had four children by her first marriage. B. D. was her only child by her second marriage. She died in 1875. Mr. Robb learned the trade of a carpenter here, which he followed for many years. He was married in the spring of 1865 to Mary J. Parker, daughter of Judge Ellis Parker. Mr. and Mrs. Robb have three children—Ellis, born in June, 1869; L. Maud, born in October, 1875; and Earl P., born in March, 1879.

John M. Furman, of the firm of Robb & Furman, is a son of Simeon Furman, one of the earliest settlers of Eldora. Mr.

Simeon Furman was born in Northumberland county, Pa., September 21, 1803, and removed to Tioga county with his parents when a child, where he was brought up. When a young man, he went to Steuben county, N. Y., where he was married to Naomi Babcock, a native of the State of New York. Soon after their marriage they returned to Pennsylvania, and settled in Potter county, where they lived till the fall of 1855, when they came to Hardin county and settled in Eldora, where they have since resided. Mrs. Furman is five years younger than her husband, having been born in 1808. Mr. and Mrs. Furman have had seven children, four of whom are living, viz: N. D., who was born in Tioga county, Pa., in 1835, resides in Eldora; John M., Laura L., wife of Frank Ibach, and Lodentia. The deceased children were: George S., who was drowned in April, 1855; he was about twenty-five years of age; Lorinda and Louisa. The latter was the wife of Calvin Carriel. John M. was born in Potter county, Pa., December 28, 1839. He came here with his parents in 1855. He enlisted, in 1862, in the First Iowa Cavalry, and served two years and ten months, being discharged for disability a short time before the war closed. He is a carpenter by trade, and followed that business for a number of years. His wife was Eliza J. Conger, daughter of Jonathan Conger, born September 6, 1844. They have four children—Eva E., born July 5, 1868; Mark C., born November 9, 1870; Nellie N., born August 25, 1875; and John M., Jr., born November 26, 1881.

Dr. G. H. Ritenour, dentist, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Greene

county, in that State, in 1853. He went to Pittsburg when twelve years of age. He followed steamboating on the Ohio and Missouri rivers for many years, from cabin boy to Master, holding a United States Inspector's certificate as Master of a steamer. He began the study of dentistry when twenty-one years of age, at Pittsburg, and came to Iowa in July, 1879, stopping at Charles City, and remaining about nine months, when he located at Eldora, in May, 1880, succeeding Dr. George Gibson. His wife was Agnes Burdette, of Muscatine, Iowa.

Corwin M. Lee, dealer in farm implements, is a native of Indiana, having been born in the town of Williamsburg, Wayne county, in that State, in 1833. He removed to Iowa City, with his father, in 1840. His father, Fernando H. Lee, was one of the prominent early settlers of Johnson county. He was at one time Mayor of Iowa City, and filled the office of County Judge of Johnson county. He was a lawyer by profession, and a native of the State of New York. At the time of his death, spring of 1878, he resided at Evansville, Ind. He had four sons and one daughter, viz.: Corwin M., Vernon G., Charles N., and Oscar B., who was killed at the battle of Cedar Creek, in the war of the rebellion. The daughter was Laura M., who died at Iowa City. Corwin M. enlisted in an independent company of Sioux City Cavalry, and served on the frontier during three years of the war of the rebellion. Mr. Lee was engaged in the pump business here for several years. His mother, Mrs. Martha Z. (Newhall) Lee, lives with her son, C. M. Lee.

F. A. Norris, printer, bookseller and stationer, is the son of M. D. Norris, who is a native of Ashtabula county, Ohio, and came to Eldora with his family in 1864. He was a cabinet maker by trade, but was engaged, while here, quite extensively in gardening, supplying this market with vegetables during the summer season. He was also employed at the court house as clerk for several years. In 1876 he removed to Cleveland, Ohio. F. A. Norris was born at West Point, N. Y., September 23, 1851. He lived at home till about 1869. He was engaged as book-keeper for B. F. Butterfield, from them to Clark & Mooney, and to Clark & Herron, and to O. H. Clark; for Clark & Herron for about seven years. He has in connection with his book store a job printing office. In the last mentioned branch of his business he has had considerable experience. He does excellent work, and is having a good foreign and local trade. His wife was Miss Orpha Dysinger, daughter of N. Dysinger. They have four children: Charlie, Nellie, Katie, and an infant.

J. S. Hadley is a hardware merchant, successor of I. K. Buck. Mr. Hadley owns the pioneer hardware store of Hardin county, the business having been established by Mr. Hulbert. Mr. Hadley was born in Milwaukee, in 1846, where he lived till nine years of age, and then removed to Rock county. He came to Eldora in the Spring of 1868. He learned the tinner's trade of Mr. L. P. Wright. He worked for Mr. L. E. Whitney for several years, and was a partner of the latter for four years. He bought his present business of Mr. I. K. Buck, in April, 1878. Mr. Hadley has one of the most complete hardware

stores in Hardin county, his stock being extensive and including everything found at a first-class hardware store. Mr. Hadley has also an interest in a hardware store at Hubbard, his partner there being Mr. A. E. Webb. Mr. Hadley is the present Mayor of Eldora. His wife was Miss Jennie, daughter of J. H. Smith.

Clarence Burling, abstract maker and dealer in real estate, was born in the city of New York, in 1835. Mr. Burling is descended from one of the early merchants of that city. His great-grandfather, Jas. Burling, was a native of England, but emigrated to New York before the Revolution, and espoused the cause of the colonies during that struggle. He was for a time a prisoner in the old "sugar-house" prison of that city, at the time the British army occupied New York. He was succeeded in business by Walter Burling, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and he in time was succeeded by Jas. Burling, the father of Clarence, who sold goods in New York for forty years. He removed to Green Lake county, Wis., in 1850, but died in Fon du Lac county. Mr. Clarence Burling came to Eldora in 1865. He was appointed postmaster, here, in 1866, and held that office till 1871. He was then engaged in the grain business till 1877, when he engaged in his present business. He is of the firm of Preston & Burling, his partner being an attorney.

Linus N. Sayre, son of Calvin M. and Ludema L. (Baker) Sayre, was born in Rock Island county, Ill., April 10, 1847. His father was born in Logan county, Ohio, December 20, 1825, and his mother in Champaign county, Ohio, November 10, 1826. They were married in 1846, in

Rock Island county, Ill., where they remained until 1859, when they moved to Hardin county, arriving here on the 11th day of September. They settled in Providence township, where Mr. Sayre had a half section of wild prairie land, and which he at once began to improve. He remained on this farm until 1862, when he removed his family to Eldora, and enlisted in Company F, 32d Iowa Infantry. He died in the service at Little Rock, Ark., October 20, 1863. His wife died at Eldora, August 18, 1876. They had four children, of which Linus N., the subject of this sketch, was the oldest, and is the only one now living. He came with his parents to Hardin county, and lived with them upon the farm. On the death of his father, he returned with his mother to the farm, where he remained four years. He then came to Eldora and engaged in various lines of business, principally carpentering and butchering. In 1868 he commenced in the latter business, in which he has continued, save four years between 1873 and 1877. The educational advantages secured by Mr. Sayre were in the common schools of Rock Island county, Ill., Hardin county, Iowa, and two terms in the Albion Seminary. Mr. Sayre was united in marriage with Mary L., daughter of Joseph Race, November 9, 1872. They have had four children, three of whom are now living—Mary L., Robert and Annie. Mr. Sayre has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for twenty-one years, and has taken quite an active part in Church affairs. He is at present Superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday School in Eldora. He is also a member of the Masons, United

Workmen and Knights of Honor, holding membership in the lodges of these bodies in Eldora.

Ezra Nuckolls, jeweler, is a native Hawkeye, and was born January 5, 1843, in Linn county, three years before Iowa became a State. His father, James Nuckolls, was born in Kentucky, and was the son of a slave-holder, and inherited a number of slaves. Believing the institution of slavery a wrong, he emancipated his slaves, and, with his brother Ezra, removed to Indiana, where he became acquainted and married Mary Ann Barclay, of Scotch descent, her grandfather being one of the soldiers who attempted, by order of George III, to make the American colonies submissive to the royal will of his majesty. Her father, on the other hand, fought in the War of 1812, on the American side. About two years after their marriage, they emigrated to the Territory of Iowa, arriving here in September, 1842. Mrs. Nuckolls died in 1846, and her husband, the father of Ezra, in 1854. After his father's death, Ezra, then but eleven years of age, had to provide for himself. For about two years he worked upon a farm, when he then engaged to learn the trade of a carpenter, which he followed for nine months. Not liking the trade, in September, 1857, he entered a jeweler's store in Animosa, Jones county, Iowa, to learn the jeweler's trade. This suited him, and he became a No. 1 jeweler. When the war broke out in 1861, he was working as a journeyman for his old employer, and receiving highly remunerative wages. On the 16th day of July, 1861, he enlisted in Co. D., 9th Iowa Infantry. On the organization of the company, he was appointed Corporal, and,

March 8, 1862, while engaged in the battle of Pea Ridge, he was promoted Second Sergeant, serving in that capacity until the beginning of the Vicksburg campaign, where, on the 15th of March, 1863, he was promoted to Second Lieutenant. While on the Atlanta campaign, he received an appointment on the staff of Gen. James A. Williamson, serving in that capacity until he received his discharge, October 26, 1864. Lieut. Nuckolls' term of service expired during the Atlanta campaign, but on account of the exigency of the service, he decided to remain until the close of that campaign, which was entirely optional with him. The Lieutenant participated in many of the hard-fought battles of the war, including Pea Ridge, Vicksburg, Atlanta, Lookout Mountain, etc.

In April, 1865, Mr. Nuckolls located in Eldora, and established his present business, and in which he has met with good success. On the 26th day of October, 1868, he was united in marriage with Leona C. Eastman, daughter of Gov. E. W. Eastman, who was born in Burlington, Iowa, in 1846. Five children have blessed this union—Howard Eastman (now deceased), Edward W., James, Susie, and Richard F.

F. Blum was born in Germany, November, 1828, and learned the trade of shoemaking in his native country; came to America in 1852, and located in Seneca county, Ohio, remaining until 1858; thence to JoDavies county, Illinois, and worked at his trade until 1872, when he came to Hardin county, and for one summer ran a farm near Point Pleasant, and in the fall 1872 opened a shoe shop at Eldora; married 1851 to Dorothea Blum. They have seven

children—Catherine, Robert, Martin Luther, George Washington, Charles Albert, Nettie and Frances.

James Bachman, manufacturer of wagons and carriages, also engaged in blacksmithing, established business in Eldora in the spring of 1856. Mr Bachman has been continually in business, since that time, except during two years that he worked for a railroad company. He was born in North Hampton county, Pennsylvania, July 27, 1828, where he grew to manhood, and married Miss Emma C. Bruch. They came to Eldora, August 26, 1856. Mr. Bachman reached Iowa City on his way to Eldora, on the first passenger train which ever entered that city. His father-in-law, John Bruch, came here with his family a year previous to the time Mr. Bachman came. He was killed by lightning, June, 1856. The parents of Mr. Bachman were natives of Pennsylvania. His father died, November 3, 1872, at the advanced age of 76 years. His mother is still living, and is now eighty-four years of age, and bids fair to live many years. Mrs. Bachman's parents were also natives of Pennsylvania, her mother is still living, is at the present time seventy-two years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Bachman are the parents of four children—Mary A., now Mrs. H. E. Gardner; Jena Z., now Mrs. J. F. Shultz; Lilly B., now Mrs. H. B. Shilling; Rosa B., twin sister of Lilly, died in her 17th year.

Allen Meader was born in Ellsworth, Me., October 18, 1840. He is the son of Allen and Sarah (Copp) Meader. He remained at home until the breaking out of the war, learning the blacksmith's trade. In 1862 he enlisted in the 26th Maine Regiment, and was afterward a member of the

1st Brigade Band of Abercrombie's Division. He was honorably discharged at Portland, Me., in October, 1863. In 1865 he came to Eldora, and began working at his trade, and in 1870 took in as a partner James Bachman, who remained some time, since which time a brother-in-law, M. Watts, has been connected with him in business. In politics Mr. Meader has taken quite an active interest, and is now a member of the City Council, and one of the Township Trustees, and a member of the School Board. He was united in marriage in 1865 to Calista W. Watts, a native of Ellsworth, Me. Their children are, Sadie S. and Fred W.

L. L. Scott, barber and hair dresser, came to Eldora in 1869. He was born in Medina county, Ohio, in 1848. Mr. Scott learned his trade in Ohio. He is an excellent workman, and a gentleman much respected in the community in which he lives. His wife was Miss Rebecca Rumbaugh, a daughter of one of the early settlers of Clay township. Her father came to Hardin county from Ohio. Mrs. Scott was born in Clay township July 28, 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Scott have two sons: William and Melvin.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

W. A. Snodgrass was the first photograph artist in Eldora, and probably in Hardin county. He opened a gallery here in 1862.

Frank Kirby is now the leading artist in the place. Many of the engravings in this work are from photographs by Mr. Kirby. Mr. Kirby began business here in 1874, buying out Mr. Peter Datesman, who established the business in 1872. Mr.

Kirby is a native of Middleton, Orange county, N. Y., where he was born in 1850. He learned the business of photographing at Carbondale City, Pa. He came to Marshalltown, Iowa, in 1867, where he was engaged in the photograph business with his brother, L.Z. Kirby, now deceased; and, as before stated, came here in 1874. Mr. Kirby does a general photograph business, and is a skillful artist. His wife was Frances A. Steele. Her father was an early settler of Marshalltown.

RAILROAD.

The Central Iowa Railway was completed to Eldora in 1868. The present freight and ticket agent at this point is A. B. Plough. Mr. Plough was born at Ithica, N. Y., in 1849. He came to Grinnell, Iowa, in 1869, and began railroading in 1871, at Albia, as station agent. He was there till 1873, when he went to Eddyville and Eddyville Transfer, thence to New York City, where he stayed three years. He came to Eldora in June, 1877. His wife was Ella Skilton, born in Troy, N. Y.

ELEVATORS AND GRAIN WAREHOUSES.

In 1868, on the completion of the railroad to Eldora, W. H. Crawford and Jonathan Edgington, under the firm name of Crawford & Edgington, erected a warehouse in which to store, and from which to ship grain. In about six months, Mr. Edgington purchased the interest of Mr. Crawford, and subsequently added an elevator, with a capacity of 10,000 bushels. From 1868 to the present time, Mr. Edgington has continued to buy and sell grain, and in that time has purchased many thousands

of bushels, and distributed among the farmers of Hardin county many thousands of dollars.

In 1868, B. Butterfield also erected an elevator, with a capacity of 6,000 bushels. He subsequently sold the same to Willcox Brothers, who enlarged it to a capacity of 10,000 bushels. While in their hands, it burned down.

Another elevator was erected by a joint stock company, in 1874, with a similar capacity. Various parties have bought and handled grain from this elevator. It proving an unprofitable speculation to the stockholders, it was sold, and is now owned by E. A. Abbott, of Marshalltown. Wallace Martin now handles grain from this warehouse.

ELDORA CEMETERY SOCIETY.

On the evening of November 9, 1860, a meeting was held for the purpose of organizing a society to purchase the grounds and prepare a resting place for the dead. The meeting proceeded to organize by the adoption of articles of incorporation and the election of officers. The following preamble and articles express the object of the association:

"WHEREAS, We are impressed with the great truth that man is mortal; that a resting place will be ultimately required for the lifeless sleep of our bodies, though our spirits, we trust, may survive when 'the earth shall wax old like a garment,' and 'the Heavens shall be rolled together as a scroll.'

"We, the undersigned, therefore, with a view to make provisions for mortality, and to provide for the final earthly repose of humanity, amid such associations and

symbols as shall tend to perpetuate the memory of friends, to keep alive the gracious influences of love, and affection and kindness; to afford for the mourner, consolation, and incite the living to imitate the virtuous acts and worthy lives of those who shall have gone to an immortal rest: do hereby unite ourselves together as an incorporated body, under the following constitution:

"ARTICLE 1. This Association shall be known as the 'Eldora Cemetery Society.'

ART. 2. The object of this Society shall be to provide, to protect, and to perpetually preserve, as sacred to the repose of the dead, an appropriate and eligible cemetery, which shall be located in, or adjacent to, the town of Eldora, county of Hardin, and State of Iowa, and the Society is not designed nor established for pecuniary profit."

The constitution was signed by Josephus Eastman, J. H. Drain, W. J. Moir, S. G. Winchester, M. Hulbert, Jonathan Edgington, Joseph Edgington, J. D. Gourlay, J. H. Cusack, J. D. Hunter, J. M. Scott, W. H. Pool, J. D. Thompson, James Reynolds, and J. J. Edgington.

Four acres of ground were subsequently purchased of M. Hulbert, and surveyed into lots.

At the first election for officers of the Society, Josephus Eastman was elected

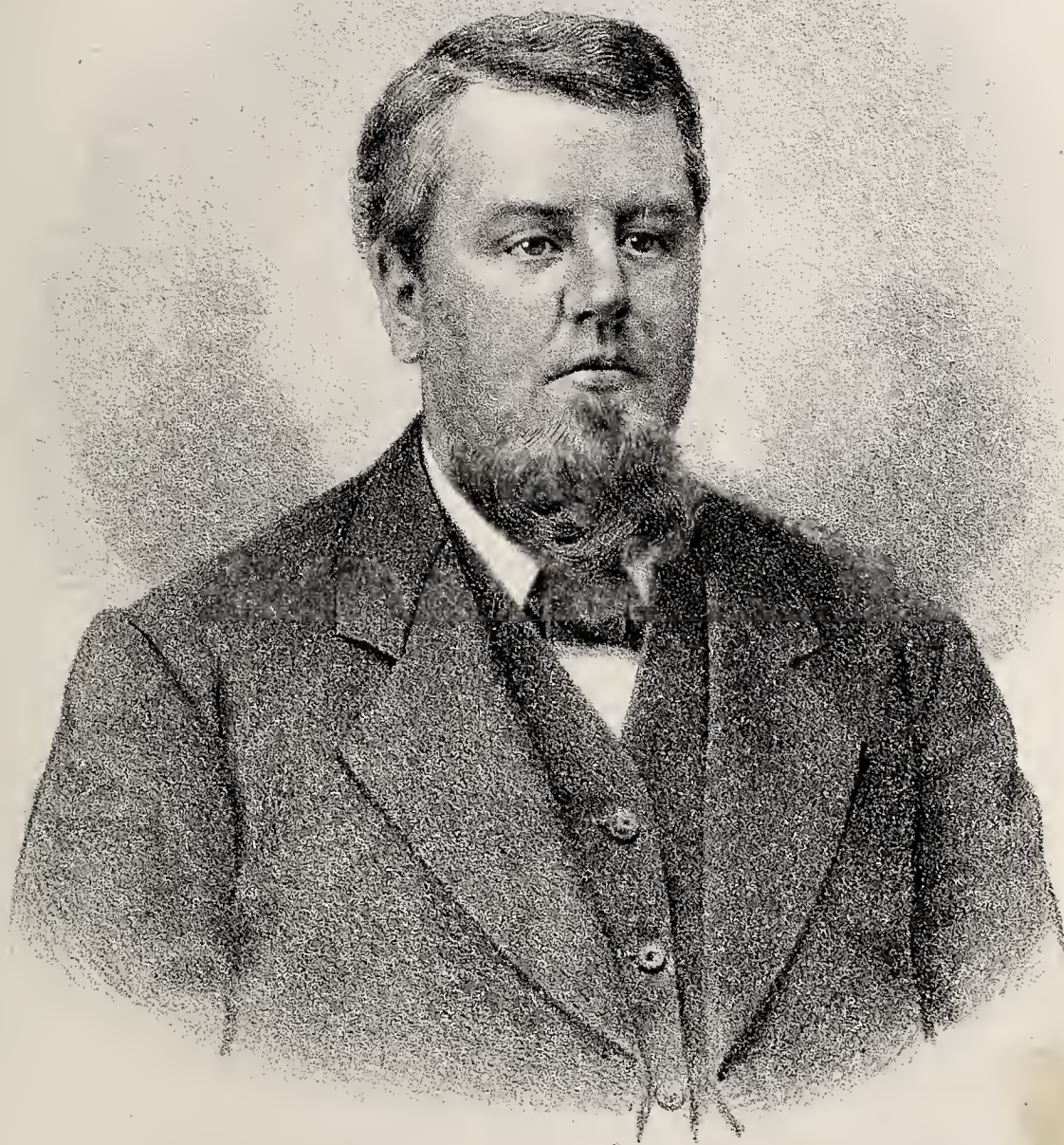
President; J. H. Drain, Vice-President; W. J. Moir, Secretary; S. G. Winchester, Treasurer; M. Hulbert, Superintendent.

The first sale of lots was made November 1, 1862.

In March, 1880, the ladies of Eldora organized the "Ladies Aid to the Eldora Cemetery Society," with the object of raising funds for the purpose of beautifying the grounds and surroundings, making them pleasant and attractive, and an ornament to the town, and a credit to the ladies of the Society. Mrs. Henry Reynolds was elected President; Mrs. C. C. Gilman, Vice-President; Olive J. Moir, Secretary; Mrs. E. K. Brown, Treasurer.

On the 12th of March, 1880, the Society gave an entertainment, in which it cleared \$83.

In December, 1880, the Ladies' Aid and the Cemetery Society were merged into one, and all control was virtually given into the hands of the ladies, who carry on the good work under the name of the Eldora Cemetery Society. Since April, 1880, they have raised and invested \$1,020. Its present officers are: Mrs. Diantha St. John, President; Mrs. C. C. Gilman, Vice-President; Olive J. Moir, Secretary; Mrs. H. L. B. Capp, Treasurer; James Buchanan, Superintendent.



N. C. Morse M. D.

CHAPTER XXV.

GRANT TOWNSHIP.

Grant township comprises all of Congressional township 86, range 21, and was organized in 1868, previous to which time it was a part of Providence.

The first settlement was made in 1855 by B. R. Gogerty, who yet resides in the township. Mr. Gogerty was followed by George Hobson, who now resides in Kansas. Mr. Hobson came in 1856. The next settler was Hiram Hammer, who located here in 1857, and has since deceased. George Hayworth settled here in 1859. He is dead. No other settlements were made until 1864, when Edwin Davis and Irvin Mills located here. The former now resides in Missouri, and the latter in the town of Hubbard. David and Alexander Mills were also settlers of 1864. Alexander resides in the township, his brother, David, in the southern part of the State. Burnett Mulford located here in 1866, but has since removed to Kansas. Charles Hoelscher came in 1868, and still remains; James Morgan came in 1869, and still remains. Miles W. Carr came in 1879, but now resides in Kansas; Jacob Myers also located here in 1870; he now resides in Des Moines. J. C. Bailey came to the town in 1877, from Union township, where he settled in 1870. N. S. Martin and William Anderson came in 1871.

It will be seen by the foregoing that the township has settled very slowly.

ORGANIC.

As already stated, Grant township was originally a part of Providence, and was organized in 1868, a special election being ordered by the Board of Supervisors, in October of that year. The first officers were as follows: Trustees, James Morgan, Alex. Mills and B. R. Gogerty; Clerk, Philip Shintaffer; Assessor, John Fero; Justices of the Peace, J. L. Myers and Edwin Davis; Constable, Charles Bales. The following named are the present township officers: Trustees, S. D. Andrews, J. M. Morgan, N. S. Martin; Clerk, Harlan Carter; Assessor, A. J. Bretts; Justices of the Peace, Isaac Painter, Harlan Carter; Constable, Frank M. Mitchell.

EDUCATIONAL.

It was many years from the time the first settlement was made in what is now Grant township, before a public school was held within its borders. The first school house erected in the township was on section 24, and built in 1868, at a cost of \$1,200. It was known as the Shintaffer school house, and is now in district No. 5. Charles Bales in this house taught the first school in the township, in the fall of 1868,

and winter of 1868-9. He received for his services \$33.33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per month. There are now in the township eight school houses, estimate value being \$3,600, which is a very low valuation. In September, 1881, there were 230 children of school age. Notwithstanding it is thinly settled and comparatively new, Grant township compares favorably with others in educational facilities.

RELIGIOUS.

The Society of Friends, held the first religious services at the Center School House, about 1869. Here they met from time to time, without forming a regular organization, until 1872. At this time they organized with the following named enrolled as members: James Morgan and Sarah, his wife; Alex. Mills and Anna, his wife; Irvin Mills and Dinah, his wife; George Hobson and Mary, his wife; John Hayworth and Louisa, his wife; Cyrus Carr and Jane, his wife; N. S. Martin and Annie, his wife. A branch of the Society has since been organized at Morgan school house. There is a Sabbath School held at each house by the members of the Society. No meeting house has been erected in the township.

A class of the M. E. church was organized at the Hayworth School house, in the spring of 1878, by Rev. W. A. P. Eberhart, of Union, with the following members: A. Leroy and wife, Hartwell Chandler and wife, Wm. Adkinson and wife, J. R. Hammer and wife, and J. C. Bailey. Rev. Eberhart also organized a Union Sabbath School, with about 25 scholars. Rev. Eberhart preached about one year, when he was followed by Rev. Hamilton. They still

have occasional preaching, but hold service at J. R. Hammer's School House in Concord township.

POSTOFFICE.

A postoffice was established on section 17 in 1876, to which was given the name of Idaho. Railroad towns springing up in proximity to it, it was discontinued in 1880. Jacob Marshall was the first and only postmaster. He now resides in Hubbard.

CEMETERY.

There is but one cemetery in the township. In 1878, an acre of ground was purchased of Z. L. Martin, off the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 17. J. L. Marshall, S. F. Hammer and J. H. Hammer were the purchasing committee. The first interment was a child of William H. Bailey, August 6, 1879.

TEMPERANCE.

In the spring of 1882, when the Constitutional amendment was being discussed, prohibiting the manufacture and sale in this State of all kinds of spirituous and intoxicating liquors, the women of Grant township took an active part and contributed their full share to the general result. The following petition was signed by nearly every woman in the township:

"We, the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of Grant township, respectfully request you to cast your vote in favor of the Constitutional amendment for Prohibition. Anna M. Martin, Joanna T. Painter, Lucinda B. Haviland, Louisa Hayworth, Anna Mills, Nellie Lundy, Clara Hockett, Almina B. Mills, Mary A. Wilson, Emma

C. Ellis, Cora M. Mills, Cornelia Latham, Lizzie Haggin, Martha Haggin, Retta Woodward, Clara Hayworth, Asena H. Carter, Lottie A. Bates, Phœbe S. Bates, Anna Hockett, Estella Stubbs, Caroline Dosure, Agnes M. Crain, Sarah J. Stilwell, Rebecca Hiserote, Maggie Dolson, Jane M. Haviland, Elnor Foulke, Susan Stambrough, Mary J. Jay, Mrs. M. Sisson, Matilda Shawe, Ellen Hockett, Rebecca D. Hockett, Theresa Hockett, Amelia A. Macy, Ida E. Harvey, C. J. Harvey, Selena Stanley, Lydia E. Morgan, Asenath Morgan, L. C. Bretz, Almira L. Mitchell, Emma Crain, Calista Crain, Hattie A. Bailey, Eunice Pickering, Harriet Hogan, Lavina Marsh, Sally Morgan, Sabina A. Hodson, Catharine Crow, Augusta Heiderman, Hannah Moon, Eliza Moon, Nellie Brown, Lydia A. Carter, Sarah E. Woodward, Mattie E. Rash, R. M. Michaels, G. C. Michaels, Mrs. Walter Alison, Mary A. Phelps, Clara Davis, Susan B. Davis, Eva J. Branson, Theresa Stanley, Julia Stanley, Mattie Stanley, Lydia C. Ellis, Erue Knowles, Emily M. Decker, Mary E. Shepherd, Martha E. Carpenter, Dinna Albertson, Jane Barnett, Mary M. Albertson, Martha Wilkinson, Jenny Brown, Jane Bales, R. Stell, Sarah J. Williams, Mary Hockett, Eva Hockett, Candis Howell, Minda Rubottom, Annie B. Sharer, Mrs. Alison, Mrs. Lawrence, S. E. Madole, J. A. Andrews, R. H. Eaton, E. A. Eaton, Lucinda Jones, Louisa Parker, Lydia A. Gogarty, Catharine Baker, Amber Baker, Lydia A. Sharp, Amelia Crain, Anna L. Morgan, Carrie Barnett, Nettie Barnett.

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

The township is almost exclusively prairie, the little natural timber growing

upon section 12. There are two creeks—Honey creek and Minerva; the latter rising on section 29, and crossing sections 28, 34 and 35. The latter enters the township on section 4, and flows through sections 4, 3, 11 and 12.

FIRST THINGS.

The first settler was B. R. Gogerty in 1851.

The first birth was Francis A., son of B. R. and Mrs. Gogerty, born July 23, 1856.

The first death was Willie Minkins in the winter of 1860. His parents resided on Mr. Gogerty's place, on section 33. He was buried at Illinois Grove, Marshall county.

The first couple living in Grant township to be married, were Wyatt Albertson and Barbara L. Hockett, September 29, 1870, by J. L. Meyers, J. P.

B. R. Gogerty, who enjoys the distinction of being the oldest settler of Grant township, was born in Orange county, N. Y., November 12, 1827. His father, William Gogerty, was a native of France, and his mother, Catharine LaJambres, was born in Canada, both of whom have been dead many years. Mr. Gogerty first started in life as a varnisher and finisher, learning his trade in New York City, and from there went to Philadelphia, Pa., where he worked at his trade. On April 19, 1852, he was married in Philadelphia to Miss Lydia A. Yocum, of that city, who was born April 20, 1832. The second year after their marriage they removed to Altoona, Penn., living there a short time, and in the spring of 1855 came to Iowa, first settling in Marshall county, and on

July 2, 1856, moved to Grant township. Mr. G. had, the spring previous, broken some prairie and built his house. Of eleven children born to them, five are now living—Francis A., born July 23, 1856, being the first white child born in Grant township. He was married to Miss Mary L. Moon, December 13, 1880. They have one child—Birnerd R., born October 21, 1881. The next child to Francis A. is Henry B., born November 3, 1857; David C., born September 8, 1861; Wm. H., born June 20, 1863; Mary C., born January 5, 1864. Of these, Henry and Mary C. were born in Marshall county, and the others in Grant township. Mr. and Mrs. G. are members of the Catholic Church in Liberty township, Marshall county. In politics, Mr. Gogerty has always been a Democrat, and has taken an active part in its interests, and held the position of Town Trustee for several years. In his farming, Mr. G. has been quite successful, having at present 200 acres of fine prairie land, worth \$25 per acre, and 15 acres of timber land in Marshall county. In 1859 they had the misfortune to be burned out by a prairie fire, losing nearly everything they possessed, after which they took a trip back to Pennsylvania for two or three years, since which they have lived in Grant township, on section 33..

L. G. Hunt, live stock and grain buyer, was born in Logan county, Ohio, June 6, 1830. His parents were of Scotch descent. The father, David Hunt, now of Iowa Falls, was one of the early settlers of Hardin, and took an active part in politics during the early times, representing the county in the State Legislature in 1860-61. His mother was a native of Virginia, and

died in Ohio some years ago. After her death, Mr. Hunt re-married, and afterwards went to Indiana, where for three years he superintended the well known Quaker institution known as the Earlham Academy. He is one of the leading preachers of his sect, and has traveled extensively, both in Europe and this country, in its service. On October 20, 1858, the subject of this sketch was married in West Liberty, Ohio, to Miss Edna B. Watkins, of that place, he being at the time engaged in the mercantile business, which he carried on until, in the year 1864, he and his family came to Hardin county, settling in Providence, where he engaged in farming and stock growing, being one of the most successful feeders in this county. In the fall of 1881, the town of Lawn Hill having just been laid out, he erected a fine grain elevator and mill for grinding feed and meal, at a cost of over \$3,000. He here engaged in the business of buying live stock and grain, in which he has been very successful, having shipped to date, 170 cars of stock and considerable grain, with a prospect of a largely increased business in the future. He, in the meantime, carries on his farming and stock raising on his farm in Providence, where his family reside. In politics, he is a strict Republican, and was educated and brought up in the Quaker doctrine, and still adheres to that faith. The farm consists of 403 acres of fine land, well stocked and improved, and worth from \$40 to \$50 per acre.

Andrew J. Hiserote, M. D., was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., February 4, 1808. His parents were natives of New York, but were of German descent. Andrew was reared on a farm, and early inured to toil,

with but little chance to obtain an education. His parents died when he was quite young. After reaching manhood he went to Cuyahoga county, N. Y., where he remained seven years, and from that county came West, locating in Carroll county, Ill., where he also spent seven years, engaged in farming. In September, 1855, he came to Hardin county, and located in Jackson township, where he engaged in farming. He entered here a quarter-section of prairie and 70 acres of timber land. Before coming to Iowa he became a convert to the Homeopathic system of medicine, and brought with him, for use in his own family, a case of homeopathic remedies. Shortly after his arrival in this county it became known that he had a case of medicine, and neighbors began to call upon him for the same, in some simple and well known cases of sickness. His remedies proving so effectual, he was occasionally asked to visit a patient and prescribe for him. Often did he protest that he was not a physician, but his neighbors would insist on his attending to their calls. Not willing to risk the life of a patient, and finding that his services were so often called into requisition, he began a course of study in medicine. In his professional work he found a friend in Dr. J. H. Cusack, who, though of an opposing school, often gave him good advice. When called to treat a case that he knew but little about, he would describe the case to Dr. Cusack, who would tell him the trouble, and inform him that if he had a remedy that would act in a given manner, that was what he should use. By referring to his books he would find the remedy, administer the medicine with beneficial results.

His practice soon became quite extensive, often attending calls from fifteen to twenty miles distant. In consequence of growing infirmity the Doctor abandoned his general practice in 1876. Before coming West, in Columbia county, N. Y., September 28, 1833, he was married to Betsey Bushnell. Nine children blessed this union, eight of whom are now living: William, Henry, Andrew, Hannah, Elizabeth, Sarah Ann, Ambrose, George. Allen, the fourth son, was killed by being thrown from a wagon, a short distance east of Steamboat Rock.

Francis Hockett, one of the oldest settlers of Iowa, was born in Randolph county, Indiana, February 2, 1818. His parents were natives of North Carolina, and were pioneers of Ohio and Indiana. Here Mr. Hockett's early life was spent, and he grew to manhood in the same county where he was born. On December 15, 1835, he was married to Miss Rebecca D. Hartley, who was born in Ohio, December 21, 1818. They continued to live in Randolph county until in the spring of 1838, when they removed to Iowa, which was then a Territory, settling in what is now Henry county, near Salem. They afterward settled in the adjoining county of Lee, where they lived until the year 1863, when they removed to Hardin county, first settling in Providence township, and, in 1870, locating in Grant township, on section 12, where they now reside. There has been born to them twelve children, ten of whom are living. The oldest, Norton, of whom mention is made elsewhere, was born October 18, 1836; Calvin W., born February 12, 1839; Gideon, born May 6, 1841; Eliza A., born May 4, 1843; Barbara L., born April 24, 1845; James, born January 6,

1847; Deborah A., born February 15, 1849; Thomas E., born March 15, 1851; Lydia, born April 7, 1853; Mary Magdalene, born September 4, 1855; Henry M., born February 1, 1859; all but one living at present in Hardin county—Ezra, living in Nebraska; and all married but one—James. Mr. Hockett has always followed farming, and has a farm of 80 acres, with good house and orchard on it, well protected by natural timber, it being nearly all the timber there is in the township. Mr. Hockett and family belong to the Society of Friends. During the early times he was familiar and friendly with the Indians, over whom the famous Black Hawk was Chief, and was well acquainted with his son, whom he describes as being a finely-formed, intelligent and interesting man.

Alex. Mills, one of the early settlers of Grant township, was born in Miami county, Ohio, August 28, 1837. His father, John Mills, was a native of South Carolina, and his mother, Anna (Macy) Mills, was born in North Carolina. They were pioneers of Iowa, and died in Henry county—the mother in 1863 and the father in 1864. The subject of this sketch lived with his parents in Henry county until his marriage, which occurred October 13, 1863, in Henry county, he being united with Miss Anna Terrell, of that county. She was born in Illinois, December 17, 1843. They remained there until the fall of 1866, when they moved to Hardin county, settling in Providence township, where they resided until the spring of 1867. They removed to Grant township, section 16, being among the first residents of that part of the township. There have been born to them seven children, five of whom are living—

Christopher C., born Jan. 26, 1865; Aaron E., born April 7, 1867; David Barkley, born Feb. 19, 1870; died Dec. 4, 1873; Jesse Corwin, born Dec. 2, 1871; died Jan. 5, 1874; Joel W., born Feb. 22, 1875; Nellie M., born July 28, 1877; John, born August 8, 1879. Mr. Mills and family are members of the Society of Friends. In politics, Mr. Mills has always been identified with the Republican party, but has taken no active part. In his farming operations he has succeeded well, having 80 acres of prairie land, well improved, and 7 acres of timber.

Wm. Anderson was born in Berkshire county, Mass., July 24, 1818. His parents were natives of the same State, and are both dead. The father died in 1819 and the mother in 1843. At the age of fourteen, he adopted the life of a sailor on a merchantman, commencing at the bottom and gradually rising through all grades of the office, until he attained the honorable and responsible position of captain on one of Grinnell's fine passenger ships, running from New York to Liverpool. He has in his possession many testimonials from his passengers and employers, which anyone might be proud of. The war breaking out, the rebel privateers cut short his business for the time; and, in the fall of 1863, he enlisted in Company A, 56th New York Infantry, and took part in the closing scenes of the war around Petersburg and Richmond. Mr. Anderson was married in England in 1838, his wife dying some twelve years afterwards. On August 2, 1867, he was married in Mt. Carroll, Ill., to Mrs. Margaret Hallett, widow of James Hallett, who was killed at the battle of Chicamauga, he being at the time a mem-

ber of Company C, 92d Illinois Mounted Infantry. There were three children by the first marriage—William, born October 29, 1857, married and living in Eldora; Maria, born July 26, 1860, wife of Geo. Reeves, of Hubbard; Ellen, born November 3, 1862, wife of Edward Donelson, of Grant township. On the 1st of September, 1867, Mr. Anderson moved to Hardin county, settling in Eldora, where they lived until December, 1871, when they moved to Grant township, settling on section 30, where they now reside. Here he has followed farming with good success, being wide awake and energetic, having at present 166 acres of good land, with a comfortable house, orchard, etc. By this second marriage there are five children—George, born April 3, 1868; Charles, July 27, 1870; S. Anna, November 15, 1872; J. Franklin, December 11, 1875; Lily May, July 7, 1880.

Charles Hoelscher, among the earliest and most influential citizens of Grant township, was born in Prussia, September 6, 1839. His parents are natives of the same country, and are still living, each at the age of seventy-eight. With their son Charles, the subject of this sketch, who came to this country in 1860, first settling in Wisconsin, where he was married, November 17, 1862, to Miss Catherine Emhoff, in Monroe county. They resided there until the fall of 1868, when they moved to Hardin county, settling in Grant township on section 2, where he still resides. They are the second oldest settlers now living in the township, there being no house in sight of them west, when they built. There is a large German element here, the bringing of whom

from the old country to try their fortunes in this new and growing country, can be attributed to Mr. Hoelscher's influence. His first house, one of the best in the township at the time it was built, was burned in March, 1881, but has been replaced by a commodious and well made structure. Their children number eight—Laura A., born December 22, 1863; Dala, September 8, 1865; Ernst A., born August 17, 1870; Wilhelm, March 1, 1872; Emma, born October 18, 1874; Charles, March 31, 1876; John, born December 29, 1878; Catherine, August 17, 1881. He learned the trade of blacksmith in Germany, following it eight years. In politics he is a strict Republican, and has taken a prominent part in the interests of that party, and is at present holding the responsible position of County Supervisor, besides minor offices; has followed farming since coming to this country, having at present 350 acres of good land, ten of which is timber, all worth on an average \$25 per acre.

Henry Hoelscher was born in Germany, and came to this country about 1867, living with his brother Charles, mentioned above, until he came to Hardin, in 1868, where on September 3, 1871, he was married to Miss Lottie Miller, they living in Grant township until his death, which occurred August 16, 1879; of their family of five children, all are living—William, born July 27, 1872; Lizzie, born February 10, 1874; Lottie, born February 15, 1876; Amelia, born May 20, 1878; Henry, born February 16, 1880. Mr. Hoelscher was an active hard working man at his business of farming, and had at his death a good farm of 212 acres, to which Mrs. Hoelscher has

since added 40 acres, besides building a good house, one of the best in the township, and otherwise improving it, making a farm of 252 acres, which she is carrying on with the aid of her children and a brother who lives with them. The farm is valued at from \$20 to \$25 per acre.

N. S. Martin was born in Yadkin county, N. C., January 25, 1848. His father, Daniel H. Martin, was born January 7, 1821, and his mother, Belinda Reece Martin, was born December 7, 1821. They were natives of the same county, and lived there, after their marriage, until in 1859, when they removed to Hardin county, settling in Providence township, where they still reside. Of their nine children, Mr. Martin is the second in number, and lived with his parents until his majority, engaged in farming and part of the time in a tannery. He then commenced working at the carpenter trade, and farming alternately, for seven years. On January 14, 1871, he was joined in marriage to Miss Anna M. Wood, a daughter of J. F. and Charlotte H. Wood, of Providence, where the mother is still living, the father having died September 11, 1863, of a broken leg. In the month of October, 1871, they moved to Grant township, settling on section 21, where they now reside. There have been born to them four children—Etta C., born May 5, 1872; Rosa B., August 8, 1873; Frederick D., July 10, 1876; Roland F., December 28, 1879. Mr. M. is, in politics, a Republican, and has held the office of Town Clerk several terms, and was for years one of the District School Board. In religion, himself and his family are prominent workers in the Society of Friends, Mr. M. being at present the Clerk and Overseer

of the preparatory meeting in their neighborhood. They have taken a leading part in all matters relating to temperance, Mrs. M., during the famous "Amendment" campaign of 1882, making a thorough canvass of the township, driving in a wagon, in company with others, to nearly every house in the township, and procuring 103 signatures of the wives and mothers to a petition to the voters to vote in favor of the amendment. She is the present Financial Secretary of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Grant township. In his farming operations, Mr. M. has been very successful, having at present 160 acres of good prairie land, with one of the best houses in the township, and valued at \$25 per acre.

Harmon Riel was born in Hanover, Germany, December 25, 1836. His parents were natives of Germany, and lived and died there. Mr. Riel is the only one of their four children, living in this country, there being three sisters still living in Germany. In 1859, he came to this country, landing in New York May 5. He first went to Madison county, Illinois, living there until the fall of 1871, when he came to Steamboat Rock, Hardin county, living there for a time, when he moved to Grant township, section 23, where he still resides. He has followed farming for a business since coming to Grant township, and has in his possession 120 acres of good prairie land where he lives, 8½ acres of timber land in Providence township and 80 acres of land in Sherman county, Nebraska. He was married in Germany, March 5, 1863, to Miss Efka B. Butsman, living with her until her death, which occurred February 7, 1866. They have no children living.



L. E. Campbell.

Mr. R. was married the second time, in Germany, to Miss Barandtia Lammoas, on July 11, 1867. There have been born to them eight children, four of whom are living—Johann Ludwig, born November 24, 1873; Barnadiana, November 29, 1872; Gratiea, December 10, 1879; Herman, March 14, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. R. are members of the Lutheran Church of Hubbard.

Harlan Carter, one of the rising men of Grant, was born in Hendricks county, Indiana, November 13, 1840. His father, Eli Carter, was born in Chatham county, North Carolina, and his mother, Mary (Mendenhall) Carter, in Guilford county, of the same State. They came to Indiana in an early day, being pioneers of that State. They were married there, in Hendricks county, and removed to Tippecanoe county, same State, in 1864, living there until their death. Of their seven children, the subject of this sketch was the third. He came to Iowa in the spring of 1872, making his home at first with his brother and two sisters, in New Providence, taking a short term at the Academy of that place. He engaged in teaching, which he followed for about ten years. On the 26th of November, 1874, he was married at Bangor, Marshall county, Iowa, to Miss Asenath H. Elliott, a daughter of George and Abi Elliott, now of Liscomb, Iowa, who were early settlers of Iowa. She was born October 1, 1852. After their marriage, Mrs. Carter joined her husband in teaching at the Academy in New Providence, which they continued until in 1880. They were engaged at the Iowa Reform School, he as Superintendent of the Farming Department, and she as Superintendent of the Boys' Dining Hall. In March, 1881,

having purchased a farm in Grant township, they removed to it, where they still reside, on section 16. In August, 1880, they adopted as their own, two half orphan children, brother and sister, Donna J., born October 1, 1873, and Edwin Johnson, born August 15, 1878. In politics, Mr. Carter is a Republican, and has taken an active part in political as well as educational interests, and holds at present the offices of Township Clerk, Justice of the Peace, and Secretary of the District School Board. In religious matters, he has been no less active, having been for a number of years Superintendent of the Sunday School connected with the Society of Friends, of which himself and family are members, and he is the present Secretary of the Honey Creek Quarterly Meeting, of that body, an honorable and responsible position. During the "Amendment" movement of 1882, Mr. and Mrs. Carter took a prominent part, he being chosen President of the Grant Township Amendment Club, and she as Secretary. They, assisted by others, made a thorough canvass of the township, holding meetings in every school house but one, and there it was not needed, as all the voters were temperance men. Mrs. Carter is the present Corresponding Secretary of the Grant Township W. C. T. U. They have a good home, with 50 acres of well-improved prairie land, worth \$30 per acre, and 5 acres of timber.

Norton Hockett was born in Randolph county, Ind., October 18, 1836, being the eldest of his father's family of twelve children. His early life was spent on the farm with his parents, until his marriage, which took place on March 26, 1857, in Lee county, Iowa, to Miss Anna Lewilling,

of Henry county, according to the rules governing the Society of Friends, of which they are members. Their children have been seven in number, of whom six are living: Wilson M., born March 28, 1860; Clara, born November 20, 1863; Wesley, born December 7, 1865; Asa, born April 5, 1867; Mary E., born July 17, 1877; Esther V., born February 24, 1881. Mr. Hockett, after his marriage, continued to live in Lee county, Iowa, until March, 1873, when he removed with his family to Grant township, where he now resides on his

farm of 80 acres, which is quite well improved, and worth from twenty-five to thirty dollars per acre. He has for two or three years been devoting considerable time and attention to the Homeopathic system of medicine, and has so far mastered it as to be able to administer it to his own and his neighbors' families, with the most gratifying results. He intends to continue his studies in the future, having already provided himself with quite a full supply of the remedies prescribed by that school of medicine.

CHAPTER XXVI.

ELLIS TOWNSHIP.

Ellis township comprises Congressional township 88, range 21, west of the 5th principal meridian. The first settlement was made in the spring of 1854, by Miles Manning, who located on section 19, with his family, consisting of a wife and five children—three girls and two boys. In 1855 he sold the farm to R. Kennedy, and moved about forty miles above Des Moines, on the Coon river.

Henry Cooper pre-empted some land on section 18, in the spring of 1854, on which he built a small log house. He still owns the farm, although he is now in Kansas.

ORGANIC.

Ellis township, on petition of a number of legal voters residing therein, was organized by the County Judge in 1856. At that time it included what is now known as Ellis and Buckeye townships. Notice was posted calling a meeting, at the house of Henry Cooper, April 7th, 1856, for the purpose of electing town officers; to vote for School Fund Commissioner; to vote for Sheriff, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Thomas Bennett; to prevent the running at large of hogs and sheep; also to vote for or against the removal of

the county seat from Eldora to Steamboat Rock.

The meeting was called to order at 9 o'clock A. M. Sidney Peck was elected Chairman; Xanthus Kennedy, James Peck, Henry Cooper, Judges; L. T. Beard and Sidney Peck, Clerks. At this election the following named officers each cast a ballot: Benjamin Gould, Rezin Kennedy, Milton Kennedy, Wm. Crist, Daniel Kennedy, Henry Betz, Frederick Haverling, Henry Cooper, Wm. D. Ford, P. O. Fenix, G. D. Burdick, Miles Manning, John Snider, James Manning, Sidney Peck, James Peck, X. S. Kennedy, L. T. Beard.

The following named were the officers elected: X. S. Kennedy, Sidney Peck, Justices of the Peace; X. S. Kennedy, G. Burdick, R. Kennedy, Trustees; L. T. Beard, Clerk; Milton Kennedy, Assessor; Henry Cooper and Daniel Kennedy, Constables.

The present officers are: W. Carpenter, E. B. Thayer, Henry Percival, Trustees; W. J. Osgood, Clerk; K. C. Curtis, Assessor; W. A. Caraway, William H. Oviatt, Justices of the Peace; James Harding, S. D. Carpenter, Constables.

The township of Ellis was so named in honor of Ellis Parker, for many years County Judge of Hardin county.

FIRST MARRIAGES.

Ebenezer Gould and a woman, name not known, were united in marriage in Eldora, in September, 1856, by Judge Ellis Parker. They were the first couple residing in the township to be united in the holy bonds of wedlock. They lived in the township until about 1860, when they sold their

farm to L. L. Durhani, and removed to Missouri, where Mr. Gould has since died.

The first marriage where the ceremony was performed in the township was Daniel White and Miss L. Lucretia Oviatt, who were married March 13, 1857, by Sidney Peck, Esq., of Ellis township. The couple still live in the township on section 9, and have been blessed with eight children.

FIRST BIRTH.

N. C. Crockett, a half brother to W. Stacy, was born November 6, 1856, and is the first born in Ellis township. Having grown to manhood, he has married and yet resides in the township. He is the father of two children, one of whom is living.

FIRST DEATH.

Allen Downs died in April, 1855. This was the first death in the township. Mr. Downs resided on section 29, on the farm now owned by L. J. Shepherd.

POSTOFFICES.

Ellis township, with no village or town, has two postoffices—one known as Cottage Postoffice, located on section 32, on the northeast quarter; the other known as Ellis Postoffice, located on section 5.

Cottage Postoffice was established in 1860, on section 29, and Sidney Peck appointed Postmaster. Mr. Peck held until 1865, when L. J. Shepherd was appointed. Mr. Shepherd continued to discharge the duties of the office until 1870, when he was succeeded by L. L. Durham, who continued two years to discharge the duties of the office. A. B. Bronson was then appointed, and held the office until 1876, when Mrs. Katsch became post-

mistress. Mrs. Katsch resigned in August, 1882, in favor of W. A. Caraway.

A store was established at Cottage Postoffice in 1870, by Andrew B. Bronson, in a log house on the northeast quarter of section 32. He remained in business in this building until 1873, when he removed into a more convenient frame house erected for the purpose. In 1876 he sold out to Fred. Katsch, who still carries on the business that will average \$7,000 per year.

Ellis Postoffice was established, December 26, 1873, on section 9, and Daniel White appointed Postmaster. Mr. White subsequently resigned the position, settled with the Government, and turned the office over to F. H. McMillen, who had received the appointment. Mr. McMillen removed the office to section 5. It is now kept by G. D. McMillen.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious services in what is now Ellis township, were held at the house of Henry Cooper, in 1855, by a United Brethren Minister, whose name cannot be recalled. During the same summer a class of the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at the house of J. M. B. Oviatt, by Rev. Holcomb, with the following named members: J. M. B. Oviatt, Class Leader; Mrs. C. G. Oviatt, Sarah J. Cooper, Margaret Johnson, Mary S. Oviatt and L. Lucretia Oviatt.

During the same summer a Sabbath school was organized with Fabian Beard as Superintendent. There were about twenty scholars enrolled.

The class organized by Mr. Holcomb was sustained until 1874, when Rev. T. W. Anderson organized a new class in

Ellis School district, embracing some of the members from the old class. The following named comprised the new class: Lewis Stuart, Class Leader; Cynthia Stuart, Martha Stuart, Ira B. Stuart and wife, Mr. Orr and wife, Mrs. Euphamie Chatfield, Joseph Barber, Mrs. Anna Manning, O. G. Oviatt and L. Lucretia White. A Sabbath school is usually maintained in the summer. During the summer of 1882, D. F. Orr was the Superintendent, and there were about fifty scholars enrolled.

Among those ministers who have held regular services at this point, were Rev. Thomas Hamilton, Rev. T. N. Anderson, Rev. Robinson, Rev. J. N. Blodgett, Rev. Thomas Hamilton, the second time; Rev. R. L. Henion, and Rev. J. D. Shafford, the present minister.

The present officers of the Society, are L. M. Stuart, Class Leader; Joseph Barber, Steward; Mrs. Joseph Barber, Assistant Steward. Of the Sabbath School, B. F. Orr, Superintendent; Mr. Johnson, Assistant Superintendent; Mr. Hillhouse, Treasurer.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school was held in a log house built by R. and D. C. Kennedy, in 1857. They received the contract from the district for building the house and whipsawed all the logs by hand. It was completed in September, and a six months school held therein commencing in October, and taught by G. L. Morrell. The teacher subsequently was married, purchased a farm in Buckeye township, where he still resides.

There are now eight good substantial frame school houses in the township valued

at \$4,000. There are 226 persons between the ages of five and twenty-one. The average compensation of teachers for the year ending Oct., 1881, was \$25 per month.

ELLIS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

A joint stock company was organized in 1877, for the purpose of purchasing and operating a library. The Association is composed principally of citizens of the township. T. I. McChesney was its first President, and Daniel White its first Librarian. The Association has now in its library 132 volumes of good books, and a fund of \$50 on hand for the purchase of new ones. Mrs. C. E. Gilbert is the present Librarian, and H. H. Packard, Secretary. The library is kept at the house of C. E. Gilbert.

MANUFACTORIES.

While an exclusive agricultural township, with no town within its borders, Ellis township has a few manufactories worthy of notice.

STACY'S DITCHER.

W. Stacy some few years ago invented a ditching machine, which has proven an unqualified success. Mr. Stacy has a manufactory located on section 26, where these machines are made, together with the Boss Washing Machine. The building is a frame structure, 22 x 30, with sheds on either side. It was erected in 1877. The machinery is run by engine and horse power. Mr. Stacy is now doing a business amounting to \$10,000 per year. He has, up to the present time, manufactured and sent out twenty machines, and has orders for many more.

W. Stacy was born January 11, 1841, in Parish of Cornwell, England. In 1851 his father died, and the next year he came, with his mother, to DuPage county, Ill., remaining there until 1854, when she came to Earlville, Delaware county, Iowa, where she remained until 1856, when she came to the town of Ellis, Hardin county, locating on section 35, where she still lives. Since arriving at manhood, Mr. Stacy has been farming and selling machinery, and in 1868 commenced manufacturing ditching machines, which business he followed in a small way until 1870, when he received a patent on his ditcher. He then erected a building with necessary machinery, since which time he has been carrying on the business on a more extensive scale. He has held the office of Trustee of his town, one term, Justice of the peace six years, and Constable. He was married April 2d, 1868, to Harriet E. Bunce, born May 29, 1846, near Waterbury, Conn. She came with her parents to Winneshiek county, Iowa, when twelve years of age. She remained there until the spring of 1867, when she came to the town of Ellis, Hardin county, where she was married. Mr. and Mrs. Stacy are the parents of two children—Charles and Elmer, who are still living. In the fall of 1866 he visited England, remaining until the spring of 1867, when he returned to his home in Iowa, bringing his brother Edward with him. In 1876 he attended the Centennial, besides visiting different places of note in the Eastern States. In 1877 he went to California for his health, visiting Sacramento City, San Francisco and Los Angeles, buying property at the last named place, which he still owns. In 1881 he

went to Manitoba, and took a Government contract ditching, which business he is now following.

CARAWAY'S CHEESE FACTORY.

A cheese factory was established at Cottage Postoffice, in this township, in the spring of 1881, by W. A. Caraway. He erected a frame building, 24x30, two stories in height, at a cost of \$1,000. During the season of 1881, he manufactured cheese to the amount of \$3,000. Mr. Caraway also opened a general store at Cottage, commencing business May 4, 1882. He occupies a frame building, one and a half stories high, and carries stock amounting to \$2,000. He is also the present postmaster at Cottage.

M'MILLEN'S CHEESE FACTORY.

This factory is located on section 5, and is a frame building, 22x30, two stories in height, and erected in August, 1881, at a cost of \$1,000. A business of from \$5,000 to \$7,000 per year is now being transacted here. Mr. McMillen also carries a stock of groceries.

BLACKSMITH.

A. P. Jensen built a shop at Cottage Postoffice, and commenced a general blacksmithing business in 1874. He does work amounting to \$1,200 per year. He is also a manufacturer of wagons.

Milton Kennedy was born March 6, 1829, in Sciota county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood and received a common school education. In May, 1850, he came to Hardin county, remaining until October, when he returned to Ohio, remaining until the spring of 1851, when he returned to

Hardin county, being one of the pioneers of the county. He is now living on section 28. He was elected to the office of Assessor of Ellis township on its organization. Mr. Kennedy was married March 18, 1857, to Margaret A. Caraway, who was born in Adams county, Ohio. They are the parents of seven children—Sarah Ellen, Roxy Belle, Marilla Jane, Lyman Finley, Edith, Willie Edgar, Nellie May.

R. Kennedy was born in Adams township, Sciota county, Ohio, March 20, 1831. He grew to manhood in his native county, and in 1855 came to the town of Ellis, Hardin county, Iowa, locating on section 19, on the farm now owned by T. I. McChesny, and now lives on section 30, where he has a nice farm, containing 300 acres. On the organization of his town, he was elected Town Trustee, and on the organization of the School District, was elected School Director, which office he has held at different times since. He was married March 8, 1855, to Eliza White, who was born at Glasgow, Scotland. At the age of nine months she came with her parents to Allegheny City, Pa.; remained there until twenty-three years of age, when she went to Sciota county, Ohio, where she was married. They are the parents of five children—Martha A., born January 16, 1856; Celia, born May 16, 1858; Nathaniel, born August 10, 1860; X. J., born May 12, 1862; Gratha Belle, born August 10, 1871.

Sylvester Axtell was born May 5, 1824, in Mercer county, Pa. When sixteen years of age his father moved, with his family, to Warren county, Ill., where his father died. He went with his mother to Knox county, where his mother died. He received a common school education. In

1852 he came to Muscatine county, Iowa, locating on section 27, where he still lives. Since coming to the town he has held the office of Trustee, Road Supervisor and School Director. He was married October 15, 1850, to Miss C. C. Finch, who was born in Troy, N. Y. When eleven years of age her parents came with a colony that founded Knox College, at Galesburg, Ill., where she remained until she was married. Phœba Caroline, Cora Ermina, Mary Elizabeth, Willie Sylvester, Orin Lincoln, and Hattie Clarinda, are their children.

T. I. McChesney was born May 25, 1828, in Warren county, Ohio. When ten years of age, he went with his parents to Preble county, where he received a common school education. He remained in this county until 1844, when he went into the employ of the Western Stage Company, traveling through the States of Indiana, Illinois and Ohio. He remained with this company until 1854, when he came to Iowa, and engaged in the staging business until 1868, when he came to the town of Ellis, Hardin county, and bought a farm on section 19, where he still lives. Mr. McChesney has held the office of School Director ever since he has been a resident of the town. He has also held the offices of Town Clerk and Town Trustee. He was married, December 18, 1861, to Maria F. Martin, born at Enfield, New Hampshire, where she grew to womanhood, and received her education. After teaching school a number of terms, she left her native State, arriving at Des Moines in the fall of 1855, where she again turned her attention to school teaching. She remained there until 1857, when she came to Iowa Falls, where she

was married. They have three children—Mary, Edah and Mable.

Daniel White was born December 8, 1827, in the town of Webster, Androscoggin county, Maine, where he grew to manhood and received a common school education. In 1846 he went to Boston, Massachusetts, serving an apprenticeship at bricklaying, worked at this trade in Boston and vicinity until 1852, taking passage on a vessel from New York, via the Isthmus of Panama, for California, arriving at San Francisco after a voyage of 75 days. He went immediately to the mines, remaining until February of 1855, when he returned to Boston, and in 1856 came to the town of Ellis, Hardin county, Iowa, locating on section 9 where he still lives. Since living here he has held the office of Town Trustee and Justice of the Peace. He was married March 13, 1857, to L. Lucretia Oviatt, born in Trumbell county, Ohio. When five years of age, she went with her parents to Green county, Wisconsin, where she received a common school education. In 1856 she came to the town of Ellis, Hardin county, Iowa, where she was married. They have eight children—Clara E., Mary E., Bethia E., Ellis F., George H., Clarence L., Laura L. and Islethera L.

W. H. Oviatt, Farmer, born April 17, 1842, in Trumbell county, Ohio. When a child he went with his parents to Green county Wisconsin, remaining until 1856, when he came to the town of Ellis, Hardin county, Iowa, where he still lives. He has held the offices of Clerk, Trustee and Assessor, and at the present time is Justice of the Peace. July 9, 1861, he enlisted in Company "C" 6th Iowa Infantry, serving until December 31, 1863, when he was

discharged by reason of re-enlistment as a Veteran Volunteer in Company "C", same company and regiment, January 1, 1864. He was promoted to 1st Sergeant, November 1, 1864, and March 29, 1865, he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant in Company "H," same Regiment, which position he held until the close of the war. He was with General Grant until he took command of the Army of the Potomac. He was under Sherman in his march to the sea, and most of the battles of that campaign. He was also at Washington, at the Grand Review. He received a wound in the shoulder, while on a charge before Jackson, Mississippi, and one in the face from a musket ball at the siege of Atlanta, Ga, where he had command of a portion of the skirmish line. He was married October 6, 1864, to Augusta Murphy, born in Albany county, New York. When 12 years of age she came to Iowa Falls, Hardin county, Iowa, where she was married. They have five children—Frank E., Edna E., James M., Edith C. and Gertie L.

Jonas W. Simpson was born July 13, 1851, in Illinois. When five years of age, his parents moved to Hardin township, Hardin county, Iowa, where they purchased a farm. After living here a short time, bought a farm in Jackson township, where they now live, on section 4. While a resident of Jackson township, he held the office of Road Supervisor. In 1879 he came to the town of Ellis, section 1, where he now lives. Mr. Simpson was married August 15, 1875, to Miss Martha A. Fiddler, born in Richland county, Ohio. When an infant, her parents came to Hardin township, Hardin county, locating on section 29, where they still live.

W. A. Caraway was born September 26, 1840, in Adams county, Ohio. When fifteen years of age, he came with his parents to Cedar county, Iowa. After remaining here about six months, he went in the fall to Linn county, remaining through the winter. In the spring of 1856, he came to the town of Sherman, Hardin county, locating on section 1, where his father built a small log house, being the first house in the town. He remained here until 1860, when he came to the town of Ellis, locating on section 28, where he still lives. On the outbreak of the rebellion, he took up arms in defense of his country, enlisting in Company C, 6th Iowa Cavalry, serving until November, 1866. He was with General Sully through the Sioux campaign in Northern Dakota. The last year of his service was in the Quartermaster's department six months, when he was transferred to the Commissary department, which position he held until his discharge. In the fall of 1880; he was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, which office he still holds. He received a common school education. He was married April 18, 1871, to Julia A. Mires, born in Hardin county, Iowa, where she received a common school education, and where she was married. They are the parents of five children, four of whom are living—Mabel, Gorden, Harry and Katie.

E. H. Little was born May 28, 1821, in Crawford county, Pa., where he grew to manhood, and received a common school education. In 1846 he went to Buffalo, N. Y., remaining until 1856, when he came to DeKalb county, Ill. In 1857 he came to Cedar Falls, Iowa, remaining until 1859, when he came to the town of Etna, Har-

din county, remaining until September 2, 1862, when he enlisted in Company A, 32d Iowa Infantry Volunteers, serving until March 4, 1863, when he was discharged by reason of chronic bronchitis, contracted in the army. He returned to Hardin county, and is now living on section 18, in Ellis township. He has held the office of School Director in Franklin county. He was married November 10, 1842, to Helen Church, born in New York, where she grew to womanhood and received a common school education. When fifteen years of age, she went to Pennsylvania, where she was married.

William W. Rickel was born in Wayne county, Ohio, in 1843. When a child, his parents went to Henry county, Ill. When fourteen years of age, he came to the town of Hardin, Hardin county, Ill. He received a common school education. In the spring of 1861, he went to Colorado. August 12, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, 1st Colorado Infantry Volunteers. He went with his regiment to New Mexico, and took part in the battle of Pigeon's Ranch, in March, 1862, against rebel troops commanded by General Sibley. In the summer of 1862, his regiment was transferred to cavalry. He served in this regiment until December, 1863, when he re-enlisted as a veteran volunteer, in the same company and regiment, serving until December, 1865. Towards the latter part of his service, he was detailed on detached duty as messenger to General Connor, commanding the Department of the Plains. He returned to Hardin county, where he has since lived. Mr. R. was married December 24, 1874, to Gertrude Courtney, who was born in Mus-

catine, Iowa. Maudie and Clayton Courtney are their children.

James Hartinger was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, July 12, 1844. When fifteen years of age, he came with his parents to Union township, Hardin county, Iowa. August 15, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, 32d Iowa Infantry, and was with his company on an expedition up the Red river, in Louisiana, under General A. J. Smith; was also at Tupelo, Miss., and Montgomery, Ala. He was discharged August 22, 1865, when he returned to Union township; and in 1867, he came to Ellis township, buying the farm where he now lives. Mr. H. has held the office of Constable nine years, Road Supervisor two years and School Director and Treasurer two years. He was married in November, 1866, to Mary Ann Shephard, who was born in Illinois, and came to the town of Ellis, where she was married. Charles Luther and Clarence R. are their children.

C. T. McMillen, a farmer, was born July 10, 1845, in the town of Collins, Erie county, N. Y. When fourteen years of age, he came with his parents to the town of Ellis, Hardin county, Iowa. He resides on section 4, and has 125 acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre. He received a common school education. Mr. McMillen was married October 25, 1870, to Loie Abby Oviatt, born in Green county, Wis., and who came to the town of Ellis, Hardin county, Iowa, in 1856, where she was married. Norris Leonard, Lottie Lucretia and Estelle Emerett are their children.

G. D. McMillen was born September 23, 1851, in Gowanda, town of Collins, Erie county, N. Y. His parents moved to Iowa in June, 1859, settling on section 5, Ellis

township, Hardin county, where he has made his home ever since. In the spring of 1872, he went into the sewing-machine business, with headquarters at Eldora, and remained in this business untill the fall of 1873, when he went to manufacturing cheese, which business he has followed ever since. He was married May 10, 1876, to Viola Young, born in Marshall county, Iowa. When a child, her parents came to the town of Tipton, Hardin county, where she was married. Eleanor and Eliza J. are their children.

F. Lake, farmer, was born February 28, 1832, in Keshockton county, Ohio. When eleven years of age he went with his parents to Kosciusko county, Indiana. He received a common school education. In 1853 he came to Linn county, Iowa, and remained until the spring of 1860, when he came to the town of Ellis, Hardin county, and now lives on section 20. He was married April 10, 1856, to Adelia Scott, born in Indiana. She came, when an infant, with her parents, to Linn county, Iowa. She received a common school education. They had nine children. The living ones are: Mary F., Harrison N., John W., James S., William T., Cornelius A. and Nell S.

John B. Miller, farmer, was born in 1832, in Sciota county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood, and received a common school education. In 1856 he came to Cedar county, Iowa, remaining there until 1861, when he came to the town of Ellis, Hardin county, where he now lives and has a farm containing 80 acres, which is valued at \$18 per acre. Since coming to the town he has held the office of Road Supervisor. He was married in 1855 to Sarah Caraway,

born in Sciota county, Ohio, where she was married. They have six children: Thomas, James, Mary, Agnes, Louisa and Hattie.

L. T. Eaton was born in 1818, in Ashtabula county, Ohio. When fifteen years of age, he went to Geauga county; remained there until 1841, when he went to Iowa county, Wis.; remained there until 1863, when he came to the town of Ellis, Hardin county, Iowa, and now lives on section 22. At the age of eighteen, Mr. E. experienced religion and joined the M. E. Church, of which he is still a member. After being a member forty-six years, he finds religion to be no fable. He has held the office of steward and class-leader of the church a great share of the time since he became a Christian, and has held the office of Trustee of his town. He was married in the spring of 1841, to Samantha Sweat, who was born in Vermont. When a child her parents went to Geauga county, Ohio, where she was married. They are the parents of seven children, six of whom are living—Almira, Alonzo, Caroline, James Milton, Adelaide and Euphemia.

John Riley, farmer, was born in 1826, in Pennsylvania. He received a common school education. In 1847 he went to Lafayette county, Wis., remaining until 1864, when he came to the town of Ellis, Hardin county, Iowa, where he now lives. Since living in this town, he has held the office of Trustee two terms. He was married in 1849, to Miss Phrectima Rawdon, who was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio. When she was fifteen years of age, she went to Lafayette county, Wis., where she was married. They are the parents of eight children—Henry, Albert, Ezra J., Preston, Eda, Frank, Martha and Minnie.

L. J. Shephard was born January 3, 1818, in Pittsburg, Pa., where he grew to manhood and received a common school education. He followed the profession of school teaching one year. In 1839 he went to sea in the fishing business on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. He was in San Francisco Harbor in 1839. He remained in this business until 1842, when he came to Jersey and Montgomery counties, Ill., remaining until 1864, when he came to the town of Ellis, Hardin county, Iowa, locating on section 29, where he still lives, being one of the pioneers of the county. Since the organization of his town, he has held the offices of Trustee and Justice of the Peace. While Mr. Shephard was a resident of Illinois, Governor Yates gave him a commission to deliver vegetables to invalid soldiers at Vicksburg, and while living in Montgomery county, Illinois, was elected to the office of Sheriff of that county, which office he held six years. He was married April 7, 1844, to Eleanor A. N. Cain, born in Mercer county, Ky., where she received a common school education. She went to Jersey county, Ill., where she was married. They have had six children; the oldest was killed in the army, and the youngest shot himself accidentally. Julia Ann, Nancy Caroline, Mary Ann and Levi James are still living.

Charles H. Packard was born January 31, 1836, in Franklin county, Mass., where he grew to manhood and received a common school education. In 1856 he went to Walworth county, Wis., remaining until the fall of 1864, when he came to Iowa Falls, Hardin county, Iowa, where he remained until 1875, when he came to

the town of Ellis, locating on section 6, where he now lives. While living in Wisconsin, he was School Superintendent one year. Since coming to the town of Ellis, he has held the offices of Justice of the Peace and Town Trustee. He was married March 25, 1858, to Lovina Lyon, born in Genessee county, N. Y. When a child, she went with her parents to Walworth county, where she received a common school education and was married. She is the mother of five children, four living—Elsie, Annie, Walter and Judson. Mr. Packard has taught school constantly for twenty-four years. He has always taken a great interest in schools, and is connected with all the temperance movements.

Lyman Bunce was born in 1811, in Litchfield, Conn., where he grew to manhood and received a common school education. He worked in the iron works nine seasons at Canaan, also in the charcoal business and farming. In 1856 he came to Winnesheik county, Iowa, where he remained until 1865, when he came to the town of Ellis, Hardin county, Iowa, and settled on section 34, where he still lives. He was married in 1833 to Miss Lucy M. Boardman, born in Litchfield county, Conn. In 1843 his wife died, leaving him two children—Helen and Charles. Charles died when twenty-one years of age. In 1853 Mr. Bunce married Miss Lucy Kent, born in Canaan, Litchfield county, Conn. They have had four children, two of whom are living—Frank E., William, Harriet and Alice. William enlisted and went South, and died at Memphis, Tenn., in 1864, and Alice died when six years of age.

W. Wait, born May 27, 1823, in Albany, N. Y., where he received a common school education. In 1844 he went to Kane county, Illinois, where he remained until 1850; went to Columbia county Wisconsin, and remained until 1865, and then came to Ellis township, Hardin county, Iowa, and now lives on section 9. He was married May 3, 1849, to Caroline R. Pratt, born in Columbia county, New York. She attended Chase's Columbia College one term. When eighteen years of age she accompanied her parents to DeKalb county, Ill., where she taught school until she was married. She is the last of her father's family.

Rev. A. Carpenter was born January 3, 1824, in Windsor county, Vt., where he received an academic education, at Westford. In 1846 he went to Stevenson county, Ill. He experienced religion in 1848, and joined the Baptist Church, at that time known as the Yellow River Church; the name has been changed to Lena Church. In 1852 he was ordained minister of the Gospel, in the Lena Church, which calling he still follows, and is at the present time pastor of the Baptist Church, at Eldora. In 1866 he bought a farm on section 24, Ellis township, where he went with his family to live. After remaining here about nine months, he was called to take charge of the Xenia Church, remaining three years. Eighteen months of this time he preached one-half the time in Grundy Center, Grundy county. After finishing his labors in the Xenia Church, he was called to Grundy Center. He organized the church at that place, and the church building was built under his labors. After remaining here seven years, he returned to

his farm in Ellis township, where he now lives. He was married in September, 1850, to Rebecca Shrader, who was born in Union county, Pa. In 1847 she came to Carroll county, Ill., where she was married. They are the parents of eight children, three living—Lowell, Edson E. and Mary E.

F. E. Bunce, a farmer, was born May 10, 1844, in Litchfield, Conn. When 12 years of age, his parents moved to Winnesheik county, Iowa. He remained here until Aug., 1861, when he enlisted in Company I, 9th Iowa Infantry Volunteers. He was with his company in the battles of Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove, Bayou Metre and Little Rock, Ark., besides other skirmishes; and in the latter part of his service, he was on detached service at division headquarters, in the Quartermaster's Department. He received his discharge May 10, 1865. After receiving his discharge, he returned to Winnesheik county, and in the fall of the same year he came to the town of Ellis, Hardin county, Iowa, where he still lives. He was married in 1868, to Louisa Kent, born in Chicago. When fourteen years of age, her parents moved to Stephenson county, Ill., remaining here until 1866, when they came to the town of Ellis, Hardin county, where she was married. Mr. Bunce's wife died March 12, 1881, leaving him four children—Alice, Lucy, Mary and Jimmy.

George H. Ross was born December 15, 1837, at Ludlow, Windsor county, Vt. At the age of fifteen, he went with his parents to Exeter, Green county, Wis. He received a common school education. He enlisted, March, 1865, in Company G, 49th Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, and was discharged December, 1865, by rea-

son of the close of the war. After receiving his discharge, he returned to Wisconsin, remaining here until the spring of 1866, when he came to the town of Hardin, Hardin county, Iowa, where he remained one year. He then went to Grundy Center, Grundy county, remaining there one year, when he returned to Hardin county, Buckeye township. He remained there until 1870, when he came to the town of Ellis, and located on section 16, where he now lives. Mr. Ross has held the office of Road Supervisor in Buckeye township, also in Ellis. He has also held the office of School Director six years. He was married January, 1862, to Caroline Wilson, born in Michigan. She came to Green county, Wis., when sixteen years of age, where she was married. Eight children were born unto them. Those living are, Edgar A., David A., Jesse J., Annie, Alvord and Clarence.

L. W. Lord was born July 12, 1835, in Stonstad county, Canada East. When three years of age, he came with his parents to St. Lawrence county, N. Y. Mr. Lord received a common school education. In 1856, he went to the town of Decatur, Green county, Wis., remaining there until 1866, when he came to the town of Ellis, Hardin county, Iowa, locating on section 16, where he still lives, and at the present time holds the office of Road Overseer. Mr. Lord was married November 25, 1862, to Adeline Walters, who was born in Trumbull county, Ohio. When a child, she went with her parents to Decatur, Green county, Wis., where she was married. They have eight children living—Vina, Chloe, Charles W., William P., Harry, Mabel, Laura and Lorin.

Walter Carpenter was born September 6, 1840, in Allegheny county, N. Y. He came with his parents to Jefferson county, Wis., in 1847. He remained here until August 27, 1862, when he enlisted in Company L, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry. He remained in the service until July 22, 1865, when he was discharged by special order from the Department of War. He took part in the battle of Cape Girardeau, in Missouri. He went from there to Tennessee, and took part in the battles of Chattanooga and Chickamauga, and from there he went to Knoxville, Tenn., and was with Sherman until after the taking of Atlanta, Ga. He was also at the taking of Selma, Ala., in 1865. On April 14, 1865, he was in an engagement near Montgomery, where he received a wound in the head, from the effects of which he now draws a pension. After receiving his discharge he returned to Wisconsin, remaining until the spring of 1866, when he came to the town of Ellis, Hardin county, Iowa, arriving here June 11th, and bought the farm where he now lives. Since coming to this town he has held the office of Trustee, Clerk and Assessor. He is Trustee at the present time. He was married September 14, 1867, to Sarah E. Bump, born in New York State. She came to Wisconsin in 1850, thence to the town of Ellis, Hardin county, in 1863, where she was married. She is the mother of six children, four of whom are living: Orval S., Walter E., Lavern B. and Irvin D.

W. C. Jackman was born January 1, 1825, at Enfield, Grafton county, N. H. He received a common school education. He was married March 20, 1850, to Lydia B. Brownell, born in Saratoga county, N. Y.

Her parents moved to Jefferson county, where she was married in 1854. She went with his family to Sauk county, Wis. While on their way his wife took the measles, from the effects of which she died, May 29, leaving two children. Mr. Jackman remained in Wisconsin until 1856, when he returned to New Hampshire with his children, and thence to Boston, Mass., where he remained until 1862, and then returned to Sauk county, Wis. He remained here until 1867, and thence to the town of Ellis, Hardin county, Iowa, where he still lives. Mr. Jackman was again married March 28, 1876, to Ellen M. Sowl, born in the town of Collins, Erie county, N. Y. When a child she went with her parents to Hamburg, where she was married. They have one child, Abram Tibbits, born February 24, 1878.

Joseph Barber was born April 2, 1819, in Essex county, N. Y. His parents moved to Otsego county when he was seven years of age, where he grew to manhood, receiving a common school education. In 1865 he went to DuPage county, Ill., remaining until 1868, when he came to the town of Ellis, Hardin county, Iowa, locating on section 10, where he still lives. Since coming to the town he has held the office of Road Supervisor. He was married June 25, 1843, to Hannah Pettingil, born in Otsego County, N. Y., where she was married. They are the parents of seven children, four of whom are living: Mary Elizabeth, Homer Eugene, Anna Manning, and Joseph.

William Caverhill was born July 28, 1838, in New Brunswick. When eight years of age, he came with his parents to Oxford county, Canada, where he grew to

manhood, and received a common school education. He remained here until 1861, when he went to Adams county, Wis., remaining there until 1868, when he came to the town of Ellis, Hardin county, Iowa. He now lives on section 29. Mr. Caverhill was married, July 13, 1868, to Mary Tenney, who was born in England. When four years of age, she came with her parents to New York State. After remaining there a short time, she went to Beaver Dam, Dodge county, Wis., where she remained until 1867, when she went to Adams county, where she was married. Their children are: Hattie May, Nellie Mabel, and Mary Myrtle.

Ira B. Stuart, farmer, was born April 24, 1837, in Erie county, N. Y., where he received a common school education. He remained in Erie county until 1868, when he came to the town of Ellis, Hardin county, Iowa, locating on section 6, where he still lives. On the outbreak of the rebellion, he took up arms in defense of his country, enlisting in Company A, 64th New York Volunteer Infantry. He took part in the battle of Fair Oaks, where he received a wound in the side from a minnie ball. He went to Canada in 1862, returning in 1865. He was married April 4, 1866, to Harriet Elizabeth Seely, born in New Brunswick. When a child she went to Canada, where she was married. Cynthia, Edith G., Isabella, Emma, Ida G., Nathan B., Louis A., Ira B. and Thaddeus S. are their children.

L. M. Stuart, farmer, was born March 13, 1807, in Onondaga county, N. Y., where he grew to manhood and received a common school education. He remained here until 1868, when he came to the town

of Ellis, Hardin county, Iowa. He is now living on section 5. Mr. Stuart was married January 7, 1830, to Cynthia Beal, born in Wayne county, N. Y., where she grew to womanhood and received a common school education. She remained in this county until 1839, when she went to Erie county, where she was married. She is the mother of ten children, eight of whom are living—Hannah, Emeline, Ira, Martha, Anson, Sarah, Matthew and Alice.

A. B. Baxter was born August 8, 1843, in Lamoille county, Vt. At the age of nine years he went with his parents to Green county, Wis., where he received a common school education. On August 7, 1864, he enlisted in Company H, 38th Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, serving until June, 1865, when he was discharged by reason of close of the war. He took part in the battle of Hatch's Run, also Pittsburg, besides other skirmishes. After receiving his discharge, he returned to Wisconsin, remaining until June, 1869, when he came to the town of Ellis, Hardin county, Iowa, locating on section 16, where he still lives. He was married April 28, 1866, to Mandana Adams, born in Green county, Wis. He received a good, liberal common school education, and also attended a graded school at Monticello, Green county, Wis. He commenced teaching school when fourteen years of age, which profession he followed until seventeen years of age. Eva C., Henry and Mamie are their children.

J. R. Chatfield was born November 17, 1844, in Lisle, DuPage county, Ill. He attended the Naperville Graded Schools, at Naperville, DuPage county, Ill., one

term. In the fall of 1867, went to Mineral Point, Wis.; taught school that winter, returning to his home in Illinois in the spring. In the winter of 1868, he taught school at Lisle. In September, 1869, he came to the town of Ellis, Hardin county, Iowa, locating on section 4, where he now lives. He has held the office of Clerk of his town and Director of his School District. He was married August 5, 1869, to Euphemia Howell, who was born in the town of Franklin, Luzerne county, Pa. She attended the Naperville Graded Schools two years. She was married at Kingston, Luzerne county, where her parents then lived. Guy Alonzo and Levi Howell, are their children.

John Hutchinson, farmer, was born in 1832, in Ireland. He came to New York State with his father, when fourteen years of age, and received common school education. He remained in New York until 1848, when he removed to Illinois, and thence to Minnesota. In 1869, he came to the town of Ellis, Hardin county, Iowa, locating on section 7, where he still lives. He was married November 22, 1860, to Mary Giltrap, who was born in Ireland. When fourteen years of age she came to New York, and thence to Illinois. They were married in Chicago.

Robert Marrow, farmer, was born August 8, 1837, in Belfast, Ireland. When thirteen years of age he came with his uncle to the United States, landing in New York City. He entered the employ of the Manhattan Gas Company, corner of Fourteenth street and Avenue "C." He remained here until 1862, when he went to Chicago, working for the Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company. Remained in

the employ of this company until 1870, when he came to the town of Ellis, Hardin county, locating on section 9, where he still lives. Mr. Morrow was married in 1860, to Jane Twible, who was born in Ireland. When a child she came to New York City, where she was married. Mr. and Mrs. Morrow have each received a good common school education.

A. P. Jensen was born April 17, 1851, in Denmark, where he learned the blacksmith trade. When sixteen years of age, he came to New York; worked at his trade here and in New Jersey, six months, when he came to Webster City, Hamilton county, Iowa. He worked at his trade here until 1874, when he came to the town of Ellis, Hardin county, where he is now engaged in the blacksmith business. He received a common school education. He was married in 1874, to Mary L. Bronson, who was born in Wisconsin. She came to the town of Ellis, where she was married. Adeline, Frederick and Andrew, are their children.

E. D. Thayer was born March 27, 1841, in the town of DeKalb, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., where he received a common school education. April 27, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, 60th New York Volunteers. He took part in the first battle of Bull Run, was with General Banks on his retreat from Port Royal to Harper's Ferry, and was also in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. He had the thumb shot off his left hand while on guard. He was discharged November 28, 1862, by reason of surgeon's certificate of disability. After receiving his discharge, he returned to New York, and, in September, 1863, came to Winnebago county, Ill. August 6, 1864, Mr. T. re-enlisted at Beloit, Wis.,

in Company H, 42d Wisconsin Volunteers, serving until June 28, 1865, when he was discharged by reason of close of the war. He then returned to Illinois, where he remained until 1876, when he came to the town of Ellis, Hardin county, Iowa, locating on section 27, where he still lives. At the present time he is Trustee of his town. Mr. T. was married October 27, 1867, to Minerva H. Chandler, who was born in the town of Rumney, Grafton county, N. H. When six years of age she came with her parents to Illinois, where she was married.

K. C. Curtis was born March 25, 1856, in Olive township, Clinton county, Iowa. He attended the common schools, and also in 1872, he attended Wilton Collegiate Institute, at Wilton, Muscatine county, fifteen months. After leaving school he turned his attention to farming, which business he still follows. In 1876 he came to the town of Ellis, Hardin county, locating on section 22 where he now lives. At the present time he is Assessor, which office he has held three years. He was married June 5, 1877, to Miss M. J. Curtis, born in Erie county, N. Y., when fourteen years of age she came with her parents to Clinton county, Iowa, where she was married. She received a common school education. They have one child, named Ada Viola.

C. E. Gilbert was born April 9, 1853, in the town of Guilford, Winnebago county, Ill., where he grew to manhood and received a common school education, and attended a graded school one term, remained there until March 14, 1878, when he came to the town of Ellis, Hardin county, Iowa, locating on section 4, where he still lives. He was married January



A. A. Novas

12, 1876, to Ella Teeple, born April 19, 1857, in Belvidere, Boone county, Ill. She attended Professor Lounsburg's Academic Classical Institute, at Rockford, Ill. After finishing her studies, she taught school both in Winnebago and Boone counties, which profession she followed until she was married. At the present time she is Librarian of Ellis Library.

B. F. Orr, farmer, was born January 21, 1840, in Canada East. When eighteen years of age he went to Lapere county, Mich; received a common school education;

remained there until 1877; then came to Masonville, Delaware county, Iowa, remaining until 1879; then to the town of Ellis, locating on section 7, where he still lives. When a resident of Michigan, he held the office of Constable. He was married January 1, 1878, to Susan Haven, born in Illinois. When a child she came with her parents to Manchester, Delaware county, Iowa. Her parents subsequently went to Buchanan county, where they still live, and where she was married. They have three children—Clinton Franklin, Lewis Mervin and Charles.

CHAPTER XXVII.

ETNA TOWNSHIP.

The township of Etna is situated in the northeastern part of the county, and comprises all of Congressional township 89, range 19, west of the 5th principal meridian. It is a beautiful rolling prairie, watered only in the southwest corner by the Iowa river. Three railroads now traverse the township—the Illinois Central, formerly the Dubuque and Sioux City; the Burlington and Cedar Rapids, and the Central Iowa Railway, historical sketches of which are found in the chapter on railroads.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first permanent settlement made in the township, was in 1853, when Thomas Humphreys, Ichabod Lathrop, Daniel Richardson, David Hawk and Thomas E. Shumway made claims and built cabins. Of the four, only one is now living—Ichabod Lathrop.

In 1854 came William P. Hays, Adam Frantz, Michael Ryan, Amos Sawyer and Augustus Leiser. The latter met his death June 9, 1882, from the kick of a horse.

In 1855, A. G. Barnum, J. Barnum, Samuel Smith, Joseph Strahorn, John Albertis and John Stotser, located in the township. After this, settlers began to come in more rapidly, until to-day it has a greater number of inhabitants than any township in the county.

Ichabod Lathrop settled on section 34, where he now resides, in July, 1853. His father, Isaac Lathrop, was a native of Connecticut, and his mother, Lois (Sawyer) Lathrop, of New York, and it was in Genesee county of that old Empire State that on the 13th day of August, 1814, the subject of this sketch was born. In 1818, the family removed to Jefferson county, Ind., and in 1822, they removed to Illinois, when, in February, 1823, the mother died, leaving a family of ten children, of whom Ichabod is the youngest. He returned to Jefferson county, Indiana, and there lived with his brother, Lyman G. Lathrop, until 1833. He went to Tippecanoe county, where, in 1836, he married Miss Catherine Humphreys. In 1839, they removed to Muncie, and from there, in 1853, to Iowa. Mr. Lathrop now owns 234 acres of land, which he has well improved. He is an enterprising farmer, honest and conscientious in his dealings, well known and highly regarded throughout the county. He is a Republican in politics, and, in religion, is a member of the M. E. Church. Of their nine children, six are now living—Elizabeth H., Warren D., Emily, Martin, Stephen E. and Harrison B.

S. E. Lathrop was born in Delaware county, Ind., May 14, 1852, and came with his parents to Hardin county. He was educated at Cornell College, in Mt. Vernon, and has since been engaged in teach-

ing during the winter and farming during the summer seasons.

Thomas Humphreys, one of the first permanent settlers of the township, was a native of Mifflin county, Pa., born on the 24th day of January, 1805. In 1813 he removed with his parents to Green county, Ohio, where he helped till the soil, and on the 16th day of February, 1826, married Miss Catherine Ann Hawk, then of Clark county, Ohio, but a native of Pennsylvania. In 1829 they moved to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, and seven years later to Delaware county, of that State, from which place, in 1853, they came to Hardin county, and, with the friends who came with them, formed the first settlement of Etna township. When they first arrived at their new home they lived in a tent; but Mr. Humphreys soon erected a double log house, 16x36 feet, and covered the same with shingles made by himself, but was unable to procure anything that would answer for flooring. Although there was no floor except the bare ground, on the 29th day of October, while taking up quarters in the new house, the family was happy, and agreed that "there is no place like home." But they had just got into their new place of abode when the first snow storm of the season came upon them, and as there were large crevices between the logs, the snow was soon as deep on the inside as on the outside of the building. On the 2nd day of November, Mr. Humphreys started for Dubuque, to procure provisions for the approaching winter. During the eighteen days occupied in making this trip, Mrs. Humphreys and two children remained alone; but she was not idle, for, when Mr. Humphreys returned, he found that the

snow could no longer enter their dwelling, as his faithful wife had chinked all the crevices with mud. One Sunday morning, in 1854, they were somewhat startled by a visit of twenty-six well-armed Indian warriors. To these they gave a breakfast of bread and milk, after which they departed. It appears that these warriors were in search of some Indians, who had committed some crime. Mr. Humphreys was successful as a farmer; accumulated 240 acres of land, which he improved, and provided his family with a home, supplied with all the comforts of the best farm life. He was an honest, upright and enterprising citizen, and an active worker in the ranks of the Republican party, but would not accept any public office. His death took place March 11th, 1881, after fifty-five years of happy married life. Mrs. Humphreys still resides on the homestead. She has had five adopted children: Thos. H. Pitgengee, Mary A. Shafer, now Mrs. Augustus Lieser; Henry Humphreys; Christina Hawk, now Mrs. George W. Wilson, and Eldora Lee.

J. H. Steenblock, one of the pioneers who came to the county in 1853, is a native of Germany, being born in East Freisland on the 2d day of February, 1837. In 1851, with his parents, Wirtze and Tobke (Park) Steenblock, he came to the United States, lived two years in Stephenson county, Ill., then came to Iowa and located near where he now resides. His father died in 1867, and his mother still resides on the homestead. There were nine children in the family, six of whom are now living. Of those living, the subject of this sketch is the second youngest. He, in 1862, enlisted in the United States service, went

out with Co. A of the 32d Iowa Infantry, and served three years. He then returned to his home and purchased his father's farm, which contained 120 acres, but he now owns 240 acres. He was married in 1862 to Miss Louisa Saverin, then of Cedar Falls, but a native of Germany. They have had nine children, seven now living—D. T., W. W., Louis, John, Clara, Winthrop and Helen. Mr. Steenblock is a Republican, and is at present a Justice of the Peace. His religious connection is with the Evangelical Association.

Amos Doan is the man who opened the first blacksmith shop at Hardin City, as he came to that place in May, 1854. He remained a resident of Hardin county until 1878, then went to Kansas, but, as this trip proved a misfortune, he returned to Hardin county, and, in the fall of 1881, opened a shop at Robertson, where we now find him engaged in a general blacksmith business. Mr. Doan was born in Lycoming county, Pa., May 27, 1828. His father was Henry Doan, who came to Hardin county in 1862 and died in 1871, and his mother, Hannah Doan, who now resides in Jackson township. There were five children in the family, four now living—Amos, Sarah A., W. S. T. and Daniel. Amos Doan, in 1853, married Miss Caroline M. Baker, and they now have four children—Crawford W., Luella A., now Mrs. G. H. Crippin; Sarah Florence and Amos W. In 1862, when our Nation was trying to suppress the rebellion, Mr. Doan enlisted in Company A of the 32d Iowa, and served three years. He was taken prisoner at Pleasant Hill, La., and confined in Tyler Prison, Texas, for thirteen months.

Abraham G. Barnum is a prominent representative and a pioneer, who came to Hardin county and purchased his land in the fall of 1854, and settled on the same the following spring. Mr. Barnum is a son of Jabez and Anna L. Barnum, and he was born in Green county, N. Y., December 26, 1826. He removed with the family to Michigan, where he resided until 1854, when he started out in search of a location, and thus came to Hardin county and purchased his present property. In 1860 Mr. Barnum married Miss Nancy Southard, daughter of Levi W. Southard. They have had twelve children, eleven of whom are now living—H. W., Eugene G., Olive S., Edwin A., Elga, Jabez W., Clara, Margaret, Elbert S., Rosalie and Melinda.

Herman Eggers was born in Germany, November 16, 1818. At twenty-seven years of age he went to England, and in 1848 came to America, landing in New York where he remained five years, working in a sugar refinery; thence to Illinois, and in 1854 to Etna, and settled on section 35, where he now owns 130 acres of land. He was married September 19, 1852, in New York, to Taalke Steenblock, who was born in Germany, October 9, 1826, and came to America in 1851. Their children are—Rebecca Johanna Hennetta, born in New York City, July 18, 1853; Wortyni Teresa Willemena, born April 12, 1856; John Frederick William, born, 1858. November 15, died May 27, 1860; John William Frederick, born January 26, 1861; Antye Morgaurntle Jesine, born September 18, 1863; Henry Wirtye Steenblock, born December 18, 1865; Delle Amalla Violet

Steenblock Wilhelm Johan, born January 13, 1869.

Solomon Clover located on section 27, where he now resides, on the 31st day of May, 1855, and purchased 420 acres of unimproved land. On this he spent about one thousand dollars for improvements the first year, and he lived quite comfortable, until 1862, when he had the misfortune to have his house and all household goods destroyed by fire. He, however, at once rebuilt and now has a comfortable home, and now owns 116½ acres of land, having given his sons the balance. Mr. Clover is a citizen who is highly respected, a Republican in politics, and a member of the M. E. church. Mr. Clover was born in Franklin county, Ohio, September 25, 1816, being the oldest of eight children, of Joshua and Rachel Clover. June 8, 1837 he married Miss Jane Widner. They have had ten children, six now living. One son—George, enlisted in the 3d Iowa Battery, and now fills a soldiers grave at Little Rock Arkansas. The six children now living are—Artemissa, now Mrs. L. Scott; Alice, now Mrs. Augustus Homan; Mary Jane, now Mrs. Thos. Richardson; William F., Solomon M. and Charles La Fayette.

A. Bongar, one of Etna's early settlers and prominent farmers, is a native of Germany, and was born in the year 1825. Mr. Bongar resided in his native country until 1855, when he came to the United States, and soon settled where he now resides, and has since made farming a business. In 1880 he gave seven acres of land to the B. C. R. & N. Railroad Company, and thereby succeeded in having the station of Cleves located near his residence. He owns

about 200 acres of well improved land. In 1864 Miss Tena Myers became his wife. She died in June, 1881, leaving six children, five of whom are now living—John, Katie, Ellen, Minnie and Nantke. In politics he is a Republican, and religion, a Baptist.

Among the pioneers of 1855 is found Joseph Strahorn. He had purchased 500 acres before coming to the county, but of this he gave his sons 340 acres, so that at the time of his death, which took place July 20, 1876, he owned 160 acres, valued at about \$3,000. Mr. Strahorn was a native of Chester county, Pa.; born in 1805. He married Miss Eliza Alcott, and in 1853 emigrated to Iowa, and first settled in Cedar county. His wife died December 1, 1877. They had twelve children, eleven now living—Mary Jane, George K., Hannah, Samuel, Lizzie, Belle, Joseph, Frank, Jesse, William and Anna.

I. M. Lieser, oldest son of Augustus and Mary Ann (Humphreys) Lieser, was born in Hardin county, on January 1, 1857. He was educated at Cornell College, of Mt. Vernon, where he graduated in the Normal course, in 1879. In 1880 he purchased the business of Wilson & Jenkins, of Abbott, and has since been doing a general mercantile business. October 1, 1879, he married Miss Isabelle M. Wilson, and they now have two children—Melvin A. and Ray Gilbert.

Wesley L. Lieser was born in Hardin county, May 26, 1861. He received a good education at Mt. Vernon and Cedar Rapids, and now, with his brother Frank, who is four years his junior, has charge of the homestead.

John Stotser, a native of Switzerland, born in 1816, came to the United States with his parents when he was but eleven years of age. He first lived in Pittsburg, Pa., then in Vermillion county, Ind.; afterwards in Stephenson county, Ill., and in 1857 came to Hardin county, and became a resident of Etna township. He now owns 200 acres of land. Mr. Stotser, in 1837, married Miss Hannah Hathaway. Their children are: Mary Jane, Elizabeth, Hannah, Maria, Sarah, Louise, George and Mahala. The oldest son, William, enlisted in the United States service, and now fills a soldier's grave having fallen at the battle of Pittsburg Landing.

George William Leverton, a son of William and Mary Ann (Kelley) Leverton, was born in Cook county, Ill., January 5, 1852. He came to Hardin county with his parents. Here he helped till the soil, received a good common school education, and subsequently had charge of his father's farm. In February, 1874, he married Miss Luella Stiarwalt. In 1878 he located at Abbott, where he has since been engaged in a brokerage business. He also deals in stocks, etc., and owns considerable real estate. Mr. Leverton is a very agreeable and accommodating gentleman, plain and unassuming in his appearance, and very highly esteemed by his fellow men. They have one child—May.

FIRST BIRTH.

The first birth was Martha, a daughter to Daniel Richardson and wife, born September 7, 1854. She is now the wife of Edwin Bedford, living on section 22.

FIRST MARRIAGE.

The first marriage was August Leiser to Mary Ann Humphreys, August 5, 1855, at the home of the bride's parents, by the Rev. E. C. Crippen. She died April 24, 1880, and he was killed by a horse June 9, 1882. Both are buried in the Hazel Green cemetery.

FIRST DEATHS.

The first death was a man by the name of Thomas Downs, who was frozen to death March 22, 1856, and is buried in Franklin county.

Thomas E. Shumway died June 5, 1856, of lung fever, and is buried on the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 33. He was the first buried in the township.

There is only one regular cemetery in the township, located on section 33, and known as the Hazel Green cemetery. The first interments were Mrs. Wm. P. Richardson, and twin daughters, in July, 1856. There is a private burial place of the Steenblock family, located on the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 35.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school house was built during the winter of 1864-5, of hewed logs, by the people in the neighborhood, each one contributing either money, work, or material. The size of the building was 18x22. It was located on the southwest corner of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 34, on land owned by Ichabod Lathrop. The first school was taught during the summer of 1855, by Martha George. The attendance was 21

scholars. There are at present nine school houses in the township, eight of which are frame, and cost from \$500 to \$1,000 apiece. The districts are all independent.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious services were held at the house of David Hawk, on the southwest corner of section 34, in November, 1853, by Rev. E. C. Crippen, a Methodist divine.

A CENTENARIAN.

On Saturday evening, January 15, 1876, Edward Graham died in Etna township, aged 101 years. He was born December 31, 1775. His ancestry was of the sturdy Scotch-Irish combination. His parents lived on the banks of the Ashley river, near Charleston, S.C. In 1791, when General Washington visited Charleston, Mr. Graham was sixteen years old, and came in from his home in the country to gaze upon the countenance of that hero who was "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen." When Lafayette visited Charleston, Edward Graham was then a man who had lived his half century, but he went to the city to welcome the friend of his country in its infancy—the friend of his country's savior, in his youth. Mr. Graham voted at every Presidential election in this century up to the time of his death, his last vote being for General Grant.

REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS.

Frederick Kelocow is a native of Germany, born in 1836. He came to the United States in 1854, and first settled in Racine county, Wis., when he worked at

various employments in that and Jefferson county for eleven years. He then came to Iowa, as he had previously purchased 120 acres of his present farm. In 1866, he returned to Wisconsin, and married Sabra Farver, a native of Ashtabula county, Ohio. They now have six children—Ellen, Frank, Idella, Elmer, Seymour and Henry.

Robt. P. Wilson, of the firm of Risse & Wilson, was born in Clinton county, Pa., in 1843, and, when ten years of age, he removed with his parents to Stephenson county, Ill. Here, in 1861, he enlisted in Company A, of the 46th Illinois, and served until January 20, 1865, serving as fifer in a drum corps. He then came to Hardin county, and, in 1867, married Miss Maria Stotser. He continued farming until he engaged in his present business. Their children are, Minnie, Willie, Frank and Mollie.

John Windecker is a native of Wayne county, N. Y., born in 1844. In 1850, the family removed to Stephenson county, Ill., and in 1861, the subject of this sketch enlisted in Company A, 46th Illinois, and served over four years. In the fall of 1865, he came to Iowa, and has since resided in Hardin county. In 1869, he married Miss Sarah C. Stotser. Their children are, Otis, Hiram, Etta and Arthur.

Martin E. Ryken was born in Holland, February 15, 1829, and learned the carpenter's trade in his native country. He came to America in 1854, and settled in Stephenson county, Ill., where he worked at his trade for three years, and, until 1866, was engaged in farming; but, being ambitious for more land, he came to Etna and bought land on section 10, where he now owns 400 acres. He was married in 1858 to

Anette Pemen, a native of Hanover. Three children were born to them—Peter, Everbert and John. Mrs. Ryken died August 15, 1865. Mr. Ryken was again married, in 1866, to Frouke Rykena, his present wife.

Herman Reitsmeyer is a native of Prussia, and was born in 1829. He came to the United States in 1852, and worked at the carpenter's trade at Freeport, Ill., until 1867. He then came to Hardin county, and settled in Etna township, where he now owns 240 acres of land, which he cultivates, and also works some at his trade. Mr. Reitsmeyer was married in 1855 to Miss Barbara Fisher. They have five children—Herman, Mary, Pauline, Lois and Ella. In religion, they are of the Lutheran faith.

James B. Hathaway, who resides on section 31, Etna township, is a native of Vermillion county, Ind., and was born April 2, 1839, his parents being Daniel and Mary (Blair) Hathaway. In 1842 the family removed to Illinois, where, in 1844, the father died, and in 1846 the mother, with her four children, removed to Ohio, and there married James Shaw. In 1857, James B. Hathaway commenced steamboating on the Ohio river, and followed the same about three years, and then located at Freeport, Illinois. In 1861, he enlisted in Company B, 46th Illinois, and served nine months, when he was discharged on account of disability. In 1863, he returned to Ohio, and in 1864 came back to Freeport, Ill., where he again enlisted, this time in Battery H, Illinois Light Artillery, and served until the close of the war. He then resided at Freeport, until 1867, when he came to Hardin county. December 25,

1873, he married Miss Ella Bird, daughter of E. M. Bird. They have three children Edna, Mabel and Myrtle.

Samuel Patten was born in Stephenson county, Illinois, July 19, 1848. He was the youngest of seven children, and was left motherless when only two years old, but lived with his father until 1864, when he enlisted in Company B of the fifteenth Illinois, and served until the close; was a prisoner at Andersonville for seven months. In 1869 he came to Hardin county, and in April, 1871, married Miss Louisa Stotes. The children living are—Robert, Jennie, George and Harry. Samuel died August 11, 1882.

Frank P. Strahorn, a son of Joseph and Eliza (Alcot) Strahorn, was born in Chester county, Penn., in 1851. He came to Hardin county with his parents; received a common school education, and in 1875 married Miss Cynthia Bird. They have four children—Herbert, Nellie, Harry and Ray. Mr. Strahorn owns 160 acres of land on section 29, which is valued at forty dollars per acre.

William Stiarwalt was born in the State of Ohio, in the year 1820. He was bred to a farm life, and resided in his native State until he reached his majority. He then migrated to Knox county, Ill., and commenced work at the carpenter's trade. In 1858 he came to Iowa, continued his trade at Earlville, Delaware county, two years, then went to Dubuque, where for six years he was engaged in the lumber business, and subsequently in the manufacture of paper. In 1870 Mr. Stiarwalt came to Hardin county, and located in Etna township, where he has since succeeded in locating Abbott Station. He is now Station

and Express Agent and Postmaster. In 1858, at LaCrosse, Wis., Mr. Stiarwalt married Mrs. Catharine Euke. They have an adopted daughter—Luella, now the wife of George W. Leverton.

TOWN OF ACKLEY.

The town of Ackley is situated on Beaver creek, a tributary to the Cedar. Its location is an excellent one, being surrounded by as rich a farming country as can be found in the State. It was first surveyed and platted in 1857, for a company composed of William J. Ackley, Henry L. Huff, Roby R. Parriott, Abigail Parriott, A. J. Parriott and Malinda Parriott. The plat was filed for record December 12, 1857.

When the town was first laid out it was thought that the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad would, in a short time, be completed to the place; but the hopes of its projectors were doomed to disappointment. The monetary crisis of 1857 was first experienced, and the hard times succeeding put an end to almost every railroad enterprise, and every enterprise, of any kind. The war succeeding turned the attention of the people to the fact that the Union must first be saved, or these grand enterprises contemplated would be of little worth. So it was that Ackley was but a paper town for eight long years after it was laid out. In the meantime Ankney & Huff, and the Parriotts sold out their interests in the town to Mr. Ackley, who became the sole proprietor. This was fortunate for Mr. Ackley, as the sequel will show. Subsequently Burns & Foster and Mr. Schrieber made addition to the place.



J. Luthien

THE BEGINNING.

In 1863, Jesse C. Foster, from North Carolina, came and located adjoining the village plat in the grove, and there opened a general store. As the surrounding country was settled to a considerable degree, he thought it would be a good opening for business, and his reasoning was correct. Here he met with good success, which continued without opposition for two years, or until that mighty herald of civilization, the locomotive, awakened from sleep the dreamers in and around Ackley. At this time the town site was nothing but naked prairie, interspersed with brush, and beyond its name Ackley had no existence. No sooner was the railroad established, however, than enterprising men from the east, whose foresight enabled them to discover that Ackley was destined to be a town of great importance and prosperity, came and settled here, and an enterprising town sprang up as if by magic. The signal for people to rush to Ackley, was the completion of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad to this point.

Just before the railroad was completed to Ackley, Carton & Joseph began the erection of an elevator, which is still standing, and is owned by Mr. Carton. This was the first building commenced in Ackley. But, to William Francis, belongs the honor of completing the first building on Main street, in which he opened a stock of general merchandise, and was therefore the first merchant. (The Committee on revision appended to this statement the following note: The first store on the town plat was opened by Secrist & Mershon, in the early spring of 1865, and located in the same

block where the German Methodist Church now stands, in which they remained until the fall of 1865, when they built near where Kolar's blacksmith shop now stands, and soon after moved to main street.)

Jesse C. Foster realizing that it would not do for him to remain longer in the timber, erected a building on the north side of Main street, to which he removed shortly after Mr. Francis completed and occupied his store-room. About the time these store-rooms were being fitted up, Mr. Burns, as well as Carton & Joseph, was engaged in erecting a warehouse and elevator. The elevator of Carton & Joseph was commenced on the 1st day of July, 1865; on the 14th of October the firm placed in the building one of the large platform scales of Fairbanks, and on the 16th of October purchased the first load of grain.

M. Burns, for a long time previous to his coming to Ackley, had been engaged in the lumber trade at Cedar Falls, but being satisfied that the former place would, in the course of time, take the lead of the latter, he disposed of his business at the Falls and established a lumber yard at Ackley, hauling by team, under considerable difficulties, over one hundred thousand feet of lumber from Aplington, distant from Ackley about ten miles. About this time, or a little later, Mr. Eggert started another lumber yard, to which business he added that of dealing in agricultural implements. J. S. Nye, who is one of the early settlers, on his arrival, or shortly after, built a fine store, and entered upon the hardware business.

Among the first citizens of Ackley was John Rath, who, being in the employ of Mr. Burns, accompanied him to Ackley,

stopping on his way at Aplington to attend to the sending forward of lumber from this point to Mr. Burns in his new location, where he himself shortly afterwards arrived. By strict attention to duty, and being industrious and economical, in two years after his arrival he became a partner in the firms, and subsequently sole owner.

In September 1865, Ackley had but a few houses upon its town plat, but at the close of the year there were five stores, three elevators, two lumber yards, and several dwellings. Thus Ackley had its beginning.

During the next two years Ackley rapidly improved, since which time its growth has been slow but sure. It has never had any backsets, its growth keeping pace with the surrounding country.

FIRST THINGS.

The first store-house was built by William Francis.

The first elevator by Carton & Joseph.

The first jeweler was E. P. Ripley.

The first livery was kept by George Lyman.

The first physician was Dr. Ghrist.

The first furniture store was kept by A. F. Meyer.

The first birth was that of Geo. A., son of Judd Bradley, in November, 1865.

The first death was that of Sarah Newell, daughter of B. Newell. Her body is interred in the Ackley cemetery.

The first brick block was erected in 1869, by Dr. W. H. Roberts, who has since occupied the same as a drug store.

Judd Bradley built the first dwelling house in Ackley.

The first load of wheat brought into Ackley was on October 16, 1865, and was bought by John A. Carton.

THE POSTOFFICE.

Long before the town of Ackley sprang into existence, a postoffice was established in the neighborhood, known as the Fontaine Postoffice. Miner Gallop was the first Postmaster. Shortly before its removal to the town, he was succeeded by Joseph C. Knowles, who was the first Postmaster in the town. The office was moved here in the fall of 1865, just after the completion of the railroad to the place. The name of the office was changed to Ackley, on its removal. Mr. Knowles continued to dispense the favors of Uncle Sam at this point until Andy Johnson saw fit to remove him, in 1867, when Julius Hoffman was appointed, who served until General Grant came into power, when his head, too, rolled into the basket, and E. P. Ripley became Postmaster. Mr. Ripley served until February, 1879, being succeeded by William Francis, the incumbent. A money order department was added to the office in 1871. Coleman P. Cain drew the first order in favor of Littlefield & Dane, Boston, Massachusetts, for the sum of \$2. Four hundred and sixty-two orders were issued that year. The business of the office in this department has gradually increased, until it amounts to \$30,000 per year. Foreign as well as domestic orders are issued.

William Francis, the pioneer merchant of Ackley, and the present postmaster, is a native of Ireland, and was born in 1825. His father, Robert Francis, was a Protestant of Hueguenot stock, and his

mother, Delia (Donlan) Francis, was of Celtic descent. In 1834, the family emigrated to America, and settled at Kingston, Canada. Robert Francis was a civil engineer at Fort Hemans, in the employ of the Royal Engineer Department of the British Government, and as such he had the superintending of the building of the light-houses on the Canada side of the St. Lawrence river, at Thousand Islands, the construction of the lock and dam at St. Ann's Island, Montreal, and the widening of the Lachine canal. The subject of this sketch was educated to the lumber trade, and at the age of twenty-one he engaged in business, and continued the same until 1856. He then came to the United States and entered the employ of a large lumber firm at Oconto, Wisconsin, as agent in full charge; but, as the firm was obliged to succumb during the panic of 1857, Mr. Francis, in 1858, returned to Canada, and again engaged in a lumber business. But during his stay in Wisconsin he became too strongly attached to Western life to permit him to live contented in Canada. He therefore, in 1860, migrated to Chicago, Ill., and in the fall of the same year he removed to Cedar Falls, Iowa, where he engaged in a general mercantile business. In 1865, when the Illinois Central Railroad was pushing westward, Mr. Francis concluded to go farther west, and locate in some new town, and there pursue his business. This idea brought him to Ackley. Here, he built the building now occupied by the postoffice, and in it kept the first regular store in the town of Ackley. Mr. Francis continued in the mercantile line until 1879, since which time he has been Postmaster of Ackley. Mr. Francis is a

man who thinks a great deal of home. He has one of the finest residences in the city, and his family is supplied with all the requirements of the best social life. He has always aided every enterprise tending to build up or advance the interest of his town. He aided in securing the Central Railroad of Iowa, and was one of its first Directors. He is a Republican in politics, was the first Mayor of Ackley, and has always taken an active part in education. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a charter member of Lodge No. 219, of Ackley, and a citizen who is highly respected. Mr. Francis was married at Cedar Falls, Iowa, in 1862, to Miss Amelia Bradley, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and they have had six children, three of whom are now living—Cora A., William and Robert.

INCORPORATION.

The village of Ackley was incorporated in 1869. The first officers were: William Francis, Mayor; William H. Roberts, Recorder; E. S. Ensign, F. Eggert, H. Trainer, J. S. Nye and E. J. Higgins, Trustees; John Diller, Marshal; John A. Carton, Treasurer. Its present officers are: W. B. Bonacker, Mayor; Eugene T. Tool, Recorder; John C. Lusch, Treasurer; F. C. Williams, Marshal; John A. Carton, John Rath, G. G. Tiddens, L. O. Taylor, J. S. Nye, Sr., and E. J. Higgins, Councilmen; J. H. Hurley and S. Bloch, Justices.

ATTORNEYS.

The first attorneys to locate in Ackley were Charles E. Clough and S. A. Read, who came in 1865. They both left some time after. The present members of the

Bar are J. H. Scales, W. V. Allen, Fred Gilman, A. M. Bryson, Daniel Eiler and John S. Roberts. [See Chapter on the Bar.]

Mr. Eiler's sketch should appear among the members of the bar, but was misplaced, and is therefore given in this connection:

Daniel Eiler is a son of Philip and Fredreka Eiler, and was born in Waukesha, Wis., on the 21st day of January, 1857. In 1868 the family came to Iowa, and settled at Cedar Falls. Here the subject of this sketch entered the public schools, and subsequently the State Normal School, where he graduated in 1879. After leaving school, Mr. Eiler pursued the study of law with J. J. Tolerton as preceptor; in January, 1882, was admitted to the bar, at Waterloo, and has since been located at Ackley, engaged in a general law and collection business.

PHYSICIANS.

The first physician to locate here was Dr. J. W. Ghrist, who came in the summer of 1865, and remained about ten years, when he moved to Waterloo. The medical profession is now represented by W. H. Roberts, J. L. Potter, J. McDermott, J. S. Kelso and W. M. Hill.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Ackley Independent School was first taught in the old school house, built for a residence in 1858. The school was graded in 1869, when the present imposing structure was built, at a cost of \$14,000. The building is 43x65 feet. The first principal was Professor McDade; next came John Stevens, G. A. Graves, Mr. Todd, G. A. Graves and G. S. Trowbridge. The

average attendance is 307, with 500 enrolled scholars. The present officers are: John Rath, John A. Carton, L. O. Taylor, J. H. Scales, E. J. Higgins, and B. F. Ackerman, Trustees; S. Bloch, Secretary; H. Thorn, Treasurer.

MILL.

The Ackley Steam Flouring Mill was commenced in 1870, and completed in 1871. It is 40x60, three stories, with four run of stone, and run with a forty-five horse power engine. The cost of the mill was \$13,000, and built by Jesse Foster, who retained the ownership until 1874, when it was purchased by William Roosevelt, the present owner.

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

The Ackley Agricultural Works were built in 1877, by a Stock Company, who afterward sold to John Arends, and he subsequently to H. F. Niland. S. T. Brunning & Co. were the next owners, and are the present proprietors of the plow works. Swartz & Christen own the machine department.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

To William Francis, Jesse C. Foster and Secrist & Mershon belong the honor of being the pioneers in the general mercantile trade. Mr. Francis still lives in Ackley, and is now the Postmaster of the town, while Mr. Foster died many years ago. Time would fail us in referring to the number who have since engaged in the trade, some of whom were successful, and realized much of their bright anticipations, while others found that they had mistaken their calling. Among the early firms were

Mr. Currier, Frantz Bros. & Lockwood, and A. Pratt Roberts. The Martin Bros. are among the principal dealers in general merchandise, at present, in Ackley.

Frank Martin of the firm of Martin Bros., is the youngest of ten children of John and Carrie (Gottle) Martin. He was born in Germany, in 1848. He came to the United States with his parents in 1858, and settled in Allamakee county. Here he helped till the soil for about three years and then commenced working at the harnessmaker's trade, and followed the same at Lansing for about four years. Mr. Martin completed his education at the Northwestern College, at Plainfield, Illinois, and subsequently taught school at South Bend, Ind. He then returned to Lansing, and served as clerk in a store until 1870, Mr. Martin then came to Ackley, and engaged in a general mercantile business, with a stock of about \$4,000. Here he had just got fairly settled in business, when he had the misfortune to have about two-thirds of his stock destroyed by fire. He had no insurance, but he soon re-opened business, and in 1872 associated his brother, Julius, as a partner. They erected their present store, a two-story, brick structure, 22 x 90 feet, at a cost of about \$6,000, and here they now carry on the largest mercantile business in this section of the country. Mr. Martin is a wide-awake business man. He is a Republican in politics, and has held local offices. He was married in 1870, at Aurora, Ill., to Miss Mary B. Faust. They have two children: Cora and Edna.

GROCERY TRADE.

"Feed the hungry," is another injunction that a number have endeavored to

comply with in this town, first having value received for what they gave. W. Barnes was the pioneer in this line of trade, commencing business here in 1866. L. O. Taylor, at present, deserves a special mention.

L. O. Taylor was born in Albany county, N. Y., in 1845, and was a resident of the Empire State until twenty-one years of age. He then came to Iowa, and served as an engineer, etc., until 1873, in which year he came to Ackley, and clerked in the Revere House about two years. In March, 1875, Mr. Taylor purchased the grocery business of W. Barnes, and has since continued the same. In 1879 he built his present store, at a cost of \$2,400. It is a brick building 20x70 feet, and two stories in height. He was married in Albany county, N. Y., in 1869, to Miss Emma Gardner. They have two children: Jennie Belle, and Kittie May.

HOTELS.

For one year after Ackley began to assume the appearance of a town, the old Fontaine postoffice building was the only place where the "weary traveler" could find rest. But in 1866 Mr. Crawford erected the Crawford House, the first building erected especially for hotel purposes, and, in reality, the first hotel in the place. This house was subsequently destroyed by fire. The second hotel was the Ackley House, by R. Bolender. The third, was the unfortunate Bolar House, erected in 1870, at a cost of \$20,000, and which was the finest hotel in Northwestern Iowa. The house had been occupied but a short time, when it was destroyed by fire. Two lives were lost in the conflagration.

The Revere, Central, and Commercial Hotels were subsequently built in the order named. The Revere is a first-class house.

John H. Fryer, the wide-awake landlord of the Revere House, is a son of Nelson and Lucinda (Miller) Fryer, and was born at Whitewater, Wis., on the 11th day of February, 1850. He was reared on a farm and educated at Milton College. In 1875 he concluded to see some of the Western country, and, accordingly, spent two years in Colorado. He then returned to Wisconsin, and in April, 1878, at Marshalltown, Iowa, married Miss Alma A. Williams, daughter of Nathan D. and Betsey A. Williams, of Whitewater, Wis. Mr. Fryer then became the proprietor of the Blake House, at Racine, Wis., and run the same until June 1, 1879. He then removed to Chicago, and acted as Collector for Baird & Dillon until February, 1880, since which time he has been proprietor of the Revere House, and under his management the house became a favorite stopping place among the traveling public. Mr. Fryer is a man who is agreeable in manners, accommodating to his guests, and courteous to all.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

Benjamin Ide was the pioneer lumber dealer in Ackley, starting his yard before the completion of the railroad, in August, 1865. He had it hauled from Aplington by teams in order to supply the demand. Carton & Joseph, M. Burns and F. Eggert also established yards during the same fall.

THE DRUG TRADE.

In 1866, Jesse C. Foster sold his stock of general merchandise to Willis Bros., and at once set to work and built a fine store on the opposite side of the street, where he entered upon the drug business. Desirous of procuring the services of an experienced druggist, Mr. Foster employed Dr. Ghrist, who had been practicing his profession in the neighborhood some years previous. Mr. Foster was thus the pioneer druggist at Ackley. There are now several drug stores in the place.

FURNITURE.

Owen Evans is the pioneer furniture dealer, opening out his first stock in 1866. A. F. Meyer was the next dealer in furniture.

A. F. Meyer, one of the pioneer furniture dealers of Ackley, is a native of Germany, born in 1831. His parents were Frederick and Elizabeth Meyer. In 1848 the family emigrated to the United States, and settled near Freeport, Ill. In 1851 the subject of this sketch commenced work at the cabinet trade, and continued in the employ of one firm, at Freeport, for over seventeen years. In 1869 he came to Ackley, and engaged in his present business. In 1865 he married Miss Maggie Honberger, and by this union, have had four children—Eddie, Lizzie, Miranda and Lulu. In religion, Mr. Meyer is a member of the Evangelical Association, and has been an officer in the society for over thirty-three years.

ELEVATORS.

On the first day of July, 1865, Carton & Joseph commenced the erection of a grain warehouse and elevator, this being the first

building whose erection was commenced in the town of Ackley. The building was completed, and scales put in, on the 14th day of October, and on the 16th day of October, 1865, the first load of grain was purchased and stored in the new warehouse. The building yet stands, and Mr. Carton yet controls an interest in it. The building has a storage capacity of 15,000 bushels. It would be almost impossible to estimate the amount of grain that has passed through this warehouse. Lusch & Carton now operate the elevator, and are always in the market for the purchase of all kinds of grain.

While Carton & Joseph were erecting their warehouse, Mr. Burns was also engaged in erecting a similar building, which was operated for a time by himself, then by Burns & Rath; then by John Rath, and latterly it has been operated by John Rath & Bro.

Andrew Rath, of the firm of John Rath & Bro., is a native of Wurtenburg, Germany, born on the 26th day of March, 1847. He emigrated to the United States in 1861, and first stopped in Dubuque, Iowa. Here he worked in the packing house and candle factory of his uncle, George Rath, until 1871. He then entered the employ of his brother, in the lumber and grain business, and since April, 1881, has been a partner in the same. Mr. Rath is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was married in 1868, to Miss Mary Rungger, then of Dubuque, but a native of Switzerland. They have four children—Lydia, George A., William and Robert C.

HARDWARE.

Joseph S. Nye, Sr., was the first hardware merchant in the town. He commenced business October 1, 1865, and is still in business here.

Joseph S. Nye, the pioneer hardware merchant of Ackley, is a native of England, being born in Dover, in the year 1830. At the age of nineteen, he bid his home and friends an affectionate farewell, and emigrated to Canada, and afterwards to the United States. He first stopped at Lyons, Wayne county, N. Y., where he worked at the tinner's trade until April, 1853, then migrated to Mt. Morris, Ogle county, Ill., entered the employ of Brayton & Barke, and, in February, 1856, purchased the business and continued the same. In June, 1865, he came to Ackley, but, as there was yet no business to be done at this point, he returned to Mt. Morris. In July he again came to Ackley, but once more returned to Mt. Morris. In September he employed Thos. Coggins to drive his team from Mt. Morris to Ackley on a peddling wagon, while he took the cars. The railroad track was badly washed out by the heavy rains, and Mr. Nye was obliged to pay extra fare. He purchased lumber at Dubuque, and had the same shipped by railroad to within about six miles of Ackley, as the Illinois Central was completed to that point, and then hauled the same with teams to Ackley, erected a store, and on the 1st day of October, 1865, opened business. In April, 1866, he sold out at Mt. Morris, and removed his family to Ackley. In 1870 Mr. Nye returned to England, and remained about four months. In 1872 he built his present store, a brick block 29x70

feet, two stories, at a cost of over \$5,000, and he now carries a stock of about \$10,000. Mr. Nye is a great lover of the Masonic Order, into which he was initiated in 1857, and is now a charter member of Fountain Lodge, No. 219, Ackley, and a member of the Chapter at Hampton and the Commandery at Marshalltown. He has also been a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1851. In stature, Mr. Nye is over six feet in height, well built, unassuming in his manners, honest in his dealings, and highly respected by his fellow men. In politics, he is a Republican, and has held local offices. In 1851 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary C. Beebe. They have had seven children, six of whom are now living—Joseph S., Edward, Mary, now Mrs. D. S. Blakey, of Spirit Lake; Frank, Alice and Emily.

BANKS.

The banking house of Lusch, Carton & Co. was established in April, 1870, by John C. Lusch, John A. Carton and C. G. Ankeney. The original capital of the institution was \$10,000, which has since been largely increased. Mr. Ankeney continued his connection with the bank until 1872, when he withdrew, since which time the business has been conducted by Mr. Lusch and Mr. Carton, the firm name remaining as originally given. The bank is conducted by men of the strictest honor and integrity, who are careful in all their business transactions. They thus have the confidence of the community, and the bank's credit is No. 1. The average deposits of the bank is \$50,000. For the twelve years the bank has been in exist-

ence, its average exchange has amounted to \$150,000, which is now largely increased.

John Arthur Carton was born September 6, 1834, and is of Scotch-Irish stock. His father, James Stuart Carton, and his mother, Ellen Mary Morphy, moved from Amagansett, L. I., to Ottawa, Ill., in 1846, where his father engaged in farming. Mr. John A. Carton remained at Ottawa until he was of age, and studied civil engineering at Ottawa and Chicago, Ill. He came to Iowa in 1856, and was employed in the office of B. B. Provost, Chief Engineer of the Dubuque and Pacific (now Dubuque and Sioux City) Railroad. He had a share in the work of surveying the railroad from Dubuque to Sioux City, and in the construction of the railroad from Dubuque to Cedar Falls, where the farther construction was stopped for some years. His services were next employed in the banking house of the Hon. J. H. Leavitt, at Waterloo, Iowa, and remained there until called home to Ottawa, by the death of his father, September 10, 1860. Mr. Carton remained at Ottawa until 1864, when, having settled his father's estate, he returned to Waterloo, Iowa, and engaged his services in the elevator and lumber yard of C. A. Farwell. This business suited him, and he now looked around for an opening in some of the new stations on the railroad being built west, and fixed on Ackley, his judgment being much influenced by the advice of an old and true friend, the Hon. Platt Smith, of Dubuque. Mr. Carton formed a partnership with W. W. Joseph, in June, 1865, and, in July of the same year, hauled the first load of lumber brought to Ackley, to erect a business building, and commenced the building of an elevator, in



John R. Lath

which building he still handles grain. In 1868, Mr. John C. Lusch became his partner in the grain and lumber business and in 1870 they together opened the banking house of Lusch, Carton & Co., which, with the grain and lumber business at Ackley, and grain exclusively at Faulkner and Cleves stations, is at this time operated by these gentlemen. Mr. Carton was married January 3, 1867, to Miss Susan E. Raymond, of Ottawa, Ill. The family consists of two boys and three girls. He is a Republican in politics, Warden of St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Ackley, and a member of Ascalon Commandery, K. T., at Waterloo.

The Exchange Bank of John Rath was established in January, 1881, by Aaron Wolf & Sons, of Parkersburg, Butler county, who ran the same until May 1st of the same year, when it was purchased by John Rath, and is now doing business under the name of John Rath's Exchange Bank. W. A. Young is the present cashier. The bank has a capital of \$25,000. It occupies one of the finest buildings in the city, erected in the spring of 1882, and finished off for the purpose of a banking house, by John Rath and Mark M. Beach. The following are its correspondents: Commercial National Bank, Dubuque; First National, Chicago; Chase National Bank, New York.

John Rath stands conspicuous among the business men of Hardin county, as a self-made man. He was born in Wurtenburg, Germany, on the 26th day of November, 1840. In 1853, with his brother, George, who now fills a soldier's grave, having fallen at the battle of Missionary Ridge,

he came to the United States, and for several years was in the employ of his uncle, George Rath, in a packing house and candle factory, at Dubuque, Iowa. In 1861 he removed to Cedar Falls, and served in the employ of a grain and lumber firm. In 1862 Mr. Rath responded to the call of the country by enlisting in Company B, 31st Iowa, and served nearly three years. He participated in several hard fought battles, among which were Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Taylor's Ridge. He also accompanied Sherman in his march to the sea. The city of Columbia, S. C., was surrendered to this brigade. In 1865 Mr. Rath came to Ackley, and in August entered the employ of Michael Burns, who had just opened the first lumber yard in Ackley. In 1868 Mr. Rath became a partner in the business, and in January, 1870, he became sole proprietor. He continued the business alone, meeting with marked success, until April 1, 1881, when he associated his brother, Andrew Rath, as a partner, and the firm became John Rath & Bro. In May, 1881, Mr. Rath purchased the Exchange Bank, and has since conducted the same. His residence, which is the finest in the city, was built by him in 1878, at a cost of \$10,000, and his present bank building was built by him in 1882. Mr. Rath is a quiet, unassuming gentleman, courteous to all, and prompt in the fulfillment of his obligations. In politics he is a Republican. He has served as City Mayor, and is, at present, Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors. His church relations are with the Presbyterian Society. In 1865 Mr. Rath married Miss Lizzie Moser, of Dubuque. They have seven children: Sher-

man, Millie, John, Lizzie, Charles, Clara, and Walter.

THE CLOTHING TRADE.

The injunction to "clothe the naked," has been complied with, in a measure, by a number of firms. F. C. Robinson was the pioneer clothier of the town, commencing business here in 1866.

HARNESS TRADE.

The pioneer harnessmaker of Ackley was M. M. Beach, who came in the spring of 1866, and, on the south side of Main street, erected a shop.

JEWELRY TRADE.

The first Jeweler in Ackley was E. P. Ripley, who opened a store of jewelry, watches and clocks in 1866, along with the first tide of emigration. The second store was by B. Nevelle, in the same year and but four weeks later.

TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

Every trade and profession necessary to the well being of the town is represented here. Following are biographical sketches of several of the most prominent men of the town engaged in various lines of trade and professions, as well as one or two that may be classed among those retired from business:

C. H. Doepke, one of the prominent, successful merchants of Ackley, is a native of Mecklenburg, Germany, and was born in 1842. Mr. Doepke learned the shoemaker's trade, and followed the same in his native country until 1866. He then concluded to seek his fortune in a different land, and therefore came to the United

States. When he landed in the city of New York he found his financial resources reduced to *two cents*, but he immediately found work at his trade, and in two months saved money enough to permit him to migrate to Wisconsin. In 1868 he settled at Ackley, continued working at his trade, and as he was industrious and economical, he soon saved quite a snug little sum of money for a laborer. With this he purchased a stock of boots and shoes, and in 1874 engaged in business. Mr. Doepke, by his honest dealings, soon gained the confidence of the people, and therefore established a large trade. In 1878 he erected a very neat brick residence, and in 1881 he built his present store, a brick structure fifty feet in length, twenty feet in width, and two stories in height, situated on the corner of Main and Mitchell street, which is the best business location in town. Mr. Doepke is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, a man who attends strictly to his own business, honest in his dealings, and prompt in the fulfillment of his obligations. In politics he is a Republican, and has held the office of Town Clerk. He married in 1868, Miss Maria Wickman, a native of Germany. They have four children—Charles, Maria, Hugo and Francis.

Captain James D. Williams is a native of Campbell county, Va.; born February 25, 1819. His parents being James and Mary Ann (Burns) Williams, the former a native of Virginia, who lived to the advanced age of ninety-eight years, and the latter was a native of North Carolina. When the subject of this sketch removed to Lexington, Highland county, Ohio, his school days had consisted of three months,

for, as soon as he was big enough to be of any use, he helped till the soil and aided his father at his trade as blacksmith. When he reached his majority, he continued farming; also had a blacksmith shop; and September 24, 1840, married Miss Margaret A. White. In 1853 he removed to Iowa; first lived at Mt. Vernon a few months, then located in Jones county, where he followed farming and blacksmithing, as before, and occasionally filled a pulpit as a Methodist Episcopal pastor. In 1862 he responded to the call of his country by enlisting in Company K, of the 24th Iowa Infantry; was chosen Captain, and served as such about two years, when he resigned, on account of physical disability. While in service, Captain Williams participated, with bravery, in the battles of Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Champion Hill, and the siege of Vicksburg, besides many skirmishes. After leaving the service, he returned to Jones county, but in 1866 came to Ackley, since which time his principal business has been that of an auctioneer and horse trainer. He has, however, devoted considerable time to the ministry, especially in the way of preaching funeral sermons. Of the nine children, four are deceased—one filling a soldier's grave, and one met his fate in the fire of the Bolar House, Ackley. The five living are: J. T., F. C., Wm. H., J. E. and Minerva J., now Mrs. John Wirt, of Franklin county.

James K. Morris, a prominent dentist of Hardin county, was born in Washington county, Ohio, June 21, 1843. His parents being Benjamin and Phoebe (King) Morris, both of whom were natives of Ohio. James K. Morris was reared on a farm, and

in 1861 enlisted in Company G, 11th Ohio, and served with the same one year. He was then transferred to the United States Signal Corps, where he remained until the close of the war. Dr. Morris participated in many warm battles, among which were Carnifax Ferry, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Missionary Ridge and Nashville. After being mustered out of service, he returned to Ohio, but in 1867 he went to West Virginia and taught school for three years. During this time he also studied medicine. He then studied dentistry with Dr. C. W. Baker, of Marietta, Ohio, as preceptor, and in 1871 came to Iowa, and located at New Sharon, Mahaska county. In 1873 he came to Ackley, where we now find him engaged in his profession. Dr. Morris is the inventor of the "Morris Vulcanite Plate," and several other patents of equal utility. He was married in 1872, to Miss Mattie A. Tullis, of Ohio. They have three children—Lulie Ivy, Roy Dana and Myrtie Annie.

E. Wumkes, of the firm of Taylor & Wumkes, the leading livery men of Ackley, was born in Germany in 1853. In 1868, with his parents, he came to America. They immediately located at Ackley. They soon after moved to Grundy county, where they now live. In 1862 he engaged in the above business with J. L. Taylor at Ackley.

Fred. Christien, of the firm of Swartz & Christien, proprietors of the Ackley Foundry and Machine Works, was born in Switzerland in 1848, and while yet a small child he was brought by his parents to the United States. He lived with the family at Buffalo, N. Y., until twelve years old, then went to Lawrence, Mass., and learned

the trade of a machinist. Six years afterwards he returned to Buffalo. In 1869 he came to Iowa, was overseer in a woolen mill in Iowa county about seven years, then of a cotton mill at Rockford, Ill., until 1880. He then returned to Iowa, and in December, 1880, came to Ackley. Mr. Christien, in 1874, married Miss Emma Henning. She died in 1876.

John Rink, a prominent painter of Ackley, was born in Oldenburg, Ger., August 28, 1839. He learned his trade and followed the same in his native country until 1870, when he married Miss Frederica Runge, and in the same year came to the United States and settled at Ackley.

T. G. Tiddens, dealer in agricultural implements, is a native of Germany, being born in 1839. He resided in his native country until 1865, when, with his parents, he came to the United States and settled at Freeport, Ill. In 1869 Mr. Tiddens emigrated to Iowa, and followed farming in Grundy county until 1875. He then came to Ackley and engaged in his present business, and, by strict attention to the same, he has established a trade which now amounts to over \$20,000 annually. Mr. Tiddens is a Democrat in politics, and is at present a member of the City Council. He was married in 1869 to Miss Nancy Ackerman.

J. H. Hurley was born in Frederick county, Md., February 7, 1821. His early life was spent on a farm, subsequently he learned the cooper's trade, and also educated himself for the ministry, being ordained November, 1845, as a minister of the gospel in the society called the "Church of God." He remained with the society, preaching for several years in the State of

Pennsylvania, then in Illinois, and afterwards in Missouri. In 1870, while in Missouri, he changed his church relations from the "Church of God" to the "Christian Church," and continued in the ministry, until 1878, since which time he has been living at Ackley, as he here owns 200 acres of land, which he had purchased in 1856, this, however, he sold in 1882 for \$15 per acre. Mr. Hurley at present holds the office of Justice of the Peace, and also carries on a real estate and insurance business. He was married at Lancaster, Penn., in 1851, to Miss Mary Livergood. They have had nine children, five of whom are now living—Annie, at present a teacher in the schools of Ackley; Edward, Harry, Ansley, and an adopted daughter, Miss Phoebe S. Sites, who is a teacher in the Ackley schools.

Sylvain Bloch was born in Metz, France, in September, 1841. His father was a dealer in grain, and a manufacturer of starch glucose, and in this business the subject of this sketch was brought up. Mr. Bloch was subsequently engaged in a commission business in Paris. In 1866 he emigrated to the United States, stopped in New York city about six months, and then went to Chicago, where he was a member of the Board of Trade until 1868. He then came to Waterloo, Iowa, and in October, 1869 to Ackley. Here he was engaged in a mercantile business one year, then clerked in the store of Wm. Frances, until 1872, since which time he has been engaged in a general produce trade. Mr. Bloch is a Republican in politics, he was City Mayor in 1881, and has been Justice of the Peace since 1876.

W. W. Moore was born in the State of Ohio, in 1840. His parents being G. W. and Amelia (Benton) Moore. In 1856 the family emigrated to Iowa, and located at Eldora, when the town only had five houses, and the members are therefore pioneers of Hardin county. The father now resides in the State of Oregon; the mother died at Steamboat Rock, in 1857, leaving eight children—Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Kems; W. W., Sarah and Sophia, twins, the former the wife of Robt. Wickman, and the latter the wife of George Hoskins; George, Mary, wife of Charles Charles, and Roxa, wife of Henry Shafer. The subject of this sketch learned the carpenter's trade. In 1861 he enlisted in Company A, 12th Iowa, and served until January, 1866. He then returned to Eldora, resumed his trade, and followed the same until 1875, since which time he has been dealing in musical instruments and sewing machines. He has been a resident of Ackley since 1879. Mr. Moore was married in 1864, to Miss S. M. St. John of Providence, Iowa. They have one son—E. L.

A. M. Crandall came to Ackley in 1877, and has since kept a meat market, and, although there were already two markets in the place, Mr. Crandall, by doing a straightforward business, soon received his share of the patronage. He was born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1850, and as his father was a butcher by trade, he was soon educated to the business. In 1869 he came to Iowa, and run a market at Osceola, until 1876, then at Webster City until he came to Ackley. Mr. Crandall was married in 1874, to Miss Mary Cash. They have three children: Lydia, Frank and Irvin.

W. J. Nix, the accomodating baggage-man and clerk at the Illinois Central Railroad, is a native of Cook county, Ill., born November 29, 1842; but when he was yet a small boy the family came to Iowa, and settled in Dubuque. In 1873 he came to Ackley, and has since held his present situation. Mr. Nix was married in 1868 to Miss Susie Merrill. They have two children—Fannie and Clara.

W. H. Saucer, proprietor of the Ackley Marble Works, was born at Ft. Madison, Iowa, October 27, 1842. In June, 1861, he enlisted in the 1st Iowa Cavalry, and served four years and eight months. After returning from the service Mr. Saucer followed railroading, as contractor and builder, until 1872. In December, of that year, he married Miss Polly Rose, of Elkader, Iowa. They lived one year in Kansas, and then returned to Iowa, and established the first marble works of Hardin county, at Eldora. Here he continued until 1878, when he removed the business to Ackley, and it now amounts to about \$7,000 annually. Their children are: Eva M., Bernie G., Pearl M., and Carrie.

Van Blondin, the leading barber of Ackley, was born at Watertown, N. Y., October 15, 1833. His parents, Anthony and Mary (Resaut) Blondin, were both natives of France. The subject of this sketch commenced work at his trade, in his father's shop, when he was only nine years of age. In 1862, he enlisted in Company K, of the 14th New York Heavy Artillery, and served a term of three years. He then came to Iowa, and located at Independence, engaged in the barber business with his brother Samuel, and, in the fall of 1865, married Miss Emiline Teers. In

1866 he removed to Manchester, but in 1867 he again returned to Independence, and engaged in the saloon business, which he continued three months, during which time he lost about all he had saved in former years. He then removed to Cedar Falls, and resumed his trade. In 1869 he removed to Waterloo, in 1872 to Waverly, in 1873 to Dubuque, and in 1879 to Ackley. When he arrived at the last named place, he had just one dollar, and this he gave for his lodging and breakfast at the Revere House; but he at once commenced work, and, by being industrious and economical, he now owns a good house and lot valued at \$1,000, and is doing a good business. Mr. Blondin is also a breeder of the thorough-bred, imported King Charles Spaniel, Irish Spaniel and English Bull dogs. In politics, Mr. Blondin is a Liberal, and in religion a Roman Catholic. Mr. and Mrs. Blondin have had born to them eight children, four only of whom are now living—Fred., Van, Emma and Arthur.

F. C. Williams, City Marshal, is a son of Capt. James D. Williams, and he was born at Lexington, Ohio, on the 12th day of September, 1846. He came with his parents to Iowa, and lived with them until 1867, when he enlisted in Company E, of the 3d United States Infantry, and served three years, and afterward served one year as scout, under Gen. Custer. In 1871 he returned to Ackley, and followed farming one year, since which time he has been in the employ of the city, either as Marshal or Deputy Marshal. He is also a member of the secret service of the United States and Canada. Mr. Williams has been twice married. In the fall of 1871, he married Miss Elizabeth Lee. She died in 1875,

leaving two children, one of whom is now living—Rosella. In 1876, he married Miss Amanda A. Lee, a sister of his first wife, and they have had three children born to them—Lulu, Arthur and Clarence.

T. E. Mueller is a native of Germany, born in 1824. He came to the United States in 1856, and as he was a tanner by trade, he engaged in a tannery business in Wayne county, Pa. In 1858 he came to Iowa, and continued his business until 1871. He then came to Ackley. He first run a lime kiln about one year, since which time he has been in the saloon business. Mr. Mueller has been twice married. In 1862 to Miss Louise Krumling. She died in the spring of 1876. He afterwards married Miss Pauline Krumling, a sister of his first wife. They have an adopted daughter—Hedwig Krumling.

A. W. Jameson, the leading jeweler of Ackley, and a genial and courteous gentleman, was born in Columbus, Ohio, April 30, 1842. He was left motherless when three years of age, but the father again married, and in 1855 the family came to Iowa and settled in Dallas county. In 1858 A. W. Jameson returned to Columbus and learned his trade. In 1861 he enlisted in Company G, 4th Ohio Infantry, was wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, and one year later discharged on account of disability caused by the same. In 1864 he engaged in business at Marshalltown, Iowa. Two years later he went to Yankton, Dakota, where he continued six years; then at Elk Point until 1876, since which time he has been at Ackley. On March 24, 1875, he married Miss Nettie Kennedy, and they now have one daughter—Lulu.

BENEVOLENT AND OTHER SOCIETIES.

Ackley is well supplied with the various secret benevolent societies, as well as some of a literary character.

Fountain Lodge, No. 219, A. F. and A. M., was organized June 3, 1868, with the following named first officers and charter members: E. S. Ensign, W. M.; George Sargent, S. W.; J. A. Carton, J. W.; W. H. Roberts, Geo. Lyman, Nicholas Reese, J. L. Addington, Wm. Frances, James D. Williams, A. E. Smith, A. P. Roberts, Stephen Waterbury, J. B. Gray, J. W. Whittaker and James Dobbins. The first candidate initiated into the order in this lodge was E. P. Ripley. The lodge is in a prosperous condition, and now has 55 members. Its meetings are held on the Monday evening on or before the full moon. Its present elective officers are: W. H. Roberts, W. M.; J. S. Nye, Sen., S. W.; G. J. Carson, J. W. The meetings are held in a room over the store of Frantz & Heykins.

The Frohsinn Society was organized in 1872, with the following members: John Rink, Carl Schuette, G. Kusian, G. Schminke, J. Burns, C. Stieler, F. Schæneich, W. Minnow, G. Tiddens, F. Linde, and John Boedicker. The first officers were: John Boedicker, President; John Rink, Treasurer; G. Kusian, Secretary. The present officers are: John Rink, President; Wm. Bonacker, Treasurer; G. Schminke, Secretary. This society now has 40 members. Its object is to meet as a singing society, and have a general good time. It does not give its influence in favor of any political organization.

Iowa Legion of Honor, German Lodge, No. 15, Ackley, was organized May 17,

1879, with the following officers and charter members: E. E. Aukes, President; C. Schuette, Vice-President; E. T. Tool, Secretary; F. G. Kusian, Carl Zimmermann, Carl Ltieler, F. C. Martin, Enno Euenga, Conrad Keller, R. Harberts, and Joseph Klie. The lodge now has 29 members. It has a benefit of \$2,000.

Ackley Lodge No. 1388, Knights of Honor, was organized February 1, 1879, with 39 charter members. Its first officers were: A. P. Roberts, P. D.; G. A. Graves, D.; J. H. Scales, V. D.; J. A. Carton, F. R.; Geo. Faust, R.; Andrew Rath, Treasurer; Dr. I. L. Potter, Medical Examiner; Rev. Geo. Earhart, Chaplain; Mark Hunt, Guide; C. L. Rose, Guardian; L. Slayton, Sentinel. It has a Benefit Association, which pays \$2,000 in case of death. It now has 15 members.

Iowa Knights of Honor is a new organization, on the same general plan as the United Workingmen, giving \$2,000 benefits in case of death of a member. Good Will Lodge, No. 1, I. K. of H., was organized June 9, 1882, with 30 charter members, and with the following named officers: A. M. Crandall, W. D.; Andrew Rath, W. V. D.; O. S. Gossard, Financial Reporter; O. S. Gossard, Reporter; A. F. Meyers, Treasurer; J. Ballhouse, Guide; O. J. Ackermann, S.; T. E. Mueller, G.; S. J. Nye, W. P. D.

Ackley Lodge, I. O. O. F., was organized June 20, 1870, under a charter granted by the Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F., of Iowa. The first officers of this lodge were: J. W. Ghrist, N. G.; H. D. Graves, V. G.; A. J. Ripley, Secretary; D. W. Currier, Treasurer. The presiding officers since, have been: A. J. Ripley, W. T.

Obrechts, C. M. Davidson, N. N. Davidson, T. Martin, W. Hicklas, L. Stanton, W. Barnes, C. O. Oaker, J. S. Nye, Sr., E. R. Roblin, M. M. Bloch, H. Rolf, John S. Kolar, R. W. Tool, D. B. Mapes, and O. H. Tillman. The present officers are: O. H. Tillman, N. G.; R. Rush, V. G.; D. B. Mapes, Secretary; J. S. Nye, Sr., Treasurer.

RELIGIOUS.

The religious welfare of the community is attended to by the following denominations: Presbyterian, Catholic, Methodist Episcopal, Evangelical Lutherans, and Episcopal.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Ackley was organized by the Rev. Mr. Barber, in 1864. The first services were held in a school house, on the site now occupied by the store of Charles Reinke. The first members were: William Richardson, Sr., and wife; Dr. Faulkner and wife; B. F. Ackerman and wife; Mr. DeGroff; E. P. Ripley; Mrs. J. Nye; Mr. Ogden and wife. Rev. Barber was the first pastor, and was succeeded, in 1866, by Rev. W. O. Glassner; in 1867, by Rev. S. J. Gossard; in 1870, by Rev. R. W. Peebles; in 1872, by Rev. J. B. Taylor; in 1873, by Rev. J. G. Wilkinson; in 1874, by Rev. J. A. Keer; in 1875, by Rev. W. F. Dove; in 1876, by Rev. U. Eberhart; in 1879, by Rev. J. Dolph; in 1880, by Rev. J. M. Hedges; in 1881, by Rev. B. C. Cory, the present incumbent. The church has now a membership of 94. The present officers are: Pastor, Rev. B. C. Cory; Class Leader, A. E. Woodruff; Stewards, A. E. Woodruff, S. J. Gossard, James Whitesides, W. S. Whitaker, B. F. Ackerman, E. Tapley,

and Miss Alice Nye; Trustees, S. J. Gossard, James Whitesides, E. P. Ripley, J. M. Davidson, A. E. Woodruff, N. S. Whitaker, W. S. Whitaker, and A. M. Bryson. The first, and present, church edifice was erected in 1869. It is a frame structure, its original size being 28x40 feet, and was erected at a cost of \$2,000. It was enlarged in 1875, at a cost of over \$1,000, and is now 28x60 feet in size. The Society is now in a prosperous condition, with church property valued at \$2,500, and a parsonage valued at \$1,000. The lots on which the church and parsonage were erected, were a donation by Mr. Parriott, one of the original proprietors of the town. The most important revival services held in this church, were in 1869, by Rev. S. J. Gossard, when about forty were added to the saved, and in 1874, by Rev. U. Eberhart, when sixty members were added; also in 1882, by the present Pastor, with twenty additions. The Sunday School was organized by Rev. Barber, about the same time the class was organized. E. P. Ripley was its first Superintendent. It now has an average attendance of 80.

The Catholics are well represented in Ackley. The first priest who ever held services at Ackley, was Rev. Father Shields. Subsequently, Rev. Father Bently, who was stationed at Fort Dodge, came to the place, held services a few times, and secured the pledge of a sum of money towards building a church. The church was built, and occupies a site of four acres of land on section 36, Franklin county, the donation of Martin Manley and John Quigley. It is just over the line from Ackley. The first regular priest at Ackley was Rev. Thomas Gunn, who attended the mission



J. S. Nye Sec

from Cedar Falls. Rev. James Mulville was the first resident priest, and was succeeded by Rev. Peter O'Dowd, who had an assistant. The present priest in charge is Rev. D. H. Murphy, who took charge November, 1880. There are now 225 families in the charge. Among the first families in the charge were those of John Fahay, Patrick McKan, Michael Cavanaugh, Michael Ryan, William Tobin, John Fitzgerald, Patrick Kelley, John O'Neil, William O'Neil and Daniel O'Neil.

The Academy of the Sacred Heart was erected by Rev. Father O'Dowd, in 1876, at a cost of \$13,000. It was taken charge of by the Sisters of Presentation, who were succeeded, in the spring of 1880, by the Sisters of the Holy Cross, of Notre Dame, Indiana, who now have charge of the institution. The Academy has an average attendance of 125 pupils.

The parsonage was erected by Father O'Dowd, in 1870, and is now valued at \$2,000.

Rev. Father D. H. Murphy is a native of Appleton, Wis., born in 1850. He was educated in the public schools of Appleton, and in 1866 he entered St. Francis Seminary, at Milwaukee, and in 1869 he attended the school at Montreal, Canada, where he was ordained as priest, May 20, 1875. He then came to Iowa, and was stationed at McGregor a short time, during the absence of the regular pastor. His first charge was at Ossian, where he remained four years. He was then stationed six months at the Cathedral of Dubuque, from which place he came to Ackley. He also has charge at Eldora, Aplington, Hampton and Dumont.

The St. Paul's Episcopal Mission was organized in 1867, by the Rev. Edward Kinney, of Cedar Falls, and the first services were held in Cole's hall, in December of that year. There were about ten members. Services have been held at intervals since that time. It is now attached to the Mason City Mission, and the Rev. W. W. Esterbrook is the pastor in charge, and has a membership of thirty-one. Services are now held in the Presbyterian church.

The Presbyterian Church of Ackley was organized October 21, 1867, by Rev. G. H. Chatterton, with the following named comprising the original membership: John Rath and wife, Daniel Currier and wife, Mrs. Sarah D. Currier. Its first officers were, Daniel Currier, Elder; John Rath and George Frantz, Trustees. The first services were held in the school house in the village, in the fall of 1867. Rev. G. H. Chatterton was the first acting pastor of the church. He is now a resident of Southerland Falls, Vt. Rev. B. Mills also came as a stated supply, November 26, 1869, and remained until June 18, 1871. He is now a resident of Troy Grove, Ill. A local writer, in an article prepared especially for Eastern readers, thus speaks of Mr. Mills, while pastor of the church here:

"He does not wear a white cravat and a stand-up collar, nor does he go around dressed in broadcloth, all of which is indispensable in making up the character of our Eastern preachers. On this reverend gentleman coming to Ackley last fall (1869) to take charge of his flock, he found them all in a very wandering condition. They had no meeting house, and the few who still remained faithful were obliged

to assemble for divine worship in an old rickety, out-of-the-way building. It was well he had been fully acquainted with our Western mode of life previous to his coming, or he must have been very much surprised and greatly discouraged on finding his flock so badly scattered. Prior to his advent to Ackley, he had been pastor of a Church for a number of years in St. Louis, and I have no doubt, with all his Western experience, the change was far from being agreeable; but, remembering his mission, and thinking over that beautiful passage, 'Not those who are whole, but those who are sick, need a physician,' he went to work and labored unceasingly to gather the flock back to the fold. By exerting the most strenuous efforts, he succeeded in having the Presbyterian Church edifice completed, which had been standing in an unfinished condition for some time. It is a very beautiful little structure, and is elegantly finished inside, besides it is supplied with a fine instrument. The accomplishing of this work is, in a great degree, to be attributed to the energy displayed by Rev. Mr. Mills, who is the very last man in the world a stranger would take to be a minister of the gospel. He carries with him no ostentation, and his manner of dress is very plain, and when on the street appears more like one of our Western farmers than an expounder of the gospel; but enter into a conversation with him, or sit in the congregation and hear him preach, and you will instantly discover that he is a gentleman of profound learning and deep research, and thus it is with the greater portion of our Western ministers. You know not who they are until you hear them from the pulpit; and though

we cannot boast of having any Trinity or Plymouth Churches in our Western country, we can boast of having good preachers, whose sermons are not written in proportion to their salary."

Rev. George Earhart was the first regular pastor. He came here May 15, 1872. He was born at Troy, Davis county, Iowa, in 1844. During the rebellion, he served in the Third Iowa Cavalry, from February 1, 1864 to August 15, 1865. On his return from the army, he entered Iowa State University, from which he graduated in 1869. He subsequently graduated from the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest. He was ordained and installed as pastor of the Ackley Church, November 6, 1872. The present church edifice was erected in 1869, and dedicated November 28, of that year. It is a frame structure, 60x38, and cost about \$4,000. The tower was added in 1876, which, together with the bell, cost \$1,000. The house was re-furnished in 1880 at a cost of about \$900. A study and chapel was built in 1882 at a cost of \$700. In the winter of 1876-7, a revival was held, resulting in about sixty additions to the Church. Revival services of lesser proportions have been held in the winter season on several occasions since that time. The present officers of the Church are as follows: Elders, John Rath and William Francis; Trustees, John Rath, R. T. Blake and W. A. Young; Treasurer, S. Block; Collector, Andrew Rath; Superintendent of Sunday School, A. A. Graves. The present membership is 100. The Sunday School was organized in 1869, and has a present enrollment of 200, with an average attendance of about 150.

The first services of the Evangelican Association were in the old school house. The same pastor that served the church at Abbott, preached at this station. Rev. Mr. Schultz was the first pastor. In 1870 the Church here was organized. Among the first members are found W. Weber, F. Eggert, W. Ehlebracht, C. Hindricks, J. Reinke, Chas. Reinke, Henry Schevab, John Yauder, T. Loehle, S. T. Tool, E. T. Tool, J. Meselheiser, Jacob Heilman, B. Uckro, J. Altstadt, Henry Michael, C. Hiller, J. Baumgarten, J. J. Schreiber, Geo. Herbst, F. Weber, A. Waber, Elias Heckel, J. C. Marte and M. Bruthaup. Rev. Schultz was followed by Rev. Joseph Harlacker, who served until April, 1871; Rev. C. Escher until April, 1873; Rev. H. Lageschulte until April, 1876; Rev. O. Roll until April 1879; Rev. J. F. Berner until April, 1882; since which Rev. C. Pfund has been in charge. The house of worship was erected in 1868, at a cost of \$5,000. In size it is 32x50. A parsonage was subsequently erected at a cost of \$1,000. The church has been in a prosperous condition, and now numbers 150 members. Its present officers are as follows: Presiding Elder, Rev. H. Lageschulte; Pastor, Rev. C. Pfund; Class Leaders, Charles Reinke, A. F. Meyer; Trustees, A. F. Meyer, W. Weber, H. Thoren, C. Hindricks, C. Zimmerman. A Sunday School was organized in 1869 with A. F. Meyer, Superintendent; E. T. Tool, Secretary. Mr. Meyer is the present Superintendent, a position he has held continuously, except a period of two years. The School has an average attendance of 140, with 20 teachers.

ABBOTT.

This village was laid out by the construction company of the Iowa Central Railroad Company, on sections 34 and 35, in 1870. The first store was opened by Wm. Stiarwalt in 1871, and is the only one here. An elevator was built in 1880 by Leiser, Leverton and Stiarwalt. The postoffice of Abbott was established in 1871, and Wm. Stiarwalt appointed postmaster. He is the present incumbent. The village has a population of 40.

Zion's Church of the Evangelical Association of Abbott, is a frame structure 36x40 feet, was built in 1877, at a cost of \$1,600. The first services were held in November of that year. The first members were D. H. Steenblock and wife, Mrs. T. Steenblock, H. Abbas and wife, Henry Swap and wife, John Weikert, Herman Eggers and wife, Michael Breithaupt and wife, Mrs. Sarah Rush, and Charles Long and family. The first pastor was Rev. H. Kleinsorge, who remained until the spring of 1881, when Rev. L. Reep took charge.

ROBERTSON.

The village of Robertson is located on section 19, township 89, range 19, and was platted September 21, 1880, by George W. Wynn, surveyor. The first store was opened by A. Risse. An elevator was built in 1881 by A. A. Robertson. A blacksmith shop was opened in 1881 by A. Doan. The postoffice at Robertson was established in 1880, but mail was not received until 1881. A. Risse was appointed postmaster.

The first building in Robertson was erected by A. Risse in 1880, and on the 26th day of November he commenced

doing a general mercantile business. He soon afterwards associated R. P. Wilson as partner, and the firm became Risse & Wilson.

A. Risse was born at Monroe, Wis., August 23, 1854. His parents, Andrew and Magdalena Risse, were both natives of Switzerland. In 1858 the family removed to Leavenworth, Kan.; three years later to Kankakee county, Ill.; subsequently to Henry county, that State; and, in 1867, to Hardin county; lived at Ackley one year, then in Clay township, and subsequently settled in Hardin county. A. Risse, in 1876, married Miss Mahala K. Stotser, and followed farming until he engaged in his present business. They had

three children, two of whom are living—Carrie Belle and Mary A.

CLEVES.

This village is located on the B., C. R. & N. R. R., and is located on section 36. The original town was platted by the construction company in October, 1880, and an addition made in 1881 by N. Bonjer. The postoffice of Cleves was established in August, 1881, and E. Arends appointed postmaster. Martin Bros., of Ackley, opened the first store in the spring of 1881. Lusch, Carton & Co. built a grain warehouse in December, 1880. A blacksmith shop was opened by Wm. Fisher in the spring of 1881.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

HARDIN TOWNSHIP.

The township of Hardin comprises Congressional township 89, range 20, and the east half of township 89, range 21 west of the 5th principal meridian. It is bounded on the north by Franklin county, on the east by Etna township, on the south by the townships of Ellis and Jackson, and on the west by Alden. In area, it consists of a township and a half, being

nine miles from east to west and six miles from north to south. The surface is what is called by surveyors "second rate prairie." The soil is a black, rich loam. The subsoil is composed of a mixture of gravel and clay. Numerous boulders are scattered over the township, and small lakes or ponds are quite numerous, generally arising from springs, affording an abundant water supply.

The Iowa river enters the township in the southern part of section 15. It winds in an easterly course to Iowa Falls, a distance of three miles, then flows in a south-east direction, leaving the township from section 35, flowing a distance of about ten miles through the township.

Elk Run, the second stream in size, is in the northwest part of the township, and flows into the Iowa river west of the village of Iowa Falls.

The main branch of School creek rises on section 11, and flows into the Iowa river from section 29.

Rock Run, a short stream fed by springs, rises on section 12, and flows through the eastern part of the village, into the Iowa river. The latter is fed mostly by mineral springs, chief among which are Courtney's, Kelly's and Chapman's springs. Rock Run affords the finest scenery found anywhere in Hardin county. Its towering bluffs of limestone rock, which are surmounted by forest trees of a century's growth, afford beauty and sublimity of scenery seldom equalled.

The beauty of its scenery, the number of mineral springs, of a highly medicinal character, by which it is fed, render Rock Run one of the most remarkable streams in the State of Iowa. Timber is found in abundance along the streams in this township; the timber sections vary in width from one-half mile to six or seven miles. The timber is of various kinds, including the different kinds of oak, elm, linden or basswood, black walnut, butternut, hard and soft maple, and hickory.

The principal groves or tracts of timber are three in number, the most extensive of

which lies west of the village of Iowa Falls, on both sides of the Iowa river; the second is on School creek, and the third on what is known as Dry Run.

On the northeast part of section 29 is a sulphur spring, which differs from the other mineral springs of this township, in being very highly impregnated with sulphur. The water of this spring is uncommonly cold. This spring is on the farm of John Gardner. The largest of the ponds before mentioned is found on section 36, township 89, range 21.

The Illinois Central Railroad enters the township on section 12, and the B., C. & N. Railroad on section 13.

The Illinois Central Railroad was completed to Iowa Falls in April, 1866. It was up to this time, known as the "Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad." The company which had built the road thus far, were expected to complete it to Sioux City; but, failing to fulfill their agreement, John I. Blair and others took the land grant, and under the company name of "Iowa Falls and Sioux City Railroad Company," completed the road. In 1870, both divisions were leased to the Illinois Central Railroad Company for twenty years.

The B., C. & N. Railroad was completed to Iowa Falls October 20, 1880. These roads enter the township from the east, a little more than five miles from the Iowa Falls station, and for a distance of about three miles before reaching the Falls, they lie nearly parallel, and but about 100 feet apart. At the station they diverge, the Illinois Central leaving the township from section 22, and the B., C. & N. from section 2.

EARLY SETTLEMENT AND EARLY SETTLERS.

Benjamin I. Talbott, Nathan Townsend and John Caldwell were the first settlers in the township. In the fall of 1851 these three came and selected their claims and erected their cabins, Mr. Talbott locating on section 18, Mr. Townsend on section 17, and Mr. Caldwell on section 20. After building their cabins, Mr. Townsend and Mr. Caldwell returned to Jefferson county, Iowa, where their families were stopping, leaving Mr. Talbott and son, sole monarchs of the whole neighboring country.

Mr. Talbott was from Michigan, and at the time of his removal here was a widower. With his son, he lived alone during the winter of 1851-2, but early in the spring he arrived at the wise conclusion that "it was not good for man to live alone," and sought out and married Martha Dobbins, of Honey Creek, in this county. After making a visit to Jefferson county, the couple returned to their new home, and Mrs. Talbott, therefore, became the first white woman in the township. Mr. Talbott was a Friend of the strictest persuasion, and held conversation in the plain language of that people with those he met. He was an excellent citizen, enterprising and earnest in all he undertook, either for himself or the public. He left the township, with his family, in 1868, and now resides in Linn county.

Mr. Townsend and Mr. Caldwell returned with their families early in the spring of 1852. They are both yet citizens of the township, and reside on the claims they first entered, in 1851. Mr. Townsend lived not far from Plum Grove. His little son one day heard a terrible noise in the dense part of the wood; going

near, he discovered a pack of wolves snarling over the carcasses of a pair of bucks, who had locked horns in a fair up and down fight, and becoming exhausted from the struggle and hunger, had both dropped dead upon the field. The wolves were dispersed by the boy, and the trophies of the fight, the horns of the combating deer, were hung over the cabin door of the pioneer.

John Caldwell's farm was located about two miles and a half southeast from the present town of Iowa Falls. Here his cabin was built, in which he lived with his family, during the winter of 1852-3. He had cut out the logs for a fire-place, intending to build a stick chimney, but coming down to his bed with the ague, the family were obliged to hang a quilt up in the aperture through the winter, and Austin Caldwell, being only a boy of twelve years of age, was obliged to cut the wood for the family's use—the result was, a cold house and shivering children. The snow was two feet deep this winter, the chickens freezing to death, which Mr. Caldwell brought with him. The room was chinked up some, but the bedsteads were made of pegs driven into the logs, then boards laid on like a canal boat berth. Mr. Caldwell had raised a little buckwheat through the fall, which the good housewife ground in the coffee mill, sifting the precious grist through a cloth. Mr. Townsend killed five buffalo during the winter of 1852-3, so that the settlement had good eating with their coarse cakes and wild plums. Bears and wild cats were killed occasionally, while the deep snow lasted. Mrs. Talbott and Miss Caldwell were alone in Mr. Talbott's cabin one night, when a wild

cat came within a few yards of the door, and cried its peculiar, mournful howl all night. The cry is very like the wail of a lost child, and had a fearful pathos to the lone women, who feared that the animal might dash in upon them at almost any hour. Mr. Caldwell was the first Justice of the Peace in Hardin township, and often walked eight and nine miles to marry couples, the old price being two dollars anywhere in the county.

Among other early settlers were, Dr. J. F. Simonds, Capt. Samuel White, John Race, George P. Griffith, James R. Larkin, J. L. Estes, Hosmer Stevens, Peter Collins, Samuel Parkinson, Benj. Holding, Thomas B. Knapp, J. S. Smith, J. F. Brown, M. C. Woodruff, Charles McQuesten, Dr. J. H. Foster, Robert Murphy, Joseph Wells and family, Henry Macy, Allen Thompson, J. T. Lane, Peter Gray, J. J. Cobb, Jacob George and family, Henry Fidler, Nathan and James and Samuel Adamson, Mrs. Sarah Hain's and family, Chancey Pond, James McWhirter, W. H. Foote, Lindly M. Hoag, J. L. Hoag, L. F. Wisner, Daniel Lane, Edwin Terrell, Orren Foster, David Mitchell, William Jones, Wales E. Fisher, John Barrett, John Mann, Albert Button, W. E. Taylor, Frank Taylor, S. Bowman and H. J. Skiff.

Adam F. Kidwiler resides on section 25. He is the son of Jacob and Mary Kidwiler, who were among the very earliest settlers of Hardin county. A sketch of his father will be found elsewhere. Mr. Kidwiler was born near Crawfordsville, Ind., May 18, 1847. He has lived in this county since the fall of 1850, except two years, which he spent in Missouri. He bought his present farm of Richard Jones. Mr.

Kidwiler was joined in marriage to Miss Mary A. Keller, who was born in Stephenson county, Ill. They have three children, Joseph, Nettie May and Myrtie R. His farm contains 120 acres.

Adam Crim, an uncle of Jacob Kidwiler, settled in Jackson township, in the fall of 1850. He never married. He afterward settled in the town of Hardin, and finally removed to Missouri, where he died in 1873.

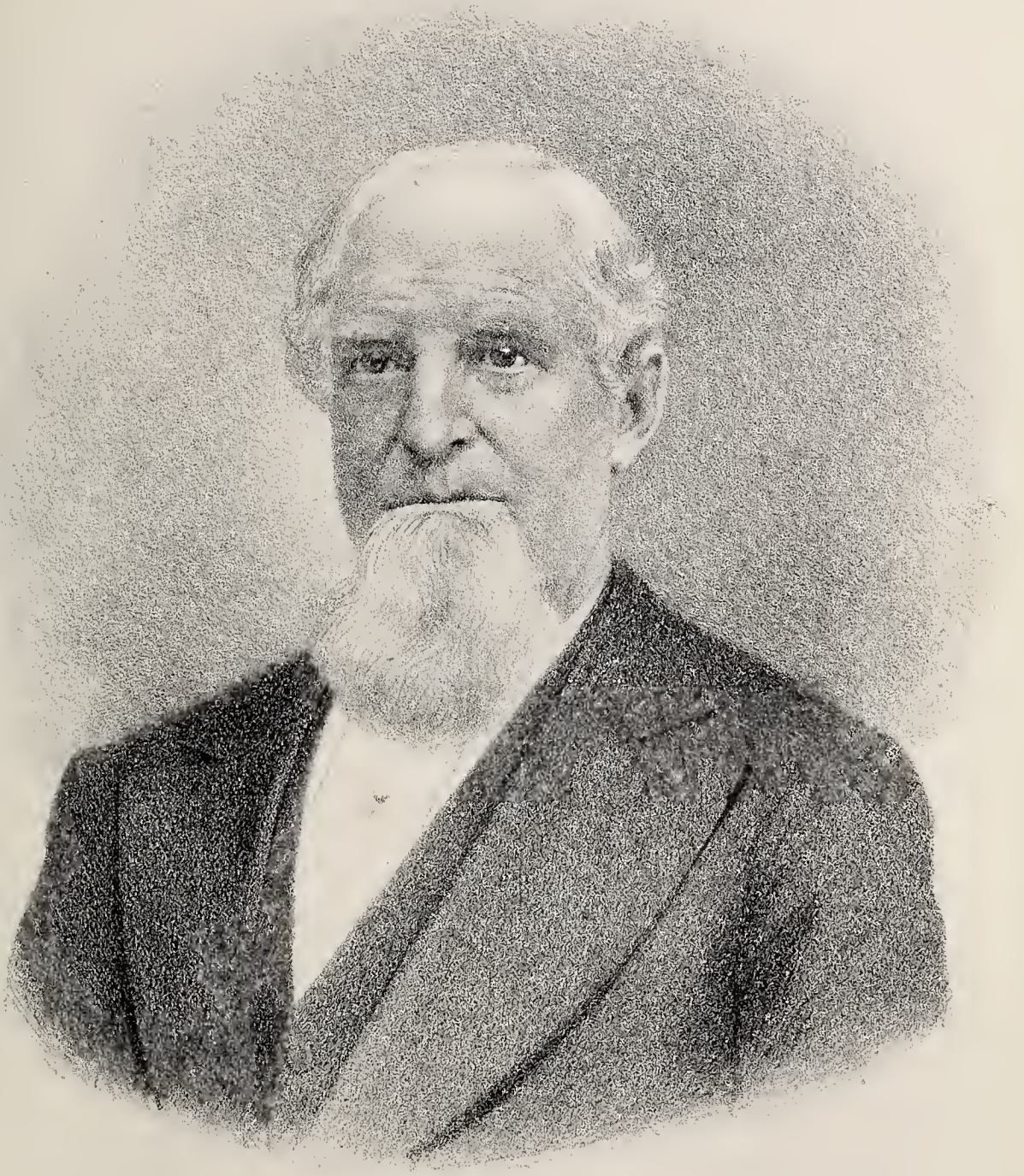
John Caldwell came here with Nathan Townsend May 31, 1852, and settled on section 20, where he now lives. He was born in Beaver county, Pa., in 1812. His present wife is his second wife; his first being Sarah McConnell, also born in Beaver county. Mr. Caldwell removed to Pittsburg from Beaver county, where he worked for a company at the business of turning various implements. His trade was that of a wagon maker, which he followed for a number of years. He came to Jefferson county, Iowa, in 1851, and came here, as before stated, in 1852. He settled on 80 acres of government land, which he afterwards increased to 160 acres. His first wife died February 25, 1867. Mr. Caldwell has seven children—E. J., now Mrs. J. R. Haworth, living in California; Mary Ann, wife of Solomon N. Jones; Austin, Emeline, wife of A. Palmer; Charles and Edmond and Alvin, twins. They lost two children. Mrs. Caldwell belonged to a family of Friends. Mr. Caldwell is a member of the Methodist Church. His present wife was Mrs. Adamson, widow of Samuel Adamson.

Nathan Townsend, one of the early settlers, not only of the township of Hardin, but also of Hardin county, resides on

section 17. He was born in Beaver county, Pa., of Quaker parentage, in 1807. He was brought up in Pennsylvania. He married Sarah Mercer, who was born in Columbia, county, Ohio, in 1809. They lived a number of years in Pennsylvania after their marriage, and then removed to Ohio; came to Jefferson county, Iowa in 1843. They came to Hardin county in the spring of 1852, and settled on the farm where Mr. Townsend now lives, which he entered as government land. His wife died July 14, 1882. They had lived together for the very long period of more than fifty-two years. They had ten children, seven of whom are living—Lydia A., now Mrs. Daniel Dillion; Thomas A. David W., Cyrus M., Nathan, who resides in California; Sarah, now Mrs. Ellsworth M. Fisk (Mr. Fisk died in May, 1877), and Oliver. The names of the children deceased, were Annetta, and Allena, wife of Recellus Horr. Cyrus was a member of the 37th Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Pleasant Hill, and remained as such at Tyler, Texas, for fourteen months. Nathan also served three months during the rebellion. Mr. Townsend being one of the earliest settlers of the county, endured all the privations incident to a pioneer life. He possesses an excellent memory, and has a vivid remembrance of the early events in the pioneer history of Hardin county. He and his faithful wife were life long members of the Society of Friends. He has out-lived her with whom he had journeyed for more than half a century, and is patiently waiting for the summons to join her in that land where there will be no more separation.

Ralph Surles is a son of Samuel and Ruth Surles, and was born in Cass county, Mich., May 26, 1850, but when only two years of age, he was brought by his parents to Hardin county. June 16, 1875, he married Miss Lurette Schrack, and they have had three children, two of whom are now living—Wesley and Ralph.

P. S. Gray is a native of Sullivan county, N. Y., where he was born December 22, 1812. His parents, Abraham and Ann (Starr) Gray, were both natives of Danbury, Conn. In 1825 the family removed to Huron county, Ohio, where the subject of this sketch received a common school education, and subsequently made farming a business. In January, 1835, he married Miss Lucy B. Stiles. She died, however, in less than six weeks after marriage. In May, 1837, he married Miss Alice Knapp, daughter of Thomas Knapp, of Danbury, Conn. In 1854, accompanied by T. B. Knapp, concluded to seek a location in the West. They therefore took the railroad to Henry, Ill., and from there continued the trip with teams, to Hardin county. Mr. Gray purchased 140 acres on the north side of the Iowa river, on section 35, Hardin township, which was then unimproved prairie. He then built a cabin near where Mr. Cross now lives, which was about one mile from his land. The reason he built here was because there was timber in that locality; besides, T. B. Knapp, E. S. Hamlin and J. S. Cobb had already located at that place. Mr. Gray then returned for his family, which, in the meantime, had removed to Illinois, and in September, 1855, settled in the new home, and here they passed some of the happiest days of their lives. A few years subse-



J. L. Estes, Sec.

quently Mr. Gray erected a dwelling on his own farm, and there resided until April, 1866, when he purchased his present farm of 80 acres, located on section 24, and now has a pleasant home. His wife died March 9, 1879, leaving two children—Lucy B. and Abram. Abram Gray, the only son of P. S. Gray, was born in Huron county, Ohio, March 4, 1842. He came to Iowa with the family, and has since resided with the same. He has had charge of his father's farm since 1873, and he also owns 40 acres. Mr. Gray, in June, 1870, married Miss Wealthy Alvoid, daughter of David J. Alvoid.

Jacob George, a native of Maryland, was born in the year 1800. He removed to Richland county, Ohio, and in 1821 married Miss Martha Cantwell, and in 1853 started for the Western frontier. He brought his family as far as Washington county, Iowa, then came alone to Hardin county, and in February, 1854, entered 240 acres of land on section 29, and 160 on section 19, of Hardin township. He then returned to Washington county, and brought part of his family to their new home, but the entire family did not get to Hardin county until the following August. Mr. George settled on section 29, and there spent the remainder of his life. His death took place in November, 1869, and his wife died February 27, 1879. They had eleven children, six of whom are now living.

William George, oldest son of Jacob and Martha (Cantwell) George, was born in Richland county, Ohio, April 19, 1833. He came with the family to Iowa, and on his twenty-first birthday arrived in Hardin county. In 1857 he went to Kansas, and remained six months. In 1862 he enlisted

in Company F, of the 1st Iowa Cavalry, and served about two years, when he was discharged on account of disability, caused by a gunshot wound received at Cape Girardeau, Mo. He then returned to Hardin county, and has since made farming a business. He now owns 170 acres of well improved land. September 13, 1862, at Sterling, Ill., he married Miss Lucretia Shepard, a native of New York, and they now have seven children living—Laura June, Ada Rose, Sherman S., Clara Belle and Carrie Adell (twins); Thomas Ray and Jennie Angela.

Edward Mark resides on section 2; was born in Wyoming county, N. Y., in 1837. His parents were John and Laura Mark. They removed to Kane county, Ill., in 1839, where his father died; his mother still lives there. Mr. Mark is an early settler of Iowa Falls, having come there in 1855. He settled on this place in 1865; bought his farm of Benjamin Holden. His wife was Sally Lane, sister of J. T. Lane. They have six children—Laura, Charles, Nellie, Clara, Mary and Walter. They lost one son—Willie. Mr. Mark's farm contains 160 acres.

J. T. Lane settled in Iowa Falls in June, 1855. Mr. Lane was born in the State of New York, but was brought up in Illinois, where his parents emigrated when he was nine years of age. He came to Hardin county from Illinois. His wife was Phœbe J. Ackley, born in the State of New York. They have one daughter. Mr. Lane has generally been engaged in farming. He owns a farm on section 1; also owns a house and lot in Iowa Falls. He was, for quite a number of years, engaged in putting in wells. Mr. Lane's father died in Illinois.

His mother came to Hardin county with her son Charles in 1856; the latter is now in Minn. A sister of Mr. Lane, Mrs. Jackson, of Iowa Falls, came at the same time. Perhaps no one has lived longer on the town plat of Iowa Falls than Mr. Lane.

Daniel T. Lane, an uncle of J. T. Lane, came to Hardin county in August, 1855, and settled at Iowa Falls. His wife died in the spring of 1856, and was the first person buried in the Iowa Falls cemetery. He returned to Illinois in 1857, where he now resides.

John McWhirter, who resides on section 11, was born in Ayreshire county, Scotland, April 16, 1834. He came to the United States with his parents in 1851. They lived several years in Tioga county, N. Y., and came to Hardin county in April, 1855. His father was James McWhirter. He settled on his farm where his son now lives. The parents of Mr. McWhirter had nine children, five of whom came to this country. The others died in Scotland. The names of the children who came here with their parents were: Janette, now in Dakota; Elizabeth, now in Henry county, Ill., and John. The others, Mary and James, are deceased. James McWhirter, Sr., died here March 4, 1874. His wife died of cholera in Rock Island, July 24, 1857. John, who owns the homestead farm, married Bridget McCarty, born in County Galway, Ireland, October 4, 1833, and came to this country in 1851. Mr. and Mrs. McWhirter have five children—Fanny, Ella, Hugh, Albert and George—all of whom were born in this township.

Daniel P. Griffith, resides on section 7. He bought his farm in 1855 of Alpheus Palmer, but Mr. Griffith is the first settler

on the place. He was born in Washington county, Pa., in 1821, where he lived till he arrived to manhood. When a young man he engaged as clerk for several years, was also engaged in teaching, both in his native county, and in Baltimore county, Md. He was married to Sarah L. Hough, born in Fayette county, Pa. Mr. Griffith engaged in mercantile business for one year in Washington county, Pa., and went thence to Bridgeport, where he was engaged in merchandizing for eight years. He came to Hardin county, May 16, 1856. His family came the following year. He was of the company who built and operated the first saw-mill at Rocksylvania. After a residence of eight years in Hardin county, he went to Albion, Marshall county, where he was engaged as clerk for eight years. He returned to Hardin county, and was engaged for a time in the bank at Iowa Falls. He then built his present house and began improving his farm which contains 120 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Griffith have three children—Jonathan B., Anna M. and Carrie. Mr. and Mrs. Griffith are members of the Orthodox Church of the Society of Friends. Politically, Mr. Griffith is a Republican. His brother George P. Griffith came here in the spring of 1856. He was engaged in teaching for several years; was married here, and was a resident of the county until 1868, when he died at Iowa Falls.

Samuel L. Wilson resides on section 24. He was born in Clinton county, Penn., in 1833. His parents were James and Elizabeth Wilson. His father removed with his family to Stephenson county, Ill., in June, 1850. Samuel L. Wilson came to Hardin county in 1855. He worked the

following season with James A. Cutler, who was one of the earliest settlers of Etna township. His trade was that of a carpenter. In the spring of 1856 he bought his first 40 acres of land in Etna township. He was married December 17, 1856, to Mary J. Stotser, a daughter of John Stotser, who came from Illinois in 1856 and settled in Etna township. Mr. Wilson's first permanent settlement was on section 19, Etna township, on 80 acres of land, where he lived for fifteen years. He bought his present farm of George Hathaway. It was first owned by Levi Liven-good, in 1854. Mr. Wilson has 160 acres of land. He made all the improvements on his place, has good buildings and his farm possesses other evidences of thrift and enterprise. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have four children—Winthrop D. Isabel, Etta and Byron. His father, James Wilson, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1801, and removed to Illinois, as before stated. He came here with his wife, Elizabeth Wilson, in 1863. Mr. Wilson's mother died in September, 1870. His father still lives, at the age of 81 years. He has seven children living—Jane, now Mrs. Wm. Shaner; Samuel L., Thomas H., Geo. W. and Margaret (twins), born March 1, 1841; Robert P., and Sarah E., wife of Joseph Reynolds. They lost four children.

Elijah Odell is a native of Westchester county, N. Y.; born November 28, 1807. He early learned the blacksmith trade, and followed the same in New York City, in his native State, until 1837. During this time, in 1828, he married Miss Eliza Ann Davis. He then removed to Indiana county, Pa. Here his daughter, Elizabeth,

married John Martin, and after two children were born, Mr. Martin concluded to migrate to the Western frontier, and accordingly purchased property at Iowa Falls. The two children spoken of were very dear to their grandmother (Mrs. Odell), and she therefore desired to go with them to the Western wilds. Mr. Odell therefore came to Iowa, located at Iowa Falls in 1857, and two years subsequently sold his property in the East and brought his family to their new home in the West. Mr. Odell continued his trade at Iowa Falls, and did the iron work on the first cutter built in that place. He also sharpened the first caststeel plow in the place. His place of residence now is on section 23, where he located in 1865, and here pursued his trade, more or less, until 1880. His wife died in 1875, leaving two children—Elizabeth, of whom we have already spoken, and Phœbe J., now the wife of David S. Martin, who is a pioneer of 1856. He is a native of Ireland; born in 1834. He came to the United States in 1856, and first lived in Pennsylvania. He was married in February, 1882.

James Smith resides on section 25. He was born in Beaver county, Pa., in 1818, where he lived until thirty-one years of age, when he removed to Ohio, where he lived several years; thence to Stephenson county, Ill. He came to Hardin county in 1856, and settled in Clay township, at what was then Hazel Greene. He settled on his present farm in 1865. He was married in Ohio, to Mary Blair, who was born in Belmont county, in that State, in 1830. Her parents were Israel and Huldah Blair. Her father died in Ohio, when she was but six years of age. Her mother,

who has been blind for twenty-six years, lives with Mr. and Mrs. Smith. Mr. Smith's parents were John and Catherine Smith. His father died in Ohio, and his mother in Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have nine children, six sons and three daughters—Belinda, Joseph, George W., James M., Huldah C., Mary J., William, Lewis and Charles H. Mr. Smith's farm contains 120 acres.

Joshua A. Collins is a native of Madison county, N. Y., where he was born in 1828. He removed to Chenango county, in that State, when about fifteen years of age. His father was Joshua Collins, Sr. The family are of Quaker origin, formerly from Rhode Island. The entire family of Joshua Collins, Sr., consisting of himself, wife and three sons, the latter all married, came to Hardin county March 1, 1856. Mr. Collins, Sr., had bought the farm where his son J. A. now lives, the previous year. His sons were, Joshua A., Nelson and Joseph. Nelson was a member of the 12th Regiment Iowa Infantry, in the war of the rebellion. He was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and is supposed to have died in St. Louis. Joseph now lives in Michigan. The father died here in 1863. Joshua A. was married in the State of New York, and his wife died here. His present wife was Belle Couenhoven. They have had born to them two daughters—Annabel, born March 11, 1871, and Edna P., born January 18, 1873. Mr. Collins resides on section 11. His farm contains 275 acres.

Hugh Johnson resides on section 21. Mr. Johnson was born in Monmouth county, now Ocean county, N. J., in 1813. He

lived there till 1840, when he removed to Indiana. Mr. J. is a millwright by trade. He bought a mill in Indiana, which he run for some time, and then rebuilt and sold. He came to Iowa to improve his health. He came to Hardin county, from Indiana, with teams, in 1856. Mr. Johnson bought his first land (340 acres) of Robt. and John Simpson. He has now 500 acres in his home farm and owns land in other places. His first wife was Ann Potter, of New Jersey. She died in Indiana, leaving Mr. J. with three small children. His second wife was Caroline Hough, born in Indiana. She died here in March, 1858. His present wife was Ann Macy, who came here with her father, Henry Macy, in 1855. Mr. Johnson's children by his first marriage are all deceased. Of these, James was a member of the 6th Iowa Infantry, and was captured at Jackson, Miss., imprisoned at Libby three months, and died at Annapolis in 1863. Mr. Johnson had six children by his second wife, all of whom but one (John) are living. John was in the cavalry service during the war of the rebellion, and died at home of disease contracted in the army. Mr. J. had three children by his present wife, two of whom (Casto and Martin) are living. Mr. Johnson has been one of the successful farmers of Hardin county. He had no advantages for an education when a youth, but acquired sufficient knowledge of books, after reaching manhood, to transact all necessary business. In politics, he was an admirer of Horace Greeley, of whose paper he was a constant reader for a long series of years, and he still continues to read the *New York Tribune* out of respect for its great founder.

He is now independent in politics, voting as his conscience dictates.

R. T. Ward came to Hardin county in the summer of 1856, and became an early settler of Georgetown. Here he continued his trade—that of wagonmaker. He also did carpenter work; and, as contractor and builder, has continued the same to the present time, with the exception of about five years, when he carried on a nursery. He located on the north side of the river, on section 14, where we now find him in 1863. Mr. Ward is a native of England, born in 1824; there learned his trade, and followed the same in his native country until 1847, when he came to the United States, and first settled at Cleveland. He was married in 1844 to Miss Mary Gale, and their household has been blessed with nineteen children, three of whom are now living—F. B., A. G. and Rhoda A. C.

Dileston K. Wilkinson resides on section 23. He was born in Bennington county, Vt., in November, 1835, where he lived till twenty-one years of age. He then went to Ohio, and thence to Iowa in 1857, and has been a resident of Hardin county since that time. Mr. Wilkinson is a carpenter by trade. He came to this county with the company that built the mill at Hazel Green. He bought the farm where he now lives of Thomas Williams. His farm contains 160 acres. His wife was Elizabeth Stotser, daughter of John Stotser, an early settler of Etna township. Mrs. Wilkinson was born in Ohio, and came here with her parents from Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson have five children—Cora A., Nettie J., Rosa B., John and Bertie. They lost their oldest child—

Rollin A. Mr. Wilkinson's farm contains 80 acres.

Ira Demander is a native of Brown county, New York, born August 20, 1827, his parents being James and Emaline (Dean) Demander. When he was but a small boy, he commenced to work at lumbering, and continued work at the same until eighteen years of age. He then went to New York City, learned the carpenter's trade, and afterwards served as bridge carpenter for the New York and Erie Railroad Company. In 1850 he married Miss Harriet Wiest, a daughter of Stephen Wiest, one of the first settlers of the Mohawk Valley. In 1854 Mr. Demander removed to Ogle county, Ill., and from there in 1857 to Hardin county, Iowa; but he did not bring his family to Hardin county until the following spring. In 1870 he purchased his present property, which is known as the Alexander Pierson farm. This contains 80 acres, and is well improved. Mr. Demander is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Masonic Fraternity and the I. O. O. F. Of the six children, only one is now living—Rose, now Mrs. Morris Sheehan, of Fargo, Dakota.

W. E. Fisher is found among the early settlers of the county, as he pre-empted eighty acres of his present farm in 1855, and settled on the same in 1857. When Mr. Fisher came to Hardin county, his worldly goods consisted of fourteen dollars in money, and as the panic of 1857 came on, he experienced many hardships of pioneer life. For three years there was no money to be obtained; one could not get ten cents for a days labor, and the only way to get provisions, was to trade grain

for the same. In those days he hauled dressed pork to Cedar Falls and sold it for \$1.50 per hundred, and his wheat for 40c per bushel. Mr. Fisher is a native of Essex county, New York, born July 27 1832. He learned the moulder's trade, and followed the same for six years; during this time he worked in several of the Eastern and Middle States. He was married November 17, 1856, to Miss R. A. Smith, and they now have three children—Mary, now Mrs. J. F. Bullis of Hancock county; Charles and Irene.

E. L. Stebbins is a native of South Hampton, Massachusetts, born in 1818. In 1820 the family removed to Cattaraugus county, New York. Here in 1857 E. L. Stebbins married Miss Clara M. Babcock, a native of Vermont, and in 1871 came to Iowa and settled in Hardin county. They have three children living—Flora, Frank and Anna.

H. H. Senter is a native of St. Lawrence county, New York, born in 1836. His parents being D. K. and Susan Senter. In about 1853 the family migrated to Ohio, and from that State, in 1857, H. H. Senter came to Hardin county, and has since resided in the vicinity of Georgetown. In 1861 he married Miss Celia Van Avery, and they now have one daughter—Luna.

J. S. Maden, resides on section 26, where he settled in the fall of 1858. Mr. Maden was born in Clinton county, Ohio, in 1831, where he was brought up. He was married there to Miss Ruth Wildman, daughter of Seneca Wildman, an early settler of the township of Providence. Mr. Maden has three sons, all of whom were born on the homestead farm. Their names are respectively—Edwin L., Alvin C. and

Charles S. Mr. Maden's farm contains 195 acres.

FIRST MARRIAGE.

Samuel Parkinson and Almira Stevens were united in marriage in 1854, and were the first couple married in Hardin township. John Caldwell, the first Justice of the Peace, performed the marriage ceremony. In due course of time a daughter was born unto this couple, which received the congratulations, and has the honor of being the first born in the town of Iowa Falls.

FIRST BIRTH.

Oliver Townsend, son of Nathan and Sarah Townsend, was born in the fall of 1852, and was the first born in Hardin township. Grown to manhood, he has long since left the paternal roof, and now resides in California.

FIRST DEATH.

The first death in Hardin township was that of Mrs. Daniel Lane, in 1855. She was buried on the hillside near the Illinois Central depot.

POSTOFFICES.

The first settlers of Hardin township received their mail at the Marietta post-office, in Marshall county. They received but little, which was well for them, as the journey to and from Marietta required two full days. When the postoffice was established at Eldora, in January, 1854, their mail was then received from that office. This was much better, as the distance was but half so great, and with a smart team of oxen they could make the journey in one day, by getting up early and returning

late. Finally, it was decided an office must be established somewhere in the neighborhood of Rocksylvana, or at White's Mill, now Iowa Falls. Two petitions were got up, one favoring Rocksylvana, and the other White's Mill. Dr. Simonds prepared and sent the petition for the latter place, to Gen. A. C. Dodge, who wrote back inquiring if there were any Democrats in the township to whom the office could be given. The Doctor wrote evasively, that, being on the border, things were in a chaotic state in politics; still there were a few persons, at least, in the vicinity that still voted for General Jackson. Mr. Talbott's petition was for Rocksylvana. General Dodge replied to this petition that there should be a postoffice granted, if the Postmaster and other responsible men would bind themselves that there should be no expense to the Government. Dr. Simonds wanted it in one place, Mr. Talbott in another. The Postoffice Department wrote they must compromise. "What does thee think about it?" queried Mr. Talbott. It was finally decided that Mr. Talbott should have the postoffice, Edwin Terril was to be Postmaster, and the name Rockwood given the office. Mr. Talbott still persisted in calling it Rocksylvana. Despite the philological discussion on the name, the office was of great benefit to the settlement after it was established by the compromise. Rockwood Postoffice was known on the books of the Department for over two years.

Iowa Falls was the next office established, in the spring of 1857.

ORGANIC.

Hardin township was organized in 1854, by Alexander Smith, County Judge. Its

first election was held under a burr oak tree, but a short distance from the present grist mill. The following named officers were elected: Trustees, J. F. Simonds, Henry Pilgrim, William A. Bolden; Clerk, Edwin Terrill; Assessor, Benjamin I. Tolbert; Justice of the Peace, John Caldwell.

In April, 1856, the election was held at the house of Joseph Wells, when 65 votes were cast, showing that the township was being rapidly settled. The following named officers were elected: Trustees, T. B. Knapp, J. F. Simonds, Jacob George; Clerk, James S. Smith; Justice of the Peace, William Jones; Assessor, David Mitchell; Constable, A. A. Wells; Road Supervisor, O. H. Foster. The ordinance for restraining hogs running at large was voted for, resulting in a majority in its favor.

The August election was held at J. S. Smith's store, when 69 votes were cast. This was further increased at the November election for President to 119 votes.

Previous to this time the entire township was one Road Supervisor's district. The Trustees now divided it into four.

The annual election for township officers was held April 5, 1857, resulting in the election of the following named: Trustees, J. F. Simonds, J. H. Foster, John Airy; Clerk, J. S. Smith; Justice of the Peace, M. C. Woodruff; Constable, J. T. Lane; Road Supervisor, D.W. Mott. There were 131 votes cast.

At the April election, 1858, there were 137 votes cast, and the following named elected: Trustees, D. S. Gray, J. C. Waldron, John Caldwell; Clerk, Charles McQueston; Justice of the Peace, William Jones; Constable, J. T. Lane.

1859—Trustees, John Slayton, P. S. Gray, D. L. Smith.

1860—Trustees, D. L. Smith, J. K. Senter, P. S. Gray; Clerk, J. H. Weiland.

1861—Trustees, George Griffith, P. E. Johnson.

No record of election has been made from 1861 until the present year. The following are the officers for 1882: Trustees, William E. Nichols, Sr., Joshua Collins, Emerson R. Calkins; Clerk, T. B. Knapp; Justices of the Peace, W. W. Bunce, J. C. Hammond; Constables, L. H. Phinney, R. D. Dutton; Assessor, S. W. Pyle.

EDUCATIONAL.

In the summer of 1854 John Caldwell and his neighbors gathered together and erected a log school house, in which George P. Griffith taught the first school in the township. This house was located on a small stream, now known as School creek, which was so named by Mr. Caldwell, after the erection of the school building, about two miles southeast of the present town of Iowa Falls. Mr. Griffith was subsequently elected County Surveyor, and served two terms. The township now boasts of fourteen good substantial school buildings.

The graded school of Iowa Falls, mention of which is made in the history of the town, is one of the best in the county, and ranks with any in the State in towns of its size.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious services in the township were held under the auspices of the Society of Friends, in a log cabin on section 12, now owned by Isaiah Biggs.

Rev. E. C. Crippin was the first Methodist Episcopal preacher, and was here as early as 1853.

The history of the various churches are given elsewhere in this chapter.

REMINISCENCE OF NATHAN TOWNSEND.

In the fall of 1852 a party of surveyors operating in this section of the country made their headquarters where Hampton now stands. Provisions were very scarce with the settlers this fall, but the surveyors had brought with them quite a liberal stock of supplies. Mr. Townsend's stock of flour having become exhausted, he applied to the surveyors for the loan of a barrel of flour, which he promised to repay as soon as he could transport a quantity of provisions from Jefferson county, which he was intending to do as soon as possible. The provisions in due time were brought from Jefferson county, and Mr. Townsend and his sons started for the surveyors' camp to return the borrowed flour. It was now mid-winter, and extremely cold, and the suffering of the party was intense. Before reaching the surveyors' camp, at Hampton, they came upon five buffalos, but without molesting them, they continued their course, and soon after met two hunters, named Maine and Reeves, who assisted them in delivering the flour, and then they all started to return to the spot where the buffalos had been seen. These they soon found, and having surrounded and brought them to bay, succeeded in dispatching all of them. They then returned to camp, and the next morning Mr. Townsend and Reeves started out to dress and bring in their game. Thomas, the oldest son, went out with them, with the team, to bring in



Henry Fiddle

the meat. The weather was extremely cold, it being in the month of February, and his suffering was intense; but eventually the game was all dressed, and sufficient meat for the season was thereby secured. The wolves, however, during their absence, had appropriated a share of it to themselves.

ROCKSYLVANIA.

The first village by this name was laid out on ground now occupied by the business part of Iowa Falls. Mr. Talbott was determined to give it the name of Rocksylvania, notwithstanding those living here were opposed to it. He explained that *sylvania* meant *woods*, and that the rocks were the distinguished features of the landscape, consequently Rocksylvania was an appropriate name. Dr. Simonds thought otherwise. "Such a long name—such a jaw-breaking combination of words, ought not to be thought of," said the Doctor. Mr. Talbott thought otherwise. On account of the opposition he would not have his plat recorded, nor did he offer any lots for sale. Losing confidence in the future of the place, he sold out his interest in the land and mill property to Captain White, in the fall of 1854. Soon after disposing of his interests in the present location of Iowa Falls, Mr. Talbott, in connection with Lindley Hoag, Peter Collins and Edwin Terrill, laid out a town, which is described upon the plat as "located upon the east half of section 18, township 89. range 20." The town was surveyed and platted by Thomas Mercer, and filed for record November 1, 1854. This town was given the name of Rocksylvania.

The first store established in the place was by Peter Collins, who continued it two or three years.

As already stated, Rocksylvania had the honor of having established in the place the first postoffice in the township, with Edwin Terrill as Postmaster. The office was not obtained without a hard fight with those representing the interests of the neighborhood of White's Mill. When it was found the office was to go to Rocksylvania, it is said that Dr. Simonds, who could not get over his grudge against such a jaw-breaking name, as he termed it, secured a change of the name to Rockwood, arguing that if *sylvania* meant *wood*, why not call it wood, and be done with it. He wanted no names requiring one to lug a dictionary around with him to know its meaning.

After holding the office a short time, Mr. Terrill resigned, and Mahlon Collins, who was Deputy Postmaster, received the appointment, and held the office until it was abolished by order of the Postoffice Department, in the spring of 1857.

In speaking of the efforts made to build up Rocksylvania, Nettie Sanford says:

"Rocksylvania, proper, east of the depot, had a steam mill built in 1856, and a building which received the cognomen of the "Crystal Palace." It was a stone structure with a flat roof, and Mr. A. A. Wells, the builder, paid out considerable money for its construction. Mr. Wells, a very energetic, busy man, tried, this summer, a new arrangement for building a barn. It was constructed, at least the walls thereof, of common stove wood, about sixteen inches long, and laid up with lime mortar."

But all efforts to build up the place were

in vain. Iowa Falls, its more fortunate rival, secured the influx of population, and Rocksylvania of to-day has but about 100 inhabitants, with no business of any kind.

REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS.

Nathan Hunt resides on section 35. He settled in Hardin county in the spring of 1863. He was born in Clinton county, Ohio, in 1835. His parents were Robert and Ruth S. Hunt, the former being a native of Virginia and the latter of North Carolina. The father died in Ohio. His mother came here in 1864, and afterward went to Kansas, where she died at the home of her daughter Ann, in February, 1881. Mr. Hunt came here from Ohio. His first wife was Esther T. Stubbs, a daughter of Elisha Stubbs. She died in Ohio. His present wife was Miss Lizzie Wildman, daughter of Seneca Wildman. She was born in Clinton county, Ohio, in 1841. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt have one son—Milo, born April 22, 1869. They have also an adopted daughter—a niece of both Mr. and Mrs. Hunt. Mr. Hunt's farm contains 140 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt were married in a log cabin on section 27, in March, 1864. The ceremony was in accordance with that of the Society of Friends, of which they are members.

Israel Klopp resides on section 24. He was born in Bucks county, Pa., in 1835, and moved to Ohio with his parents, Daniel and Susanna Klopp, and from Ohio to Stephenson county, Ill. His parents finally settled in Black Hawk county, Iowa, where they lived till their death. Mr. Klopp married Margaret Wilson, a daughter of James Wilson. They came to Iowa in 1863, and settled on this place, which was

formerly owned by the father-in-law of Mr. Klopp, who purchased it of Mr. J. W. Miller, who was the first settler on the farm. The farm contains 80 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Klopp have three children—Ellen E., Martha A. and James W.

Arthur P. Martin is a son of John A. Martin, and he was born in Grafton county, N. H., May 25, 1853. He came to Iowa with his family in 1863, and settled in Hardin county; here he learned the painter's trade, and followed the same for about three years, since which time he has been farming; and, in the spring of 1878, he associated his brother as partner, and took charge of his father's farm. In 1880 he purchased his brother's interest, and has since carried on the same alone. The farm contains 210 acres, 7 acres having been sold, as the celebrated Pool of Silome is situated on the same, and is now well improved and run as a stock farm, feeding 75 head of home cattle and 100 hogs. Mr. Martin was married in March, 1881, to Miss Maggie J. Hadlock, and they now have one daughter.

John A. Martin was born in Bradford, New Hampshire, July 23, 1817. His father, William Martin, was born in Warren, New Hampshire, in 1762, and his mother, Sarah (Andrew) Martin, in the same State in 1779. J. A. Martin entered college to prepare for the ministry, but remained only about eighteen months, when he turned his attention to the tailor's trade, which he followed for several years. He then carried on a mercantile business; also followed farming until 1863, since which time he has been a resident of Hardin county. When Mr. Martin came to Iowa, he at once purchased property at

Iowa Falls, rented some land and followed farming. In 1866 he purchased 220 acres, located on sections 11 and 12. For this he paid \$25 per acre, which was considered an enormous price, as the property was but little improved. Mr. Martin, however, saw that it possessed many advantages, among which were timber, water and location. He at once improved the same by erecting good buildings, etc., and in 1870 sold the property to Isaac Painter for \$7,500; but in 1874 he bought back the same for \$8,000, and he thinks he got a good bargain. In 1878 he sold off 20 acres, on which is located the celebrated "Pool of Silome," but Mr. Martin is a stockholder in the same. In 1877 he retired from active life, and now resides at Iowa Falls. On April 17, 1842, Miss Samantha Bind became his wife. She was born in Washington, Vt., September 5, 1822. They have had twelve children, eight of whom are now living—Lucy M., Sarah F., Arthur P., Clarence C., Hurbert J., P. W., Henry O. and Chas. M.

Spencer W. Brown resides on section 26. He settled where he now lives in December, 1864. He bought his original farm, which contained 80 acres, of Thomas B. Knapp, of Cedar Falls. Mr. Brown was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., in 1830, but was brought up in Otsego county, in that State. He went to Illinois in 1855, and to Lafayette county, Wis., in 1857. He enlisted, August 13, 1862, in the 96th Illinois Infantry, and served till the following February, when he was discharged for disability, the result of an accident from which he has never recovered. He came to Hardin county in May, 1864. His wife was Miss Helen F. L. Wright, born

in Greene county, N. Y. Her father died when she was a child. She went to Lafayette county, Wis., on a visit, in 1858, where she met Mr. Brown. They have eight children, four boys and four girls. Mr. Brown has increased his farm to 260 acres.

David J. Alvord came to Hardin county in 1864, and was at once accepted by the people of Hardin township as a prominent and influential citizen. His honesty and good natured disposition has made him many warm friends. He is a Republican in politics, and has been a public officer most of the time since coming to the county. Mr. Alvord is a native of Western New York, where he was born September 3, 1818. His father, Obed Alvord, was a native of Connecticut, and his mother, Susanna (Johnson) Alvord, of Rhode Island. In about 1824 the family migrated to Lake county, Ohio, where the subject of this sketch learned his trade—that of wagon maker—and followed the same for several years; he acted as a traveling salesman for a firm in Cleveland, until 1864, since which time he has resided at Georgetown, and made farming his principal business. He was married in 1843 to Miss Mary Ann Turner, and they now have four children—Jane, now Mrs. Chas. J. Comar; Daniel, yard-master at Collinwood, Ohio; Wealthy, now Mrs. Abram Gray; and Hattie, now Mrs. George Fitts.

Isaiah Biggs is one of the prominent farmers of Hardin county. He resides within the limits of the corporation of Iowa Falls. He was born in Ohio in 1827; removed to Warren county with his parents, and to Hamilton county, Iowa, in 1856, where he bought land and improved

a farm; came to Hardin county in 1865. His farm contains about 400 acres. Mrs. Biggs was formerly Miss Anna Woodward. They have two children—Florence, wife of Warren Brown, the present Recorder of Keokuk county, Iowa; and Valencia, who is still at home.

Josiah D. Walton was born in Steuben county, New York, September 9, 1852. The family soon removed to Pennsylvania, and from there, in 1865, to Iowa, and became a resident of Hardin county. The mother died in 1867. She had had ten children, seven of whom are now living. The father died August 6, 1880, while on a visit to one of his sons in Adams county, Wis. The subject of this sketch followed farming in Hardin and Franklin counties, until 1872, he spent one year in Pennsylvania, when he again returned to Hardin county. In 1878 he married Miss Hattie Berdine of Franklin county, Iowa. Mr. Walton is a conscientious upright man who does just as he agrees. His politics are Republican, and his religion, Methodist Episcopal. The children are—Ellis B., Ernest A. and Cyrus A.

A. P. Hill was born in Vermont, August 30, 1822. His parents being Asa and Sally Hill. In 1846 the family removed to Franklin county, New York. Here the father died, and the mother soon afterwards returned to Vermont. But A. P. Hill subsequently migrated to Whiteside county, Ill., and in September, 1861, enlisted in Company C of the 8th Illinois Cavalry, and served three years. He then returned to Illinois, and in 1865 came to Hardin county, where he has since resided, with the exception of two years, which he spent in Illinois. In 1878 he married Miss

Susan Green of Whiteside county, Illinois.

J. A. Harp, a large and prominent farmer of Hardin township, came to this county and located on section 27, where he now resides, in 1865; he now owns 400 acres of land. He was born in Clairmont county, Ohio, in 1831, his parents, Samuel and Jane (Butler) Harp, having settled there in 1808. In 1838 the family removed to Miama county, Ind., where the father still resides, having reached the advanced age of four score years. The mother died in 1880. Mr. Harp was bred to farm life, and in 1855 married Miss Mary Personett, a daughter of Israel Personett, who was an early settler of Wayne county, Ind. He then removed to Illinois, and from there to Hardin county. Of the twelve children, ten are now living—Ida, Eva, Oliver, Lottie, Keziah, Jane, Hannah, Sibyl, Mabel and James.

E. M. Bird settled on section 13, where he now resides, in 1865, and is now a large and prominent farmer, cultivating 320 acres of land. Mr. Bird was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., October 24, 1821, and resided in his native State until sixteen years of age. He then went to Michigan, and in 1839 to Davenport, Iowa; but in June, 1840, returned to Michigan, and resided there most of the time until he came to Hardin county. In 1846 Mr. Bird married Miss Eliza Bamey, a native of Ohio. They have had seven children, four of whom are now living—Ella, now Mrs. James B. Hathaway; Cynthia, now Mrs. Frank Strahorn; Chas. H. and Alice L.

Henry Moseley came to Hardin county in November 1865, and settled on section 16, Hardin township, where he now resides and owns 320 acres of land. He is

a native of Monroe county, N. Y., born March 10, 1818. He was bred to farm life, and resided in his native State until 1846, then emigrated to Dodge county, Wis., where he purchased a farm, and, in 1847, married Miss Sarah A. Spafford, then of Erie county, but a native of Genessee county, N. Y., and continued to reside in the Badger State until he came to Hardin county. His wife died in 1875. She had given birth to eight children, one of whom died in infancy, one at the age of two years, and one daughter, Sarah A., reached the age of twenty. The five living children are: George S., Nora K., now a matron in the Institution for the Blind, of Nebraska, where her husband, John B. Parmelee, is the Superintendent; Etta D., David A. and Hattie G.

E. R. Calkins is the son of P. N. Calkins, who was born in Wyoming county, N. Y., December 10, 1816. P. N. Calkins went to Wisconsin when about twenty-five years of age, but returned to the State of New York. He came West permanently in 1856. He came to Hardin county in the spring of 1866. He and his son, E. R., bought the farm which the latter now owns, of Buttolph and Wisner. The farm, at the time of its purchase, was wholly unimproved. Mr. P. N. Calkins removed to Virginia in September, 1877. He had three children—Jane Ann., now Mrs. Alvin Clarke; E. R., and Hiram, who is in Virginia with his parents. Mr. E. R. Calkins was born in Wisconsin in 1842. He married Sabra Thompson, who was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Calkins have eight children—Frances, Romaine, Clarence, Clara, Charles, Mark, Harry and Ernest. Mr. Calkins'

farm is on section 15, and contains 181 acres.

George W. Miller was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., July 24, 1835. In 1854, with his parents, David and Alvina Miller, he removed to Green county, Wis., where, in 1858, he married Miss Melvina Bump. He then continued farming until 1865, when he enlisted in Company G. of the 49th Wisconsin Infantry, and served one year. Mr. Miller, after being mustered out of the United States service, returned to Wisconsin, and in 1866 came to Iowa, and has since been a resident of Hardin county, with the exception of two years, which he spent in Wisconsin. In May, 1877—his first wife having died—he married Mrs. Mary Collins *nee* Tyler, and they now have one daughter—Ethel M.

A. Ives is a native of New York, born August 24, 1833. His father, Josiah Ives, was also a native of the Empire State, and his mother, Margaret Ives, of the State of New Jersey. The parents came to Hardin county in 1867. The mother died in 1873, and the father now lives with the subject of this sketch, who came to Hardin county in 1868, and first settled in Etna township, and followed farming about three years. He then acted as traveling salesman for about five years, after which he removed to Franklin county, and again resumed farming. In 1880 he returned to Hardin county. Mr. Ives in 1872 married Miss Retta Grant, daughter of Oliver Grant. They have had three children, all of whom are deceased.

Oliver M. Cross was born in Onondaga county, in 1805. He lost his father when he was small. He was then taken to Massachusetts, where he lived until he was

twenty-four years of age. He then returned to the town of Fabins, N. Y., and afterward settled in Cattaraugus county, where he lived three years. He then removed to the town of Dover, Cuyhoga county, Ohio, where he lived thirteen years, and he then moved to Dane county, Wis., where he lived till the fall of 1868, when he came to Hardin county, and then bought his farm of Seneca Wildman. His first wife was a native of Franklin county, Mass. She died here. His present wife was Miss Harriet Bond. Mr. Cross has five children—four sons and one daughter. Mr. Cross is one of the largest farmers of the town of Hardin. The farm where he resides contains 340 acres. He also owns another farm of 231 acres.

H. J. Brown resides on section 10, where he located in 1869, and he now owns 80 acres. He is a native of Canada, born November 8, 1839, and resided in his native country until 1868, when he came to Hardin county. In the fall of 1868 he returned to Canada, and, in December, was married to Miss Eliza E. Dancy. They have four children—Harry F., Willfred, Ettie M. and Ellen Grace.

George E. Luttje resides on section 21. He is the son of Evart Luttje, who settled in Hardin county in 1869, where he died two or three years later. George E. was born in Germany, and came to this country with his parents in 1869, and has lived in this county since that time. He married Ella Rickord, a daughter of Adam L. Rickord. Mrs. Luttje was born in Tama county, in this State, in 1860. Her parents reside in Hardin City. The mother of Mr. Luttje, Mrs. Geeske Luttje, also lives in Hardin City. Mrs. Luttje's father enlisted, in 1862,

in the 32d Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war.

D. B. Walthall resides on section 31, where he settled in the spring of 1869, and bought his farm of Peter S. Gray. He was born in Dinwiddie county, Va., in 1823, where he lived until seven years, of age, when he went to Ohio with his parents, William B. and Martha Walthall. They settled in Clinton county, in that State, where his parents resided till their death. Daniel B. was married in Ohio, to Elizabeth Fawcett, who was born in Belmont county, Ohio, in 1831. After marriage they removed to Howard county, Ind., where they lived eight years; returned to Green county, Ohio, and came to Iowa in April, 1869. Mrs. Walthall's parents were Robert and Mary Fawcett, natives of Virginia; afterward settled in Greene county, Ohio, where they resided till their death. Mr. and Mrs. Walthall have eight children, six sons and two daughters—William, Levi, Sarah, Mary, Robert, Elijah, John and Samuel. They are members of the Society of Friends. Mr. Walthall's farm, which he bought in 1866, contains 120 acres.

William Whitesell is a native of Canada, born March 17, 1849. In 1850 the family emigrated to the United States, and first settled in Illinois. In 1854 they came to Iowa, lived one winter at Ft. Atkinson, then in Cerro Gordo county, and in 1861 removed to Franklin county, from which place the subject of this sketch, in 1872, came to Hardin county. Mr. Whitesell owns 120 acres of land, and has improved the same by erecting good buildings. In 1872 he married Miss Sarah Arlidge. They have seven children—Mary E., Ettie M.,

Effie Luella and Eva Evaline (twins), Lydia C., John L. and Julia.

William H. Sherwood came to Iowa in 1870, and in 1873 to Hardin county. He located on section 3, where he now resides, in 1879. Mr. Sherwood was born in Orleans county, N. Y., June 30, 1842. In 1862 he responded to the call of his country by enlisting in Company A, of the 8th New York Heavy Artillery, and served until the spring of 1865. During this time, August 25, 1864, he was taken prisoner at Ream Station, and kept as such six months. After service, he spent four years in Pennsylvania, then one summer in New York, then returned to Pennsylvania, and soon came to Iowa. December 25, 1867, in Pennsylvania, Miss Anna L. Trussler became his wife, and they now have three children—George A., W. Leon and Mary J.

F. C. Texido was born in Sullivan county, New York, December 27, 1850. His father, Emanuel Texido, was a merchant, and his grandfather, Captain Emanuel Texido, was a Spaniard, and the owner of a line of vessels which sailed on the Atlantic Ocean. Captain Texido was given thirty thousand dollars by his employers, ordered to buy a vessel with the same, and return the money whenever convenient, and thus he got his start in life. The subject of this sketch resided in his native State until 1876, he came to Iowa, and has since been a resident of Hardin county. In 1877 he married Miss Laura Miller, daughter of John T., and Dorcus Miller, and they now have two children—Harry and Mary.

Levi Allison is a new comer in Hardin county, becoming a resident of the same in August, 1879. He now owns 114 acres of land. Mr. Allison was born in Jo-

Daviess county, Illinois, March 28, 1849, and his parents were John and Elizabeth (Todd) Allison. In June, 1873 he married Miss Eliza Burchell, then of JoDavies county, but a native of Vermont; they now have four children—Mabel, LeRoy, Abbie and Levi William.

L. F. Shaw is an enterprising young farmer, who came to Hardin county in March, 1881, and settled on section 5 of Hardin township, where we now find him the owner of 160 acres of land. Mr. Shaw is a native of JoDavies county, Ill., where he was born July 31, 1857. His father, Joseph P. Shaw, was a native of New York, who settled in JoDavies county in 1837, he there married Miss Nancy A. Clay, a native of Ohio, and continued farming with marked success until his death, which took place June 5, 1879. The subject of this sketch is the second of five children, he received a common school education, and resided in his native county until he came to Iowa. February 4, 1880, he married Miss Serena R. Williams, daughter of Benj. and Elizabeth Williams, of JoDavies county. They now have one son—Eddie.

IOWA FALLS.

Without doubt, one of the prettiest towns in northwestern Iowa, is Iowa Falls. With a location unsurpassed, with natural scenery that would attract the most casual observer, it is admired by all. The greater part of the land on which is located the town, was purchased from the Government, in 1851, by Benjamin I. Talbott, already spoken of as the first settler of Hardin township. That the location was one adapted in every way for the

building up of a large town, was early seen by Mr. Talbott; and early in the year 1854, in company with Captain White, he laid out a town comprising what is now the business centre of Iowa Falls, to which he gave the name of Rocksylvana. This name was distasteful to the few settlers who had located here at this time, and they protested against it. Mr. Talbott was unyielding. Rocksylvana it was, and Rocksylvana it should be, if he had anything to do with the town. The contention was so great that Mr. Talbott, being a man of peace, sold out his claim to Captain White, and moved up the river, where he laid out a town, to which he gave his favorite name.

In 1855, Mr. Wilder, James L. Estes and Hosmer Stevens came to the place and purchased the interests of Captain White, and in April, 1856, George P. Griffith, County Surveyor, laid out and platted the original town of Iowa Falls, described as situated upon the east half of section 13, township 89, range 21. The plat was filed for record June 28, 1856. Since that time, Greenman & Hawes' south addition, Hulbert Haitt's railroad, Buttolph's first, Buttolph's second and Talbott's additions have been added, considerably enlarging the original plat of the town.

No name is more prominently connected with the history of Iowa Falls than that of Jason L. Estes.

Mr. Estes was born in South Adams, Mass., October, 1, 1817. When fifteen years of age he removed with his parents, John and Sarah Estes, to the town of Manlius, Onondaga county, N. Y., and two years later to Genesee county, in that State. He resided on a farm till twenty-

one years of age. He engaged for a time in teaching; studied civil engineering at Rochester, N. Y.; went to DuPage county, Ill., in 1838, and engaged in farming, which he followed for ten years, when he engaged in surveying and civil engineering on the first railroad of Illinois. In 1851 he went to California, but, on account of failing health, he remained there but seven months. He came to Iowa Falls in 1855. He was one of the three original proprietors of the town plat, and one of the builders of the flouring mill in 1857. Much of his time, for many years, was given to surveying. He was County Surveyor for considerable time. Mr. Estes was a practical business man, of excellent judgment, and was uniformly successful in his business enterprises, accumulating a fine property. He was always prominent in any enterprise whose object was to promote the best interests of the community with which he was identified. He was married in Illinois, in May, 1843, to Miss Sarah M. Sargent, who was born at Colesville, Genesee county, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Estes had two daughters; the elder, Abbie J., is the wife of Dr. J. H. Foster, married June 23, 1864. Their youngest daughter, Mary A., died July 16, 1864, at the age of eighteen years. Mr. Estes died October 12, 1876. The success to which Mr. Estes attained was, in a measure, due to the valuable assistance of his wife, who is a woman of culture and refinement, as well as of practical business attainments.

Before the laying out of the town, quite a settlement had been made here. The first enterprise around which all the others centered, was the location here of a saw and grist mill. Benjamin I. Talbott, in



J. H. Foster M.D.

1853, constructed a dam, and erected a saw mill. Captain White, arriving soon after, became joint proprietor with Mr. Talbott, and on the latter's desiring to leave, purchased his entire interest, enlarged the mill, placed in it a run of burrs, and White's mill was numbered among the institutions of Hardin county.

About the time the mill was being enlarged, Samuel Parkinson opened a small store, it being the first in Hardin township. Samuel Parkinson and Almira Stevens were subsequently united in marriage by Esquire Caldwell, and were the first couple married in the township. A daughter being born unto them, in due course of time, became the first born in the village. This birth is supposed by many to be the first in the township, but, as has been seen, Oliver Townsend was born in the fall of 1852, some three years previous.

POSTOFFICE.

In the spring of 1855 an attempt was made to have a postoffice established at White's Mill, resulting in failure, the office being given to Mr. Talbott for his new town of Rocksylvana, the town of Iowa Falls being then unknown. But the effort was not to be abandoned. In 1856 the Government decided to establish a mail route between Cedar Falls and Fort Dodge. Now was the time to revive their efforts. Says Nettie Sanford, in writing upon this point in a historical sketch of Iowa Falls:

"It was deemed necessary that the postal highway about to be established between Cedar Falls and Fort Dodge, should take in Iowa Falls on its course. T. I. McChesney, now living in Ellis town-

ship, the Stage Company's Agent, was interviewed. He sat on a log not far from the anxious lot holders, who stood around him, he whittling a stick, as they laid the project in a persuasive manner before him, urging their claims above those of Hardin City. Mr. McChesney finally made a contract that the stages should run through the village, the citizens binding themselves to make a road, and give the passengers a good stopping place. Of course the enterprising citizens were not to be abashed by this last proposition, though Mr. Estes said in an aside—"By George! I don't know where we can put strangers in our cabins." The road was built after this wise: A team started out with a heavy tree fastened to the whiffletree, and by the compass a line was surveyed to Down's Grove, now called Ackley. The sloughs were fixed a little by poles and grass, though no permanent bridges were built. The streams were forded, and in muddy times the passengers were obliged to alight and each carry a rail to pry the old red coach out of the water and mud. Very few ladies traveled in the coaches at this early day, and of course this statement of the rail lifting does not apply to the gentler sex. The grass was very high before the cattle cropped it down, its feathery tassels coming up to the backs of the horses and oxen in many places, even upon the uplands."

A mail route through the place would be of little use, unless they should secure a postoffice, and the Department at Washington was importuned to establish one at this point. The prayer of the petitioners was granted, orders given for the discontinuance of the office at Rocksylvana, and

its removal here. James R. Larkin, one of the original proprietors of the town, received the appointment of Postmaster. Mr. Larkin held the office something over two years, and then resigned, James S. Smith being then appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Smith held the office during the remainder of Buchanan's administration, and gave way to A. E. Arnold early in the administration of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Arnold served till the fall of 1867, when he was removed by Andrew Johnson, who at that time was making wholesale removals of public officers throughout the Union. George W. Chapman succeeded Mr. Arnold, and in turn was succeeded by W. A. Plantz, who served until General Grant was installed as President, when he gave way to M. C. Woodruff, at that time editor and proprietor of the Iowa Falls *Sentinel*, who served until the appointment of the incumbent, William H. Weldon. A money order department has been attached to this office. The business of the office is rapidly increasing. For the year ending June 30, 1882, there was received for box rents, \$216; for stamps, postal cards, stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers, \$3,358.09; for fees on money orders issued, \$225.70; a total of \$3,799.79. During the same time there were 1,964 money orders issued, amounting to \$20,749.42. There were paid during the same time orders amounting to \$12,103.85.

INCORPORATION.

Iowa Falls was incorporated as a town and its first election held July 24, 1869, resulting in the choice of the following named officers: Mayor, O. W. Garrison;

Recorder, S. M. Weaver; Trustees, Joel W. Hiatt, Isaac B. Thomas, Robert Wright, Hosmer Stevens, A. E. Arnold; Treasurer, S. G. Gibbs. Mr. Wright declining to serve as Trustee, S. Arnold was elected in his place.

The following named comprise the officers from 1870 to 1882, inclusive:

1870—Mayor, J. S. Smith; Recorder, J. H. Carleton; Trustees, J. W. Hiatt, J. B. Thomas, S. F. Woodworth, Moses Hatch, A. Woods; Treasurer, S. G. Gibbs; Marshal, N. Follett.

1871—Mayor, G. W. Chapman; Recorder, O. W. Garrison; Trustees, J. W. Hiatt, T. B. Knapp, M. C. Woodruff, A. A. Wells, L. Welden; Treasurer, S. G. Gibbs; Marshal, R. A. Carleton.

1872—Mayor, J. C. Waldron; Recorder, O. W. Garrison; Trustees, L. F. Wisner, C. Cowan, J. S. Smith, W. A. Plantz, William Wilde; Assessor, P. J. Cowan; Treasurer, L. F. Wisner; Marshal, J. T. Lane.

1873—Mayor, S. M. Weaver; Recorder, O. W. Garrison; Trustees, W. M. Jones, C. Cowan, L. F. Wisner, J. S. Smith, H. Cady; Treasurer, L. F. Wisner; Assessor, P. J. Cowan; Marshal, W. W. Bunce.

1874—Mayor, S. M. Weaver; Recorder, P. J. Cowan; Trustees, Z. K. Hoag, William E. Nichols, J. T. Buttolph, William Wilde, R. J. O. McGowen; Treasurer, D. P. Griffith; Assessor, George M. Lowe; Marshal, W. W. Bunce.

1875—Mayor, S. M. Weaver; Recorder, F. W. Thaxter; Trustees, M. Nutter, J. S. Smith, J. P. Perce, W. E. Nichols, Z. K. Hoag; Treasurer, J. T. Buttolph; Assessor, E. S. Ellsworth; Marshal, L. Welden.

1876—Mayor, S. M. Weaver; Recorder, H. C. Miller; Trustees, M. Nutter, T. B.

Knapp, R. Cooper, R. J. O. McGowen, E. S. Ellsworth; Treasurer, J. T. Buttolph; Assessor, R. A. Carleton; Marshal, R. D. Vaughn.

1877—Mayor, S. M. Weaver; Recorder, P. J. Cowan; Trustees, W. Wilde, H. Cady, R. A. Carleton, E. S. Ellsworth, Z. K. Hoag; Treasurer, W. H. Woods; Assessor, E. Peabody; Marshal, L. H. Phinney.

1878—Mayor, S. M. Weaver; Recorder, P. J. Cowan; Trustees, J. R. Haworth, C. Cowan, William Welden, R. A. Carleton, E. S. Ellsworth; Treasurer, W. H. Woods; Assessor, Z. K. Hoag; Marshal, L. H. Phinney.

1879—Mayor, S. M. Weaver; Recorder, P. J. Cowan; Trustees, O. W. Garrison, C. Cowan, William Welden, R. A. Carleton, R. D. Vaughn; Treasurer, W. H. Woods; Assessor, E. E. Dowdell; Marshal, L. H. Phinney.

1880—Mayor, O. W. Garrison; Recorder, Thomas H. Milner; Trustees, E. S. Ellsworth, S. P. Smith, Z. K. Hoag, J. S. Smith, G. A. Ivins; Treasurer, W. H. Woods; Assessor, E. E. Dowdell; Marshal, Levi Welden.

1881—Mayor, J. S. Smith; Recorder, S. M. Weaver; Trustees, E. S. Ellsworth, S. P. Smith, C. Cowan, W. A. Nichols, R. D. Vaughn, Z. K. Hoag; Treasurer, W. H. Woods; Assessor, T. B. Knapp; Marshal, A. J. Bowman.

1882—Mayor, C. Cowan; Recorder, L. E. Jones; Trustees, J. H. Foster, J. T. Buttolph, E. S. Ellsworth, S. P. Smith, Z. K. Hoag, W. E. Nichols; Treasurer, W. H. Woods; Assessor, E. E. Dowdell; Marshal, L. H. Phinney.

PROMINENT CITIZENS.

Thomas Bracy Knapp is not only one of the earliest settlers of Iowa Falls, but also one of the first residents of this portion of the State of Iowa. He located in the valley of the Iowa river, five miles southeast of the present city of Iowa Falls, in 1854. His parents were Thomas Bracy Knapp, Sr., and Mercy (Seger) Knapp, who was born in Danbury, Conn., on the 9th of July, 1822. The family were originally from England, and were early settlers of the Province of Connecticut. The grandfather of Mr. Knapp was a paymaster in the Revolutionary army, and lost his house when Danbury was burned by the British. His maternal grandfather was also a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The Segers were of Welsh origin. When Mr. Knapp was twelve or thirteen years of age, the family moved to Sheldon, Wyoming county, N. Y., and three years later to Clarksville, Huron county, Ohio, where Mr. Knapp was for some time a student of the Norwalk Institute in that county. In 1840 he went to Alabama, and clerked in a store for several years in Montgomery; and in 1846 he was elected Lieutenant of a company, which offered its services for the Mexican war, but was not called out. He engaged in business for himself about that time, which he followed till the "gold fever" began to rage all over the country, and early in 1849 he went to California. There he mined and traded for between three and four years, arriving in New York City, on his return, in December, 1853. Proceeding to Alabama, he spent the winter there, and in April, 1854, he came to Hardin county, and purchased a farm, which lay on both sides of the

Iowa river. That season he looked over the ground where Iowa Falls now stands, and was very favorably impressed with the beauty of the location. Mr. B. I. Talbott and Capt. Samuel White had then erected a mill here, and were the only residents on the present site of the town. Mr. Knapp continued to improve his farm until after the commencement of the civil war. In 1862 he was elected Sutler of the 32d Iowa Infantry, serving in that capacity till the winter of 1864, when he resigned. Soon after, he sold his farm and settled in Iowa Falls. He was in the general merchandise business until 1870, when he closed this branch of trade, and in 1873 he opened a hardware store, in which business he continued for a number of years. Mr. Knapp was a member of the General Assembly in 1866 and in 1868, taking an active part in both sessions. During one of them he was Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings; during the other, of the Committee on Public Lands; also served on several other committees. In 1868 he was one of the committee appointed to visit the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Cedar Falls. He has been in the local Council or on the School Board for many years. Mr. Knapp aided in organizing the Republican party in Hardin county; was a Delegate to the first Republican State Convention, and is still one of the local leaders of the party. Religiously, he has long been prominently connected with the Baptist Church. His wife was Mrs. Louisa Hoover, of Mount Vernon, Iowa, a graduate of Cornell College, located at that place. Her maiden name was Lamb, born in Wayne county, Ind., in 1839. She married Henry Hoover in 1856, moved to Mount Vernon, Iowa,

became a widow at nineteen, and afterward went through college, graduating in 1864. She was engaged for a number of years in teaching, and is a woman of fine literary taste and much mental culture. A sad event in the married life of Mr. and Mrs. Knapp was the death of their only child (Henry Hamlin), who died July 23, 1879. He was born May 3, 1866, and had therefore entered his fourteenth year. He was a boy of much promise, and many bright hopes of the future were blasted by his early death.

Marcus C. Woodruff was born in the village of Aurora, Erie county, N.Y., March 21, 1831. His education was such as was afforded by the common school system of those days, to which should be added a course at and graduation from the Aurora Academy. At nineteen he taught school in his native town, and for a few years served as mercantile clerk in Buffalo. Touched by the spirit of Western adventure, he emigrated to Illinois, and three years later to Hardin county, Iowa. On the 7th of August, 1855, the day on which James W. Grimes was chosen Governor, he came to Iowa Falls, then an embryo village, consisting of a log farm-house and a small saw mill. In October of that year he built the first frame building in the town, and continued a resident of the place until the spring of 1871, when he moved to Waterloo. In the summer of 1863 he purchased the Hardin county *Sentinel*, at Eldora, and two years later moved it to Iowa Falls, where he continued its publication until he left the county. In 1871 he became half owner and editor of the Waterloo *Courier*, and three years later sold out and bought a half interest in

the Dubuque *Daily Times*, of which he was editor until impaired health compelled him to abandon the business in 1881. Mr. Woodruff was Postmaster of Iowa Falls from the inauguration of President Grant until his removal to Waterloo. In September, 1878, he was appointed Railroad Commissioner of the State, to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of ex-Governor Carpenter, who was elected to Congress. Mr. Woodruff was re-appointed for a full term as Commissioner in the following April, and continued in the position until April, 1882. He is still a resident of Dubuque. His family consists of a wife, Eliza E. Weller, whom he married April 7, 1861, and five children—Julia, Minnie, Mary, Frances and Mark.

L. F. Wisner, a Hardin county pioneer, was born in Orange county, N. Y., in 1832. He was reared on his father's farm, but at a very early period in life, began business for himself. Believing the West better adapted to the growth and development of a man, he left his native State, and, for a time, stopped in Illinois, but in 1856 he located in Hardin county, where he has since continued to reside. In 1868 Mr. Wisner and Julia A. Hatch were united in marriage. They have one son—George H. Mr. Wisner came to Hardin county a poor man, but he had energy, strength, and a determined will, and to-day he is recognized as one of the wealthiest men in the county. By many he is thought to be a cold, hard man, without a heart to feel for the wants of others. That this is not the case, is illustrated by the following incident: Some years ago a poor man bought a small farm, which he supposed to be unincumbered. He paid every cent that he

had for the place, and was happy in the thought he had provided a home for himself and family. The man from whom he purchased left the country; and in due course of time the purchaser learned that Mr. Wisner had a mortgage on the place for \$400. What to do he knew not. He was advised, and finally persuaded to state the case to Mr. Wisner, but had little faith that any good would result. When Mr. Wisner heard the poor man's story, and satisfied himself of its truthfulness, he at once cancelled the mortgage and surrendered his claim. He thus showed himself to be possessed of a heart that could be touched by the troubles of others. Mr. Wisner made Iowa Falls his home for many years, but now resides in Eldora. He is the President of the Hardin County Bank in that place, but has strong affection for his first love—Iowa Falls—and in addition to his interests in the bank, has much property besides.

Proctor E. Johnson, architect and builder, was born at Wentworth, Grafton county, N. H., January 11, 1823. At the age of twenty years, after receiving a common school education, he went to Quincy, Mass., and remained there three years, learning the stone-cutter's trade. From there he went to Manchester, and worked at mechanical work until 1848. He then went to Hopkinton, Mass., and, on December 17, 1849, was married to Clárinda Ellery, of that place. He then bought a saw-mill in Hopkinton, and run it successfully for three years, when he sold out and returned to Wentworth, N. H., and there rented the large saw-mill known as the Mellen Mills, and another, three miles distant, known as the Peabody Mills. These

mills were supplied with timber bought by the acre, and necessarily required a great many men and teams to do the work. This business was carried on successfully until the spring of 1854, when a freshet carried away the dams to both mills, and no possibility to rebuild them until late in the summer, and a heavy supply of logs in the yard and woods made practically valueless, resulted in his losing all that he had gained by his great industry. He then took a position with Brooks & Norcross, lumbermen, of Lowell, Mass., and stayed there until 1856, when he and his brother, Alonzo P. Johnson, joined the Army of Western Pioneers, and went to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, then supposed to be at the front; remained there a short time, and, in June, 1857, he went to Iowa Falls. His family joined him a few months later, and, with the exception of three years spent in Ohio during the war, he lived at Iowa Falls until his death, June 19, 1879. Proctor E. Johnson was one of the finest architects and builders in the State of Iowa, and the principal buildings and bridges throughout the State are still monuments of his untiring energy. He was kind-hearted, and was liked by all who knew him, as one of the most companionable of men. At the time of his death, he left a wife and two sons—Wilbur K. and William E. Johnson, who are now living at Canon City, Col., the sons being extensively engaged in mining.

John T. Miller resides within the village limits. His farm adjoining is on section 8. Mr. Miller is one of the early settlers of Hardin county. In 1856 he located at Rocksylvanias, where, with M. W. Hollingsworth and D. P. Griffith, put up a steam

saw mill there, bringing the machinery with teams from Dubuque. They operated this mill for about two years, when it was sold and transferred to Clear Lake, where it was still in use but a few years since. He bought the farm which he now owns of Dr. Joel Willis, where he located in February, 1858. Mr. Miller was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, in 1823, but removed with his parents to Warren county; married Dorcas Ellis, who was born in Clinton county. An older brother, Joseph Miller, came here the same year with the intention of settling, but returned to Ohio, and now resides in Columbus, in that State. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have eight children—Laura C., wife of Fred Texido; Hiram C., Florence, Ida, Lydia A., Lewis N., Robert E. and David. They lost two children: Amanda and Horace. His father, Solomon Miller, was a native of Pennsylvania, and settled in the Miami Valley, Ohio, in 1816, but resided in Warren county at the time of his death, in 1864. His mother was a native of Loudon county, Va., and died in 1863.

Joseph White located in Rocksylvanias, May 17, 1857. He engaged in the mercantile business with Mr. J. H. Weiland. They were the first merchants in the township, although a few goods were brought here and sold previous to that time. They afterwards removed the store to Iowa Falls. Mr. White continued in the mercantile business till 1867. Since that time he has been engaged in farming, in which he has been very successful. He owns 940 acres of land. Mr. White was born in North Carolina, in 1828. He removed with his parents to Indiana in 1835. His parents, Caleb and Mary White, natives of North

Carolina; at the time of their death they resided in Knightstown, Henry county, Indiana. Mrs. White's maiden name was Ann Eliza Pyle, and at the time of her marriage with Mr. White, she was the widow of Jonathan Wildman, a son of Seneca Wildman of the township of Providence. Mr. and Mrs. White have two children—Hattie and Charles. Mrs. White has a daughter by her former marriage—Emma Wildman, now the wife of Isaac Rich of Jefferson county.

William W. Bunce came to Iowa Falls the spring of 1857. He was born in Indiana in 1829. He lived in Rush county in that State, from 1840 to 1850; in the last year mentioned, he started for California, and on reaching Cedar county, in this State, was prevailed upon to postpone the journey for a time, and finally changed his mind and engaged in farming. He married Lydia M. Bond, born in Chautauqua county, New York, and came with her parents to Iowa, in territorial times. Mr. Bunce came here, as stated, in 1857. He worked at the trade of a carpenter and joiner for many years. He enlisted July 5, 1861, in the 6th Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He served but a few months, when he was discharged for disability. He afterward was engaged in recruiting, and finally re-enlisted, and served in the Northwest, being stationed at Fort Sully. After the war he worked at his trade for about a year, when he was injured by a fall, and was obliged to relinquish it. He then followed the business of painting for several years; was elected Constable, and served six years, and was for two years Deputy Sheriff of Hardin county. Has been a Justice of

the Peace for two years. Mr. and Mrs. Bunce have had three children, all of whom are deceased. They lost two children at Cedar Rapids. Their last child, Charlie W., died May 29, 1881, at the age of twenty-one years.

Earl H. McMillan, of Iowa Falls, is the son of George McMillan, who settled in Ellis township with his family in June, 1859. George McMillan was born in Erie county, N. Y., about 1817. He married Mary Ann Wilcox, who died in the State of New York. His second wife was Eliza McMaster, who lives in the town of Ellis. Mr. McMillan died in that township in December, 1879. He settled on a farm on section 5, where his widow still lives. He had four children by his first wife, two sons and two daughters. The daughters are deceased. The sons are Earl H. and Charles T.; the latter lives in Ellis township. There is one son, George D., by his second wife.

Earl H. McMillan was born in Erie county, N. Y., in 1837. He now lives at Iowa Falls, but has a farm in Ellis township, adjoining the homestead. His wife was Miss Mary Fisher. They have four children—Cora L., Clara J., Charles H. and Clyde E. Mr. George McMillan was one of the first supervisors of the town of Ellis. Earl H. enlisted, in 1862, in the 1st Regiment of Iowa Cavalry, and served about a year and a half, when he was discharged for disability.

James Havens is engaged in farming, and resides in the northern part of Iowa Falls. He was born in Monmouth county, N. J., July 16, 1813, where he was reared. He married Hannah Johnson, who was born in the same county in 1816. They

removed to Wayne county, Ind., in 1848, where they lived twelve years; then came to Hardin county in October, 1860, and settled on section 10 in 1863, Mr. Havens having rented a farm previous to that time. He sold his farm in 1881, and settled in the village of Iowa Falls, where he had owned a place for twelve years. Mr. and Mrs. Havens have nine children—Elizabeth, born in 1835; Lewis, born in 1838; Mary, born in 1840; Benjamin, born in 1842; James, born in 1847; Sylvester, born in 1849; George W., born in 1852; Catherine, born in 1854; and Columbus, born in 1856. They lost two children—Ann and William. Mr. and Mrs. Havens are members of the M. E. Church.

Joel W. Hiatt came to Iowa in October, 1842. He lived in Henry and Lee counties till September, 1860. The last years of his residence there, he was engaged in the mercantile business in Salem, Henry county. During the former years, he was engaged in farming. He came to Hardin county in 1860; has been a resident of Hardin county since that time, except two years which he spent in McLean county, Ill. He was engaged in the lumber business here for several years. Mr. Hiatt was born in Guilford county, N. C., December 17, 1814. He removed with his parents to Clinton county, Ohio, when a child; afterwards to LaSalle county, Ill., and in 1830 to Wayne county, Ind. He was married in Wayne county to Lydia Williams. She was born in Montgomery county, Pa.; is a daughter of Rev. Daniel Williams, native of Guilford county, N. C., who moved to Pennsylvania when a young man. Mr. and Mrs. Hiatt have had no children of their own, but have raised

eleven children from different ages of childhood. Mr. and Mrs. Hiatt are members of the Society of Friends.

SOCIETIES.

Iowa Falls is represented by the following Societies: Masons, Odd Fellows, United Workmen, Knights of Honor and Ladies of Honor.

Arcturus Lodge, No. 100, I. O. O. F., was organized December 19, 1856, by I. W. Jones, District Deputy G. M., with the following named charter members: James D. Gourlay, James Speers, J. F. Simonds, J. R. Larkin, J. H. Foster and A. Button. At its first meeting the following named officers were elected and duly installed: J. F. Simonds, N. G.; O. E. Able, V. G.; J. H. Foster, Sec.; J. R. Larkin, Treas.; A. Button, Warden; M. C. Woodruff, Conductor. With the exception of about one year, the lodge has held regular meetings, and the greater part of the time been in fine working condition. Its membership has always been composed of the leading and best citizens of the town and vicinity. It now numbers about fifty members in good standing, owns some valuable real estate in the town, and have ample funds in the treasury. It is truly in a flourishing condition. Its present officers are R. A. First, N. G.; W. S. Sheldon, V. G.; W. H. Woods, Sec.; J. B. Thomas, Treas.

Occidental Encampment No. 35, I. O. O. F., was organized October 20, 1869, by R. Howe Taylor of Marshalltown, D. G. P. The following are the charter members, viz: Isaac B. Thomas, William Haines, E. O. Soule, Geo. L. Griggs, Isaac L. Thomas, S. P. Smith, S. N. Woodworth. First officers were E. O. Soule, C. P.; I.



James Truly
D. T. Duntolph.

B. Thomas, H. P.; S. N. Woodworth, S. W.; I. L. Thomas, Scribe; S. P. Smith, Treas.; Geo. L. Griggs, J. W.; William Haynes, Sentinel. The present officers are: S. P. Smith, Chief Patriarch; J. W. Hiatt, Senior Warden; I. B. Thomas, High Priest; P. J. Cowan, Scribe; S. Powers, Treas.; Dr. D. A. Davis, Junior Warden; W. E. Nichols, Sentinel. The Encampment meets first and third Thursday night in each month.

Mason's Home Lodge, No. 192, A. F. and A. M., was organized by dispensation, April, 1866, with George W. Chapman, Sr., W. M.; Ira Demander, S. W.; Luther McDonald, J. W. A charter was granted the lodge at the June session, 1867, of the Grand Lodge, with the following named charter members: Hiram Aldrich, Julius Austin, J. H. Dodson, S. T. Gibbs, E. L. Lyons, H. C. Mead, A. M. Mitchell, John G. Waldron, and M. C. Woodruff. The lodge was instituted by Jonathan Edgington, Special D. G. M., assisted by E. W. Eastman, D. G. M. Of the foregoing charter members, only one is now connected with the lodge, the others having removed or have since died. The following named have held the office of W. M.: George W. Chapman, Ira Demander, Henry Holden, now deceased; M. W. Anderson, L. P. Jones, W. L. Griffith, D. A. Ivins and S. H. Todd. The present membership of the lodge is 55, and it is in a good healthy condition. The meetings are held Tuesday evening, on or before the full moon in each month. The present officers are: S. H. Todd, W. M.; J. D. Steere, S. W.; W. S. Attwooll, J. W.; S. B. Thomas, Treasurer; M. W. Anderson, Secretary; G. A. Ivins,

S. D.; Fred N. Smith, J. D.; L. P. Jones and J. D. McKay, Stewards.

Iowa Falls Lodge, No. 35, A. O. U. W., was the first lodge of the order organized in the county. It was organized November 11, 1875, by I. M. Chrissenger, with 15 charter members—O. W. Garrison, R. H. Scofield, E. S. Ellsworth, P. J. Cowan, R. J. O. McGowan, A. A. Wells, H. C. Miller, M. Van Buskirk, F. J. Evans, Z. K. Hoag, J. L. Hoag, G. W. Chapman, Jr., Milan A. Nutter, S. P. Smith and J. M. Wells. The lodge has been in quite a flourishing condition since its organization, and now numbers 45 members in good standing. One death has occurred since its organization—J. W. Latson, in the fall of 1877. Regular meetings are held the first and third Wednesday evening in each month. From January 1, 1876, to January 1, 1882, a period of six years, there were 56 assessments, proof positive that as an insurance society, it is the cheapest in existence, while its social merits are equal to the older orders. The following named have served in the office of Master Workman since the organization of the lodge: R. H. Scofield, P. J. Cowan, T. J. Evans, A. A. Wells, J. W. Robinson, G. W. Chapman, Jr., H. C. Miller, S. M. Weaver, S. P. Smith and L. L. Kelly. The present officers are: L. L. Kelly, P. M. W.; T. W. Quillian, M. W.; M. Van Buskirk, F.; Lloyd Waldron, O.; C. B. Taylor, Financier; R. J. O. McGowan, Receiver; T. J. Ashley, Recorder; G. Follett, Guide; W. E. Taylor, I. W.; Wm. M. Morton, O. W. The officers at the time of organization were: O. W. Garrison, P. M. W.; R. H. Scofield, M. W.; S. P. Smith, Foreman; M. Van Buskirk, Overseer; R. J. O. McGowan,

Recorder; P. J. Cowan, Financier; H. C. Miller, Receiver; E. S. Ellsworth, Guide; M. A. Nutter, I. W.; J. M. Wells, O. W.

Banner Lodge, No. 1221, Knights of Honor, was instituted October 1, 1878, by W. H. Sisson, Deputy Grand Dictator, assisted by Brethren Hughes and Steadman, of Vinton Lodge, with a full charter membership. The following named officers were elected for the balance of the term, ending December 31, 1878: A. A. Weaver, Past Dictator; S. P. Smith, Dictator; R. J. O. McGowan, Vice-Dictator; H. H. Senter, Assistant Dictator; H. C. Miller, Reporter; William Welden, Financial Reporter; J. T. Buttolph, Treasurer; R. W. Milner, Chaplain; J. L. Welden, Guide; C. A. Shaw, Guardian; A. W. Pattison, Sentinel. No deaths have occurred since the lodge was instituted. The following named members have occupied the Dictator's chair: S. P. Smith, R. J. O. McGowan, M. VanBuskirk, R. W. Milner, J. B. Thomas, H. C. Miller, C. E. Shaw. The officers in the fall of 1882, are: C. E. Shaw, Dictator; J. T. Buttolph, Vice-Dictator; D. S. Downey, Assistant Dictator; R. J. O. McGowan, Treasurer; C. L. Haworth, Reporter; C. R. Crane, Financial Reporter; S. M. Weaver, Chaplain; M. VanBuskirk, Guide; E. R. Calkins, Guardian; J. B. Thomas, Sentinel. The foregoing officers, together with the following named, constitute the membership at the present time: S. J. Bowman, C. Foote, O. W. Garrison, W. C. Holding, T. B. Knapp, J. T. Lane, R. W. Milner, H. C. Miller, W. E. Nichols, A. W. Pattison, Avery Palmer, A. A. Weaver, William Welden, William Wilde. The names given show Banner Lodge to be a good, solid one. Its members work harmoniously

together, and all are satisfied with the Knights of Honor as an insurance organization, as well as social.

The D. W. C. Society was instituted October 10, 1878, with the following named officers and members: Jennie Wells, President; Jessie Bunn, Vice-President; Lulu Hyer, Secretary; Maud Higgins, Treasurer; Kate Buttolph, Nell M. Buttolph, Jessie Brown, Emma McKay, Luta Hyer, Flora Hyer, Lou Young, Jennie Wells, Clara Quivy. Its present officers are: Kate M. Aldrich, President; Jessie Steere, Vice-President; Lettie Beughton, Treasurer; Edith Evans, Secretary.

LADIES SOCIAL GATHERING.

Among the institutions of Iowa Falls, worthy of more than a passing thought, is that of the "Ladies' Social Gathering." This Society was formed on the 29th day of November, 1859, for the exclusive purpose of preparing a place for the dead, laying out, and improving the grounds. This indispensable matter had been overlooked by the company laying out the town, and the ladies of the place, feeling that life was uncertain and death certain, met at the residence of Mrs. H. P. Jones, for the purpose of forming a Society having the foregoing objects in view. Mrs. H. P. Jones, Mrs. Sarah M. Estes, and Mrs. Clara E. Johnson were appointed a Committee on Constitution and By-laws, with instructions to report at an adjourned meeting, to be held in two weeks.

At this adjourned meeting Mr. H. P. Jones was elected President of the meeting. The report of the Committee was heard, and a Constitution adopted, the

essential parts of which are here given. It is as follows:

"The uncertainty of life, and the certainty of death, which has been verified in our midst, warn us to provide for the dead while living, and as no quiet retreat has been set apart sacred to the rest of the departed, and where the living

'When, sorrowing o'er some stone they bend,
Which covers all that was a friend,'

may treasure up lessons of immortality;

"Therefore, we, the ladies of Iowa Falls, do associate ourselves together to accomplish that object, and severally agree to adopt and be governed by the following constitution and by-laws:

"ARTICLE 1. The name of this Association shall be, "Social Gathering of Iowa Falls."

"ART. 2. The object of this Association shall be to aid in purchasing grounds for a cemetery, or fencing and adorning the same; shall obtain admission fees, buy, make and sell various articles, and receive donations to accomplish said object.

"ART. 3. The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, and six Directresses, who shall be elected quarterly.

"ART. 4. This article defines the duties of the officers.

"ART. 5. Any lady of good moral character may become a member of this Association by signing the constitution and by-laws, and paying an admission fee of 25 cents.

"ART. 6. We cordially invite gentlemen of good moral character to become honorary members of our association,

hoping they will deem our enterprise worthy of their assistance.

"ART. 7. This association shall meet semi-annually, and close at 9½ o'clock, with prayer or singing.

"ART. 8. The association shall meet in alphabetical order with the members.

"ART. 9. No refreshments shall be provided, and each family in attendance shall provide their own light.

"ART. 10. A part of the evening shall be spent in reading, and the remainder in improving and useful conversation.

"ART. 11. No disparaging personal remarks shall be countenanced by the association. Any member making such will be subject to reproof."

At this meeting the following named officers were elected for the term: Mrs. H. P. Jones, President; Mrs. S. M. Estes, Vice-President; Mrs. J. S. Smith, Secretary; Mrs. E. C. Sayer, Treasurer.

The meeting closed with prayer by Rev. Mr. Critchfield.

On the 14th of August, 1860, the association purchased of the company owning the town plat four and a half acres of land, at \$40 per acre. One of the association thus writes of this matter: "This was a most daring enterprise. It was not quite a year since we started out. All our means came from making domestic wear—such as shirts, overalls, knitting stockings, piecing quilts, with an occasional donation from some visitor in town, whom the ladies were extremely affable to in order to swell the small sum already accumulated, generally inviting them to our meetings."

At the time of purchasing, the funds of the association were so small that, in order to get a deed for the land, made necessary

that they might sell the lots, the association had to accept the following conditions, which were presented them, signed by the owners of the land:

"You shall survey into lots, blocks, streets, alleys, plat and put upon the public record said parcel of ground.

"You shall, as soon as consistent, enclose said ground with a good fence of pine boards.

"You shall appoint a committee of three from among your members to confer with us in fixing the price at which said lots shall be sold, and on what terms deeds are to be given at the time of sale.

"You shall use your best endeavors to sell lots enough to compensate us within three months after the plat is recorded, for one-half the amount of what said land will amount to at the rate of \$40 per acre, and the balance in the next nine months following.

"All moneys received for the sale of lots, after the purchase money is paid, shall be used to improve said ground and pay contingent expenses.

"You shall pay all expenses for surveying, platting, putting upon record and conveyance of said lots.

[Signed.] J. L. ESTES,
J. R. LARKIN,
HOSMER STEVENS.

"IOWA FALLS, July 17, 1860."

Again, we quote from one of the members of the association:

"The books show that we were worth \$22.16 on the 25th day of September, 1860, and we had been extremely industrious to obtain this much above incidental expenses in ten months. The times were extremely

close, and there were but a handful of people in all. The feasibility of such an undertaking to-day, by the same persons, would appear like a modern craze, with the scarcity of employment and provisions, and uncomfortably cold houses; and looking back upon it, it appears really to be the only enterprise that would be a sure success—starvation in front, Indians in the rear, although not one ever came to molest the settlers. Every dollar was used in payment of the ground. With an occasional entertainment, we soon found ourselves out of debt.

"Our ground was rugged with brush and trees, but the latter we had cut and sold. On May 28, 1860, at a regular meeting at Mrs. Sayer's, the subject was brought up in reference to clearing the ground, and, out of several ways, it was decided that on the second Saturday following the ladies should repair to the ground, and, like the Spartan women, each should take a man along with them, not upon their backs, as did those ladies of ancient days, when only permitted to take out of the city such treasures as they could carry upon their backs, each took their husband, but in one of the several and more convenient ways. We took the stars and stripes along and planted the banner at the head of our works. The gentlemen worked with scythes; the ladies piled brush until the ground was left in a very fine condition, comparatively. At the close of the day all were invited to repair to the Seminary grounds, where generous hands had prepared a supper."

On the 6th day of August, 1861, the association was out of debt. It was now thought best to form it into an incorporated

body, with a capital stock of \$200, with 100 shares at \$2 each. Those interested adopted the following:

"We, Sarah M. Estes, Sarah Bristow, Clara E. Johnson, Phœbe Wright, Matilda Watkins, Elizabeth Sayer, Maria Mead, Emily A. Foote, Lucy B. Longdell, Charlotte Abel, being of full age, and citizens of the United States and State of Iowa, and such other persons as may associate with us for the purpose contemplated in the following articles, do hereby form ourselves into a body corporate, to be known in law by the name and style of the 'Ladies' Social Gathering of Iowa Falls.'"

The articles of incorporation are after the usual order of incorporate bodies.

The ground purchased was platted in 200 blocks, with 8 lots in a block. Three additions have since been made, at a cost of \$570. Improvements have been made from time to time, necessitating an outlay as follows: Vault, \$600; board fence, \$60; iron and stone fence, \$1,240; wire fence, \$60; evergreens and shrubbery, \$200.

In the twenty-three years that the Association has been in existence, it has done a good work, one for which it is entitled to great credit. At present the Association is composed of 60 members and 22 stockholders. The lots unsold are valued at \$1,500. It has notes and accounts of \$300, and \$200 in the treasury. The grounds are among the finest in Northern Iowa, and are kept in excellent repair. Some of the monuments erected in the cemetery are worthy of mention, among those being one erected to the memory of J. L. Estes, valued at \$800; one by Hardin & Smith, valued at \$800; and one by Mr.

Nutter, valued at \$300. There are also a number of handsome ones costing from \$100 to \$300.

The following named comprise the stockholders of the Union Cemetery Ladies' Social Gathering: Mrs. M. McChesney, Mrs. C. Abel, Mrs. S. M. Richardson, Mrs. A. C. Jones, Mrs. S. M. Estes, Mrs. C. E. Johnson, Mrs. C. Hyer, Mrs. R. Bliss, Mrs. M. Wilde, Mrs. S. J. Arnold, Mrs. A. Wells, Mrs. J. A. Wisner, Mrs. E. Sawyer, Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. J. Wells, Mrs. E. Sayer, Mrs. A. J. Foster, Mrs. M. Wright, Mrs. C. Foot, Mrs. E. Cobb, Mrs. E. Pyle and Mrs. E. Foot. The Present officers are: Mrs. S. M. Estes, President; Mrs. R. Bliss, Secretary; Mrs. C. M. Hyer, Vice-President; Mrs. A. J. Foster, Treasurer.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Iowa Falls became an independent school district at an election held March 28, 1865. The following are the first officers: President of Board, T. B. Knapp; Vice President, A. Woods; Secretary, J. W. Hiatt; Treasurer, J. Sayer; Directors, J. L. Estes, S. P. Smith, J. R. Haworth, Joel Hiatt. The present school building, which is a fine brick structure, was built by Johnson Bros., on the plan of the Chicago school buildings, which was given on application by Mr. Pickard, the Superintendent of the public schools of that city. The cost of the building was about \$12,000, and was erected in 1868.

The following are the names of the principals since the organization: Miss S. L. Hillock was the first principal, who remained but a short time, and was succeeded by Mr. J. S. Howard, who was fol-

lowed by Miss Mary Higbee, who had charge of the school during the summer of 1869; Mr. B. K. Seaman becoming principal in September of that year. Mrs. H. H. Bacon succeeded Mr. Seaman in 1871. The next principal was Mr. D. W. Henley, who in 1874 took charge of the school and remained several terms, and was followed by Mr. R. H. Schofield, who was succeeded by W. H. Sisson, and he by the present principal, A. A. Weaver, who became principal in the fall of 1877.

The officers of 1882 are—President, S. M. Weaver; Secretary, R. A. Carleton; Treasurer, J. H. Carleton; Directors, L. O. Bliss, J. L. Farrington, Z. K. Hoag, Wm. Welden, Edward Dowdell.

A. A. Weaver, Principal of the Public School of Iowa Falls, is a native of Chautauqua county, N. Y., where he was born in 1849. He was for some time a student of Forestville Academy, in his native county; was afterward a student at Whites-town Seminary, for two and one-half years. He began teaching in Chautauqua county in 1868. In 1869 he entered the Michigan State University, at Ann Arbor, where he remained two years and a half. He then returned to the State of New York, and resumed teaching. He went to Minnesota in 1875, and took charge of the school at Wabasha for one year; thence to Steamboat Rock, in this county, where he remained one year, and came to Iowa Falls and assumed the principalship of the school in 1877. Prof. Weaver is an excellent scholar, and a practical and thorough teacher. Under his management the schools of Iowa Falls have taken rank second to none in Hardin county, and compare favorably with the best schools in the

State. Mrs. Weaver was formerly Miss Florence E. Clark, of Erie county, N. Y.

RELIGIOUS.

Rev Ethan C. Crippin, of whom mention is often made in these pages, held the first religious services at the present site of Iowa Falls, in 1854. As a sketch of Mr. Crippin appears in connection with the history of Jackson township, it is needless to say more of him in this connection, than that he was a pioneer preacher that feared God and loved his fellowman. He was ever ready to go where duty called.

The pioneer preacher of Hardin county was Rev. Ethan C. Crippin, a local preacher of the M. E. Church, residing at Berlin. He preached the first sermon delivered in the township at the house of Jacob George, in the summer of 1856, and soon after preached the first sermon in Iowa Falls, at the house of Joseph Wells, a log house standing on the site now occupied by the residence of Mrs. Rollo. The first Methodist Society organized in Iowa Falls, consisted of Jacob George, Leader; Martha George, Martha W. George, William George, Thomas C. George, Sarah J. George and Carolina Burley.

The Society received its first regular appointment from its conference in 1857. It was then a part of Alden Mission, with C. J. Burley as pastor. The following year it appears on the rolls of its conference as Iowa Falls charge, though still including Alden, Oakland, Burr Oak, South Fork and Georgetown. This year Rev. Smith Knickerbocker was appointed pastor. The first quarterly conference of which there is any record, was held at Iowa Falls, October 23, 1858. There were present

D. N. Holmes, Presiding Elder; Smith Knickerbocker Preacher in charge; C. J. Burley, Local Elder; Chas. McQuesten, Recording Steward; A. Baccus, Steward; E. Odell, J. M. B. Oviatt and Thos. Gale, Laymen. Rev. Knickerbocker was succeeded by Rev. Asa Critchfield, under whose labors the church in Iowa Falls was greatly blessed, and received large accessions of members. In 1860 and 1861 the charge received no regular member of the conference as pastor, but the work was supplied by the Elder, with Solomon Dunton in 1860, and B. W. Cole in 1861. The following is the list of pastors since that time, 1862-65: J. H. Carleton, 1865-7; Charles Jones, 1868-70; D. N. Holmes, 1870-72; E. L. Sherman, 1872-3; F. M. Robertson, 1873-5; Uriah Eberhart, 1875-7; James A. Kerr, 1877-80; Robert W. Milner, 1880-81; M. T. Smedley, 1881; to the present time, J. H. Rigby. The church has but been under the direction of the following Presiding Elders: D. N. Holmes, Ft. Dodge District, 1858-62; J. B. Taylor, 1862-64; D. Lamont, 1864-68; S. H. Lee, 1868-71; J. Bowman, 1871-73; Wm. Lease, 1873-75; Emory Miller, 1875-76; Wm. Lease, 1876-77; F. C. Wolf, 1877-81; E. L. Miller, 1881 to present time.

The present membership of the church, not including absentees, is 133. The official directory is as follows: Class Leaders, C. S. Comes, P. D. Vandenberg; Stewards, S. P. Smith, A. L. Ettinger, S. M. Weaver, J. H. Carleton, Wm. Elliott, Eliza Elliott, Clark Bean, A. M. Caldwell, H. V. Moore; Trustees, S. P. Smith, J. H. Carleton, Wm. Elliott, Wm. Nichols, S. M. Weaver, J. R. Haworth, Geo. Bean; S. S. Superintendent, A. A. Weaver.

The first Sunday School was organized in the spring of 1863, with Elijah Odell as Superintendent, and Wm. Jones assistant. Soon after, Bro. Odell moved to Georgetown, and the work of the superintendent devolved on Bro. Jones, who held the position for twelve years. This responsible place has been held in succession by J. Bunce, Rev. E. L. Sherman, J. H. Carleton, S. M. Weaver and A. A. Weaver.

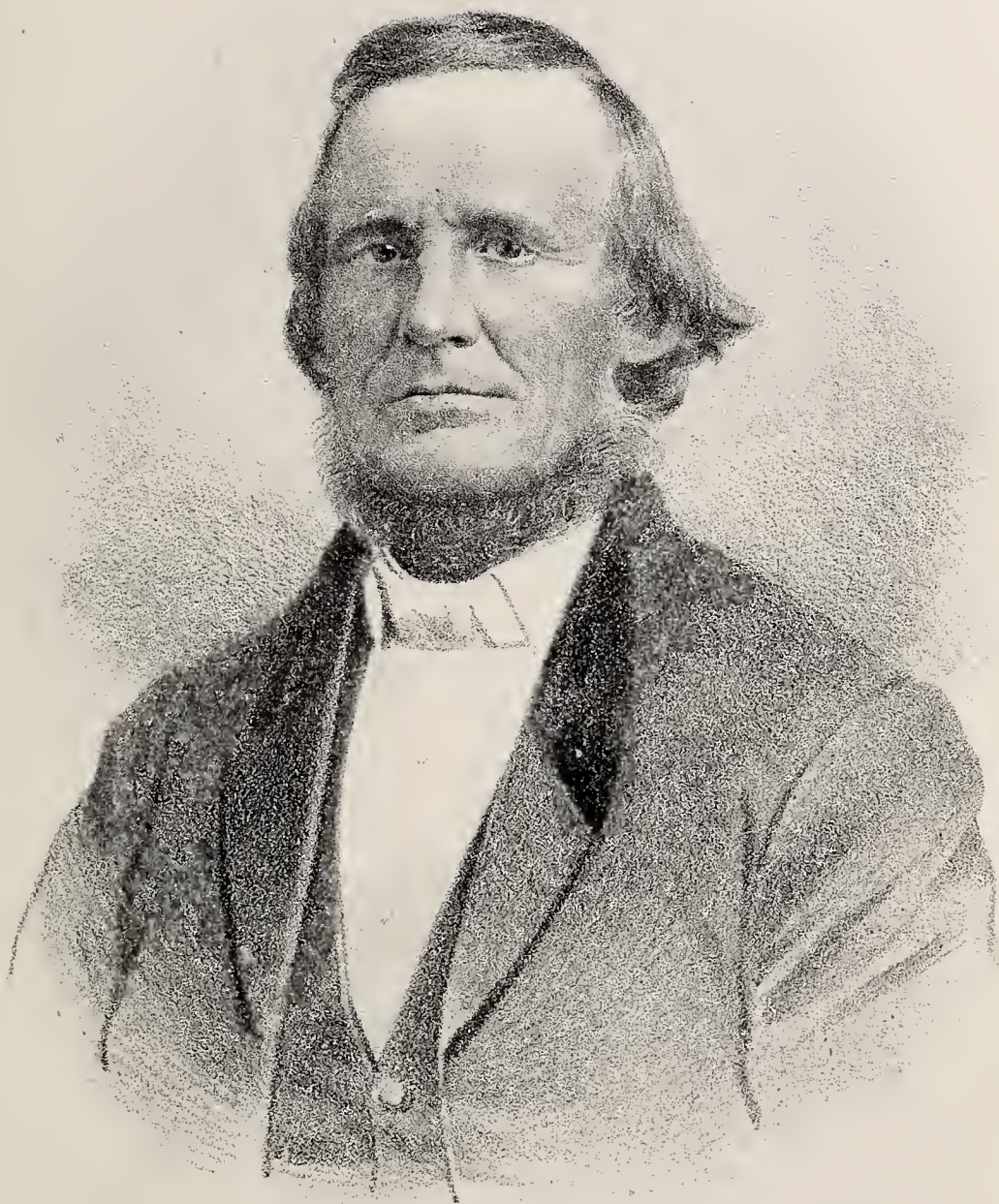
The experience of the society in the work of church building has been somewhat remarkable. For a time, in common with other organizations, religious and otherwise, they used the old stone hall just north of the river bridge. With a view to securing a more suitable place of worship, Rev. A. Critchfield organized a board of trustees on March 2, 1860, consisting of S. P. Smith, E. Odell, Jacob George, J. F. Simonds, Wm. Jones, O. E. Abel and Chas. Mead. No further steps were taken till the summer of 1861, when a small stone chapel, in the north part of town, now a part of the house of Mrs. Whittaker, was erected. In 1869, during the pastorate of D. N. Holmes, a large and commodious church, containing rooms in the basement for Sunday School and Class Meeting, was erected on the site of the present church. This was dedicated about Christmas, and was used about two and a half months, when it was destroyed by fire. Though the Church lost a large part of what had taxed its best resources, the building was replaced the same year by the present building. In a few years this was badly damaged by a severe windstorm, one of its towers being blown entirely down, and the whole building very much shattered. It was used in this condition

for several years, till in 1880, by the energy of R. W. Milner, means were secured for repairing and refitting it. At the same time a fine bell was procured by the young ladies of its Church and congregation. Since that time the society have been in grateful possession of the largest and most commodious house of worship in the town.

The Iowa Falls Congregational Church was organized October 2, 1856, with Fabian Beard, Alice Beard, David Beard, Theron Kellogg, Lucinda Kellogg, Marcia Kellogg and Elizabeth Kellogg, as the first members of this new church, and the Rev. O. Emerson officiating in its organization. Sunday, October 10, the Lord's Supper was celebrated, the Rev. O. Emerson, agent of the American Home Missionary Society, officiating. Deacon F. Beard, Theron Kellogg, Robert Wright, Alfred Woods and Joshua Richardson, were its first officers. This Church held its first meetings in a small wooden building used as a school house (since burned), occupying a spot of ground in the rear of Wilde & Bliss' store, and the Rev. John Wilcox was its first settled pastor, and remained with the Church one year, commencing his labors here in December, 1856; and at the close of Mr. Wilcox's labors, in December, 1857, there was no regular pastor until in May, 1860, when this Church united in a call to Rev. William Kent, who remained as the pastor of the Church for two years. At the close of his labors, the Church united in a call to the Rev. A. Graves, who officiated until August, 1868. Rev. W. W. Torrey, the successor of Mr. Graves, remained as pastor for six months, when he resigned on account of ill-health, and was soon after

followed to his grave by a devoted christian wife and friends. In 1870 this Church gave a call to Rev. John L. Atkinson, who remained with the Church as pastor the space of two years. At the close of his labors, the Church voted a call to the Rev. Orlando Clark, who remained with the Church two years as their pastor, and at the close of his labors with the Church, the Rev. J. D. Baldwin was invited by a call from the Church to become its pastor, and which he accepted, and remained with the Church and people the space of three years, and at the close of his labors with this Church, the members voted a call to Rev. Asa Countryman, of Dubuque, as their pastor, and who remained as such for a term of three years. At the close of Rev. A. Countryman's labors, the Church voted a call to Rev. T. J. Reid, of London, Canada, who is the present pastor of the Church. Rev. H. M. Parmalee, a retired and aged minister of the gospel, who united with this Church December 15, 1869, up to the time of his death, which occurred June 30, 1880, was ever a faithful worker for Christ and His cause; and as a minister of the gospel or Sabbath school Superintendent, he was ever found at his post of duty, ever ready to fill all vacancies in pulpit or school.

The Congregational house of worship is built of stone, 35x60 feet; steeple 75 feet high, with a bell in the tower, of one thousand pounds. The house complete cost \$5,000. The house has a seating capacity of from two hundred and fifty to three hundred. This church has a beautiful parsonage, costing about \$3,000, including lots, house and barn. The present Trustees of the Church are—Deacon Robert



Lindley M. Hoag

Wright, John Swartz, Joel Hiatt, Isaac Tucker and Wm. Ivins.

Since the organization of the Church, 234 have united with it. The present membership is 80. The Church is in a prosperous condition, spiritually and financially.

The Congregational Sunday School was organized February 4, 1865, Wm. Thaxter being the first Superintendent; B. O. Williams, Assistant Superintendent; Herbert Graves, Secretary; Deacon Robert Wright, Treasurer; Lewis W. Richardson, Librarian; Wm. Thaxter, Clerk. The present officers of the Congregational Sabbath School are as follows: Isaac Tucker, Superintendent; B. O. Williams, Treasurer; Miss Hattie Dowdell, Secretary; Silas Armstrong, Librarian. The school numbers 110 scholars, and the average attendance is 80. The school is in a prosperous condition, and well officered with a good corps of teachers.

The Rocksylvanias Meeting of the Society of Friends was organized by authority of Honey Creek Monthly Meeting, in the winter of 1856. The first members composing the Church were: Lindley M. Hoag, wife and family; Benj. I. Talbott, wife and family; Peter Collins, wife and family; Nathan Townsend, wife and family; James Adamson, wife and family; Nathan Adamson, wife and family; Samuel Adamson, wife and family; Henry H. Macy, wife and family; Daniel P. Griffith, wife and family; Edwin Terrell, Sarah Haines and family, Luke Enlows, wife and family; David W. Lupton, wife and family; John T. Miller, wife and family; Clayton Tompkins, Marion Tompkins,

John H. Foster, M.D.; T. E. Collins, wife and family; Calvin Moon, wife and family; John Airy, wife and family; Moses Roberts, wife and family. The first officers of the Church were John Airy, James Adamson, Ann M. Lupton and Mary Ann Roberts. The first religious service was held in a log house on the farm of Edwin Terrell, adjoining the village of Rocksylvanias. The following named have served as pastors: Lindley Murray Hoag, John Airy, David Hunt and Isaiah G. Worth. Most of the revival services have been union services. Lindley M. Hoag, Isom G. Wooton, Barclay Jones, Melinda Baldwin and others have been successfully engaged, at times, in revival work. The first house of worship was erected in the summer of 1856; size, 24x36; cost, \$800. It was built of stone, and located in Rocksylvanias. In the year 1857 a new and larger house of worship was built in Iowa Falls. The officers, at present, are: Robert S. Titus, Silas W. Bond, Perrina Macy, Rebecca Bond, Louisa Hunt, Elders; Daniel P. Griffith, S. L. Griffith, H. C. Titus, George Pyle, Overseers. The number of members of the Church since its organization is 300. The present membership is 170. Though the members are few, the Church is in a united, healthy condition. Its Sabbath School was first organized in 1858. Lindley Murray Hoag was its first Superintendent. Its present officers are: Thomas J. Ashley, Superintendent; D. P. Griffith, Z. K. Hoag, A. C. Hoag, Ann E. White, Teachers; Rachel Mellen, Secretary and Treasurer; O. F. Mellen, Librarian. It has an enrollment of 55, and an average attendance of 40.

Lindley Murray Hoag was the son of Joseph and Huldah Hoag. He was born in Charlotte, Va., the 29th of September, 1808. His parents were early settlers in that part of the State, and had to endure many of the privations and hardships incident to pioneer life; consequently they could not give to their children—eight in number—all the educational advantages that they desired. They were both ministers of the gospel. His father traveled extensively, and was absent from his home more than half the time for twenty years. His early training devolved, principally, upon his mother, and he bore witness to her faithfulness to this trust. He learned to read at a very early age, and, other books being scarce, he became a great Bible student; so that it could be said of him, as of Timothy, "He knew the scriptures from a child." He was recorded a minister of the gospel, of the "Society of Friends," in his twenty-first year. His preaching was remarkably in accordance with the injunction of the apostle, "If any man speak, let him speak as the oracles of God." So copious were his quotations from the Bible and from doctrinal authors, and so just and illustrative his application, that some who heard him, queried, "How knoweth this man letters, having never learned?" In his twenty-first and twenty-second years he traveled, as an Evangelist, in the State of New York, in the New England States, Lower Canada, and some of the adjacent Atlantic islands. In 1831 he located on a farm at Wolfboro, N. H. Soon after he married Huldah B. Varney, of that place. She possessed a capacious and lucid mind, a vivacious and amiable disposition, combined with engaging manners. Their

married life was a very happy one. They had four children, three of whom are living. The oldest, Hannab H. Leggett, lives in New York. She is a minister, and earnestly engaged in Evangelistic work. Joseph L. Hoag is a druggist, in Iowa Falls. Zeno K. Hoag, a dealer in lumber, coal, salt, etc., in the same place. Both of them are known as honorable business men. After his marriage he was, as the apostle exhorts, "Diligent in business and fervent in spirit;" working on his farm to provide things comfortable for his family, and still faithful to the calls of his Master. He visited the churches of his own denomination, and held public meetings in the towns and many of the cities of New England, New York, some of the Middle, Western and Southern States. His wife died in 1843. She was, also, a minister, highly esteemed in the church and society for both her christian and native graces. Soon after this bereavement he visited Europe, preaching in England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany and Switzerland. Upon his return, he produced to the church abundant testimonials to the appreciation of the value of his labors from those amongst whom he traveled. He was absent about three years, and, as Paul resumed his occupation of "tent maker," so did L. M. Hoag again grasp the handles of his plow, on the banks of Lake Winnepissiogee, and he could say, like the apostle, "Mine own hands have ministered to my necessities," and to the wants of those dependent upon me. In 1853 he re-visited Great Britain. He also visited Norway and Denmark, where he found many seeking to know the "Truth." He was absent about one year. Soon after his return he

sold his property in New Hampshire. He came to Iowa in the summer of 1854; bought land in Marshall and Hardin counties, and returned to New Hampshire. In the spring of 1855 he came again to Iowa; was married to Anna C. Darlington, of Muscatine, Iowa, and with her he came to Hardin county, in November of that year. They had one child, Ella Hoag, who resides with her mother, and has a position as teacher in the public school at Iowa Falls. He was one of the proprietors of the village of Rocksylvana, living on a farm adjoining. During the remaining twenty-five years of his active and useful life he was often engaged, with others, in organizing churches of his own denomination in different parts of the State. He spent much of the time from home in missionary work, in the States of Tennessee, North Carolina, Ohio, Indiana, and some parts of New England, Canada, New York, Kansas and Missouri. He was a life-long friend of the slave and the Indian. In politics he was a sterling Republican, of the Whig school. As a citizen he was ever ready to do his part to promote the interests of the community. As a neighbor, he was kind and obliging. In his family he was genial, affectionate and sympathetic. "Having fought the good fight, and kept the faith, he finished his course (on the 27th of November, 1880, in the seventy-third year of his age), to receive a crown of righteousness from Christ, the righteous Judge." Mr. Hoag was gifted with a wonderful memory, and his sermons contained copious illustrations and quotations from the Bible and New Testament; so much so as to cause a wonder on the part of his hearers as to the profound insight he

seemed to possess of the Word of God. He had a style of delivery peculiarly his own, and often would thrill his hearers with the most beautiful imagery and word painting. His personal magnetism was wonderful. It is the opinion of many persons who have listened to our great pulpit orators—Beecher, Talmage, Chapin, and others—that Mr. Hoag had the natural ability, if placed where circumstances would draw it out, to equal any of them. Remarkable as this may seem, yet it is true; and this gifted man gave his time and great talents to the Society of Friends, among whom he stood as one of the chief pillars, not only in this country, but across the ocean in foreign lands. In the sketch of the life of Lindley M. Hoag, there is a lady, Mrs. Anna Hoag, his widow, who survives him, who is entitled to more than a passing mention. It is half of success for a man to have such a wife. Gifted herself with more than ordinary talent, she served to increase and widen her husband's influence. During her entire life she has been known as a lovely Christian character, exerting herself in all the avenues of Christian influence, and being a power for good in her society. As an educator, she has few equals, and she has filled several stations as a teacher with great success. She remains to continue the good work which her lamented husband laid down; and a crown awaits her as a faithful, efficient, self-sacrificing servant of the Master.

Rev. David Hunt, pastor of the Friends' Church at Iowa Falls, is a native of Ohio, having been born in Highland county, in that State, in 1806. He comes from a family of Friends. His father, Phineas Hunt, was born in Guilford county, N. C.,

and removed with his family to the territory of Ohio in 1796. Mr. Hunt is the only surviving member of a family of twelve children. He has been engaged in the ministry for more than forty years. He came to Hardin county in 1856, and settled in the township of Providence, where he resided for a long series of years. His house and other property was destroyed by the tornado of 1860. Fortunately, he and family were attending meeting at a distant farm-house, and were uninjured. He was pastor of the church in Providence till he came to Iowa Falls, in 1871. In 1866 he crossed the Atlantic, visiting England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. He went abroad in the interest of the Society of Friends. He was absent about a year and a half; while there was engaged in preaching the gospel, and doing other work in the interests of Christianity. Mr. Hunt has been four times married. His present wife is a native of Ohio. He has had seven children, only two of whom are living, viz—Mary D., wife of Wm. F. Andrews of New Providence, and L. G., also of the township of Providence. An adopted daughter of Mr. Hunt is the wife of Thomas J. Ashby, of Iowa Falls. Mrs. Hunt has also had seven children, five of whom are residents of this township. While not taking an active part in politics, Mr. Hunt has been identified with the Republican party since its organization. He was a member of the State Legislature for the years 1859 and 1860. He served as County Surveyor for a time, being appointed by the Board of Supervisors to fill a vacancy in that office.

The Baptist Church was organized in 1862 by Rev. O. A. Holmes, with eight

constituent members—Mr. and Mrs. Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. Coppock, Mr. and Miss Conklin, and Mrs. Lydia Holly. The first officers of the church, were the foregoing male members. After meeting in different places as the opportunity offered, the present church edifice was erected at a cost of \$6,000. In size it is 40x60. The following named have served the church as pastors: Revs. O. A. Holmes, A. L. Farr, D. A. Robinson, F. B. Witter, Mr. Hayhurst, D. D. Proper, and G. J. Travis, the present pastor, who came in 1879. Its present officers are as follows: Leonard Hale, A. A. Jackson, J. C. Hammond, Deacons; J. T. Buttolph, J. S. Smith, D. A. Davis, Trustees; Rev. G. J. Travis, pastor. The present membership of the church is 117. A Sunday School was organized in 1862. It has a membership at present of 125. A. J. Jackson is the present Superintendent.

Rev. Gould J. Travis, the present pastor of the Baptist Church, was born in Kent, Putnam county, N. Y., in 1814. He was educated at Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y., graduating in 1870, with the degree of A. B. He graduated from the Theological Department of the same institution in 1876. He was ordained in 1870 at Hartwick, Otsego county, N. Y., where he labored two years. He went from there to Pana, Mich., where he remained three years in charge of a church at that place, and then to Waterville, N. Y., where he remained four years, when he came to Iowa Falls. His wife was formerly Ella L. Ford, who was born in Steuben county, N. Y. They have four children—Eli M., Seward S., Carlisle and Ella.

BANKS.

The bank of Iowa Falls was organized August 3, 1874, with a nominal capital of \$50,000, half of which was paid up. It was organized under the general act. Its first officers were, J. T. Buttolph, President; William Wilde, Vice-President; F. W. Shaxton, Cashier. Mr. Buttolph has been President since the organization of the bank, save from August, 1881, to August, 1882, when that position was held by J. H. Carleton. F. W. Shaxton was Cashier but nine months, when he was succeeded by the present Cashier, H. C. Miller. The first report made to the State Auditor was as follows:

Cash on hand.....	\$5,543 34
Loans and discounts.....	23,823 80
Real estate and fixtures.....	4,102 37
Due from banks.....	7,904 45
Capital	25,000 00
Deposits	15,426 91
Earnings	947 05

As showing the condition of the bank at present, the statement made July 31, 1882, is here given:

Bills receivable	\$81,267 67
Furniture and fixtures	4,664 77
Expense and tax	2,761 46
Due from banks.....	7,226 58
Cash on hand.....	10,437 28
Liabilities—	

Capital stock	33,750 00
Earnings	9,358 23
Deposits	63,249 53

The present officers of the bank are, J. T. Buttolph, President; Robert Wright, Vice-President; H. C. Miller, Cashier.

Jonathan T. Buttolph has been a resident of Iowa Falls since June, 1857. He was born in Middlebury, Vt., December

10, 1826. His parents were Joseph and Harriet (Treadway) Buttolph. The Buttolphs settled early in Connecticut, and his grandfather, Elisha Buttolph, was one of the early settlers of Middlebury. Mr. Buttolph's father was a soldier in the second war with England, and his maternal grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Buttolph was educated in his native town. His parents intended that he should receive a collegiate education. He entered college, but left in the freshman year. A student's life seemed to be distasteful to him. He had a speculative turn of mind, afterwards fully developed, but it ran to live stock and corner lots rather than to scientific pursuits. At eighteen years of age, he went to Ticonderoga, N. Y.; was there employed as clerk for two years, then came as far West as Fon du Lac, Wis., in 1849, and engaged in speculating. A year or two later he returned to Vermont and farmed for six years in Orwell, and, as stated, came to the village of Iowa Falls in June, 1857. Here he began at once to buy and sell land, and to deal in live stock. On the 1st of October, 1874, the bank of Iowa Falls was incorporated. Mr. Buttolph was made its President, and has held that position since that time, except an interval of one year. Mr. Buttolph has been a life-long Democrat, strongly attached to his party, quite active in county politics, but has no aspirations to office. He has been a member of the Baptist Church for many years, and is a liberal supporter of benevolent and religious enterprises. His wife was Miss Maria Woodruff, of Iowa Falls. They were married January 1, 1859. Their family consists of

three children—Kate R., now Mrs. J. D. Steere; Nellie M., now Mrs. J. P. Carleton; and James S. Mr. Buttolph is endowed with a large degree of common sense, good judgment, and much Yankee shrewdness. He is a prudent and careful manager, and success has attended him in every branch of business.

H. C. Miller, Cashier of the Bank of Iowa Falls, was born in Warren county, Ohio, in 1850. His father is John P. Miller, who came to Hardin county with his family in 1856. Mr. H. C. Miller has been Cashier of this bank during the whole of its existence, except the first nine months. He was married to Miss Annie Downend. They have two boys—John R. and Frank.

The Commercial Bank of Iowa Falls was organized August 3, 1882, with an authorized capital of \$50,000. The stockholders are, L. F. Wisner, Wm. Wilde, E. S. Ellsworth, W. F. Beck, J. L. Hoag, L. O. Bliss, J. H. Carleton and H. M. Nichols. The officers of the bank are, J. H. Carleton, President; Wm. Wilde, Vice-President; W. H. Woods, Cashier. August 30, 1882, the bank opened its doors for business. October 6, 1882, it published the following statement:

Bills receivable	\$35,272 16
Deposits	20,518 18
Due from banks	6,170 78
Cash on hand	3,886 85

HOTELS.

Iowa Falls is well supplied with good hotels—Jones', Woods' and Stevens'.

The Woods Hotel is the oldest, and was erected in 1856 by Colburn & Wood. Additions have since been built, making it large and commodious.

The Jones House is a popular hotel.

L. P. Jones, proprietor of the Jones Hotel, Iowa Falls, is a settler of 1858, and has been in the hotel business since 1859, except an interval of two years. He built a hotel on Washington avenue in 1872, called the Jones Hotel, which was burned. He then erected a hotel on the site of his present building, which was also destroyed by fire. His present hotel is brick, built in 1874; dimensions, 95 by 22, and two stories in height. He also occupies, for hotel purposes, part of an adjoining building. Mr. Jones was born in Litchfield county, Conn., in 1826. His father was H. P. Jones, who, for twenty years, kept a hotel in New Haven, Conn. The entire family came here in 1858. Mr. H. P. Jones kept the Western Hotel here for some time, and L. P. was also, for a short period, landlord of that house. The parents are now residents of Cedar Falls, where they have lived since 1864. Mrs. Jones was formerly Miss Agnes Hammond, born in Canada. Mr. Jones has been quite unfortunate in having his hotel twice destroyed by fire, but has displayed commendable energy in rebuilding. He keeps an excellent hotel. Mrs. Jones is possessed of excellent business qualities, and is a superior landlady, and to her is due, to no small extent, the high reputation which the Jones Hotel bears for its excellence. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have one son, Louis, born in Connecticut, October 19, 1858. He is at present chief assistant in the real estate and loan office of E. S. Ellsworth. He was but six months old at the time he came here with his parents.

Hosmer Stevens, proprietor of the Stevens Hotel, is one of the three original

owners of the town plat of Iowa Falls. He came here in 1855. He selected the site for the dam of the flouring mill, and in 1857, with Messrs. Larkin and Estes, built the mill, and owned a third interest in the same till the spring of 1861, when he sold his interest to Mr. Robert Wright. Since that time he has been engaged in the hotel business. He built his first hotel in 1860, which was burned in 1874, when he built his present building. Mr. Stevens was born in the town of Shelden, Wyoming county, N. Y., in 1820. He went to Adrian, Mich., in 1837; thence to Marshall, in the same State; thence to Chicago, and finally settled in Kane county, Ill., where he lived till 1855, when he came here. Mr. Stevens has been married twice. His first wife was Maxey Marvin, born in the State of New York. His second wife was Mrs. Isabel Pierce, also from the State of New York. He has three children by his first wife.

FLOURING MILL.

The Iowa Flouring Mill was built in 1857, by Estes, Larkin & Stevens. It is of limestone, 28x40 feet, and 4½ stories in height. The mill, originally, had three central discharge water-wheels, and two run of burrs. As a custom mill it supplied a vast extent of country. It was patronized from the west as far as Fort Dodge, from beyond Hampton from the north, and New Hartford from the East. There being no other mill for a great distance, north, west or east. The parties who built the mill, run it till the spring of 1859. Mr. Robert Wright has had charge of the mill since that time, except an interval of one year, and has owned a third interest, since the spring of

1862. The property since that date has been in the firm name of Estes, Woods & Wright. Several dams have been carried away by the floods, during the existence of the mill. In 1872 a new flume and two new water-wheels (Eclipse) were put in, also an additional run of stone and a new bolt were added, and general repairs were also made. Mr. Wright who has been the practical man connected with the mill during nearly the whole of its existence, is a native of England, where he was born in 1818. He served an apprenticeship of seven years to the milling business. He came to New York from England March, 1846, thence to Galesville, Washington county, N.Y. From the State of New York he went to Manchester, Vt., where he was engaged in the milling business for eight years. He went from Vermont to Grant county, Wisconsin, where he was engaged as a civil engineer for a mining company for a year and a half. He lived in Grant county about three years, and came here, permanently, in 1859, coming first in 1856. Mr. Wright has been married twice; lost his first wife here. He has one son—Robert, born in Iowa Falls, July, 1869. Mr. Wright is also a member of the mercantile firm of Wright & Shipley.

WOOLEN MILL.

The Iowa Falls Woollen Mills are now owned by Mr. John Creath, who has introduced improved machinery, and enlarged the manufacturing capacity of the factory. Mr. Creath took possession of the factory December 1, 1881. He is a native of Mount Sterling, Madison county, Ohio, and came here from Kansas. Mr. J. P. Sharp, general manager of the mills, was born in

Franklin county, Ohio, in 1844. He went to Kansas in 1870, where he had about eight years experience in his present business. He and the owner, Mr. Creath, are brothers-in-law, and came here together from Kansas. Under the present management, and with improved facilities for manufacturing, the mills promise to be a success.

CREAMERY.

Leonidas L. Kelly is the proprietor of the Iowa Falls Creamery, and also of the bath-house and medicinal spring. His father, Samuel Kelly, with his two sons, Enos and L. L., built the Iowa Falls Woolen Mills.

Samuel Kelly came here in 1864. He was attracted hither by the well-known, valuable water-power and beautiful location of Iowa Falls. He selected the site for a factory, and the following year his sons came on, and they built the factory that season; but the dam being carried away, manufacturing was not begun until 1866. Enos Kelly died in 1869, and the father lost his wife, by an accident, in the spring of 1872. L. L. conducted the business until 1875, when he rented it to Chas. E. Phillips, who run it one season. L. L. again run the mill, until 1880, when, with Mr. E. Stickler, he put in extra machinery, and they run it together till the following year, manufacturing what is known as "convict goods," which was used in Anamosa and Fort Madison penitentiaries, and other institutions of the kind. Mr. Kelly then sold the factory to Mr. Stickler, but it is now in the hands of Mr. John Creath, who is running it quite successfully in the manufacture of yarns and flannels. The

building is a frame one, 30 by 80 feet, and located about one and one-half miles below the central portion of the village.

In May, 1881, Mr. Kelly, with Charles E. Frink, built the Iowa Falls Creamery. He bought Mr. Frink's interest in January, 1882. The capacity of the factory is 1,000 pounds of butter per day. Mr. Kelly has at his creamery a fine mineral, or medicinal spring, the water of which is similar to that of the Siloam spring, located near the city. He has also a bath house connected with the spring, where the weary or afflicted may indulge in the luxury of a warm or cold bath, and be restored to cleanliness and improved in health.

Mr. Kelly was born in Ohio, in 1846, where he was brought up. He served for a time in the war of the rebellion, in the 169th Ohio Infantry. His wife was Miss Lucena Eldred, a daughter of Nelson Eldred. They have one son—Frederick.

INSURANCE.

The insurance business of Iowa Falls is represented by S. P. Smith, J. C. Hammond, William Jones and J. H. Weiland.

Stephen P. Smith was one of the earlier settlers of Iowa Falls. He has a general grocery store, and is also a partner in the firm of Cady & Smith, jewelers. He has also for many years been engaged in the insurance business, and represents most of the best fire insurance companies in the country. He was born in Otsego county, N. Y., in 1827, where he lived until 1858. He was brought up to the business of farming, and, when a young man, was engaged in teaching and clerking for some time. He came to Iowa Falls in July, 1858, and for several years was engaged in specu-



S. P. Smith.

lating, etc. In 1862 he engaged in the insurance business, which he has since followed. He established the mercantile business in 1870, was burned out in 1874, and rebuilt on the same site, the same season. He sold out in 1875, and resumed business in July, 1881. The firm of Cady & Smith, jewelers, was formed in 1878. Mr. Smith is a successful business man, and a genial and popular gentleman. Mrs. Smith was formerly Miss Farrelia Hardin, a daughter of Chauncy and Sally Hardin, who came to Iowa Falls at the time Mr. Smith came. Mr. Hardin died in December, 1876. Mrs. Hardin is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have one daughter—Jennie A.

James C. Hammond was one of the early settlers of Union township. His settlement there dates from October, 1854. He was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., where he lived till he was seventeen years of age, when he removed with his parents to Michigan; the family afterward removed to Illinois. His parents came to Hardin county in 1856, and settled in Eldora township, where they resided until their death. As before stated, Mr. Hammond's settlement in Hardin county dates from the fall of 1854. He is a millwright by trade. In 1856, in company with Luther Sander-son he built a saw-mill in Union township. He run the mill for about three years, when he sold out to his partner, and removed to Xenia, in Eldora township. There he built a saw-mill, of which, for a time, he owned a third interest. He lived in Xenia till the spring of 1866, when he removed to Iowa Falls. He worked here for several years at the business of carpentering and millwrighting.

He has been a Justice of the Peace and an Insurance Agent for several years. Mrs. Hammond was formerly Miss Jane Turner, a daughter of Wm. Ross Turner. She was born in Oswego county, N. Y., in 1826. Her father died in the State of New York. Her mother, with her family, removed to Boone county, Ill., in 1844. Mr. and Mrs. Hammond were married in Illinois, in 1846. They have had no children, but have an adopted son—Mathew Fitzmaurice, born in 1852, and adopted when but 21 months old. He is now in Polo Pinto county, Texas.

Wm. Jones, or Squire Jones, as he is generally known, came to Hardin county on the 1st day of November, 1855. He settled in what was then the village of Rocksylvania; he built the first frame house in the village, which stood till 1880, when it was burned. He was a blacksmith by trade, and was the first to engage in that business in Hardin township. At the time of its erection, Mr. Jones' house was about the only one between Webster City and Cedar Falls, and he was compelled by force of circumstances to keep a public house to accommodate travellers; he enlarged his house by a stone addition for that purpose. This was the first public house in Hardin township. Mr. Jones was elected a Justice of the Peace in 1856, and served in that capacity for eighteen years. He is now engaged in the insurance business, and represents the State Insurance Company of Des Moines. Mr. Jones was born in Winchester, Vt. in 1812, where he lived till twenty-one years of age, when he went to Montgomery county, Ohio, near Dayton, where he was married to Miss

Mary Miller, who was born in Montgomery county, in 1821. They removed to Green county, Ohio, where they lived nine years, coming here in 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have had ten children, all of whom are living but their second son and third child, Thomas B., who was a member of the 6th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and died at St. Louis, April 16, 1862.

J. H. Weiland, now engaged in the insurance business, was one of the earliest merchants of Hardin county. He came to the township of Hardin in the spring of 1857. He engaged in the mercantile business at Rocksylvania with Mr. Joseph White, but they removed their stock to the village of Iowa Falls, in the fall of 1859. After several years of mercantile life, he bought a farm on section 1, and was for some time engaged in farming. In 1868, Mr. Weiland went to Clear Lake, and engaged in the milling business, which he followed about four years, returning to Iowa Falls in the fall of 1872, and has been engaged in the insurance business most of the time since. His wife, now deceased, was Elizabeth Leonard. Mr. Weiland's children are—Sebastian L., in Louisville, Ky., engaged in railroad business; Melvina N., wife of Charles B. Caldwell, in California; Clinton C., in Ohio; Frank, in California, and Riley, in Hardin county. Mr. Weiland was born in York county, Pa., in 1818. He learned the trade of a miller when a young man, which business he followed for many years. He went from his native State to Indiana in 1841, coming here from that State. His wife died many years ago.

RAILROADS.

Iowa Falls has now completed through the town two railroads, with a prospect for a third.

William F. Beck, station agent for the Illinois Central Railroad Company at Iowa Falls, has been located here since 1865. He came here before the completion of the road to this point. Mr. Beck served in the capacity of clerk till 1867. Mr. V. A. Bryant being the first agent, Mrs. Bryant served as operator. Mr. Beck has been agent since 1867. But few men, if any on this road, have occupied a similar position for so great a length of time. Mr. Beck is a native of England, where he was born in 1836. His parents emigrated to Canada when he was a child. He went to Cedar Falls in 1864, and was in the employment of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company at that place till he came here the following year. Mr. Beck's long connection with this railroad at this point, shows the confidence placed in his ability and integrity. He has been offered more lucrative positions, but his attachment to the place, from long and pleasant associations, has prevented his making a change. Mrs. Beck, formerly Miss Jane Tucker, is also a native of England. They have two sons—Thomas, who is station agent at West Bend, and William F., an operator for the Illinois Central Railroad Company. Mr. Beck is a courteous intelligent gentleman, possessing much general information, and thoroughly informed on whatever pertains to his business.

BUSINESS MEN.

The history of a town is incomplete without a record of its live business men.

The following named are worthy of special mention:

James S. Smith is one of the prominent business men of Iowa Falls, and one of its earliest settlers. He has also the honor of being the first merchant in this city. He was born in Dorchester, N. H., May 27, 1831. His parents were Thomas and Lydia P. (Wright) Smith, natives of New Hampshire. Mr. Smith was reared in the town of Holderness, and received an academic education at New Hampton, Belknap county. He was engaged as clerk for several years in Wentworth, N. H., and was then engaged in merchandising for himself for about a year. He came to Iowa Falls in October, 1855. As before mentioned, he was the first merchant of the place, hauling his first load of goods from Dubuque, a distance of 150 miles. He continued in the mercantile trade for fifteen years. In 1870 he engaged in the grain and live stock business. As a business man, Mr. Smith has been very successful. He bears a high reputation for straight-forward, fair dealing, early securing and steadily retaining the confidence of his patrons. Politically, he is a Democrat. His wife was Miss Rhoda A. Whipple, of Wentworth, N. H. They have had five children, four of whom are living.

Wm. Wilde, general merchant, established business here in March, 1864. He has been constantly in business since that time, and has been longer established than any other general merchant in town. In 1866 the present partnership of Wilde & Bliss was formed. Mr. Wilde was born in the city of Leeds, Yorkshire, England, in 1829. His parents, John and Mary Wilde, emigrated to the United States when Wil-

liam was less than six months old, and settled at Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Pa. In the spring of 1834 the family removed to Galena, Ill., and to Mineral Point, Wis., in 1835. In March, 1836, they removed to Dubuque, where his parents resided until their death. Mr. John Wilde was a carpenter by trade. He was one of the earliest settlers of Dubuque. In 1851 Mr. Wilde engaged in the smelting business, which he followed until 1863, and at the same time was merchandising. He came here, as before stated, in 1864. Mr. Wilde has been twice married. His first wife was Sarah A. Long, whose family were early settlers of Dubuque. His present wife was Mary R. Robinson, of English birth. Mr. Wilde has three children by his first wife, viz: Maggie M., Richard and Ada Blanche; and one daughter by his second wife—Bessie A.

Colonel Mathew VanBuskirk, general merchant, established his business in September, 1865. When he began business, he dealt for a time in boots, shoes and crockery. He afterward added dry goods, etc., to his stock, and is now doing a general merchandising business. Colonel Van Buskirk was born in Clinton county, N. Y., January 1, 1835. He left home in 1856, and went to Illinois, where he lived one year in LaSalle, and then removed to Polo, in that State. He enlisted, in September, 1862, in the 92d Regiment, Illinois Infantry. On the organization of Company E of that regiment, he was made its Captain. In February, 1864, he was promoted to the position of Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, and had command of the regiment from October, 1864, until the close of the war. He was in active ser-

vice during his entire term of service in the army, participating in a large number of battles, including the desperate battle of Chickamauga, and many others almost as severe. His regiment belonged to the 14th Army Corps, and participated in the full Atlantic campaign, and also in Sherman's march to the sea. In 1863 his regiment was mounted, and served as cavalry during the rest of the war. Colonel VanBuskirk came here in July, 1865, and established his present business in September following. His wife was Nellie C. McGiven. They have six children—two sons and four daughters.

R. J. O. McGowan, general merchant, established his business in the fall of 1865. He first engaged in business with J. K. Matthews, who lived here but one year, and is now a resident of Ohio. Mr. McGowan was then alone in business till 1872, when he formed a partnership with E. S. Hamlin, which continued one year. He has been alone since. When the latter partnership was formed, the stock of S. G. Gibbs, general merchant, was purchased. Mr. McGowan was born in County Down, in the North of Ireland, in February, 1839, and came to this county with his father, Alexander McGowan, in 1849. The family lived in Ohio one year, and then settled in Waushara county, Wis., where the parents of Mr. McGowan resided till their death. Mr. McGowan enlisted, in May, 1861, in Company G, 5th Wisconsin Infantry. He served in that regiment as a private till December, 1862, when he was discharged for disability. He re-enlisted, in February, 1864, in the 33d Wisconsin Infantry; was assigned to duty in Madison, Wis., for one year, when he was commis-

sioned as Captain of Company B, 47th Wisconsin, and served until the close of the war. He married Edith A. Odell, daughter of Robert F. Odell, of Cedar Falls. They have two children—Robert A. and Lilla.

L. O. Bliss, of the firm of Wilde & Bliss, came to Iowa Falls June 4, 1864. He soon after opened a grocery and crockery store, just west of Woods' hotel. This was the first exclusive grocery and crockery store established in the village. He continued in the grocery trade about two years, during the last of which his brother, M. H. Bliss, was associated with him. Mr. Bliss was born at Cayuga Lake, Cayuga county, N. Y. He removed with his parents to Ashtabula county, Ohio, when he was a child. He was engaged as a clerk for some time in Ohio. He went from Ohio to Wisconsin, and thence to Minnesota. He came here, as stated, in 1864. His wife was Miss Ruth Seymour, born in the State of Ohio. They have three children—Byron B., Frank E. and Mary H. Messrs. Wilde & Bliss are numbered with the prominent and successful business men of Iowa Falls. They are genial and intelligent gentlemen, as well as successful business men.

Mathew Roberts is one of the firm of Roberts & Pollock, dealers in groceries and boots and shoes. The firm was formerly Caldwell & Roberts. Mr. Roberts was born in the State of Vermont. His father was Joseph Roberts. He removed with his family from Vermont to Fairplay, Wis. Mr. Joseph Roberts came here as early as 1856, but did not settle here with his family till 1860. Mathew came here with his father's family. He learned the

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presumably from a dog
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On closed ground and



John Wright

trade of a miller with Mr. Robert Wright, and worked in the mill for thirteen years. His wife was Ida A. Harp. Her father came to Hardin county in 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts have three children.

Zeno K. Hoag, of the firm of Hoag & Steere, lumber dealers. This is the pioneer lumber yard of Hardin county. Messrs. Hoag & Steere have owned the yard for a number of years, and are having an extensive trade in lumber, coal, etc. Mr. Hoag is a representative of one of the most prominent and influential men of the early residents of Hardin county. A sketch of his father will be found elsewhere in this work. Mr. Hoag married Miss Annie Griffith, a daughter of Mr. Daniel Griffith.

R. A. Carleton is of the firm of R. A. Carleton & Co., dealers in lumber and other building material; also, farm implements, wagons, coal, lime and stone. The lumber yard was established by Barber & Gilmore, who were succeeded by George D. Wilson, and he by J. H. Carleton, and the latter by J. H. Carleton & Brother, who were succeeded by R. A. & J. T. Carleton, and they by the present firm of R. A. Carleton & Co. Mr. Carleton is a native of Maryland, and was born in Cumberland county, in that State, in 1843. His father, J. M. Carleton, came to Iowa with his family in 1852, and settled in Iowa City, where he resided until his death. Mr. Carleton was a member of the 2d Iowa Cavalry during the rebellion; he served in the army four years and three months. He came to Iowa Falls in 1870. His wife was Ellen Moreland, born in Pennsylvania. Her parents settled in Iowa City, but now reside in Cass county. Mr. and Mrs. Carleton have one daughter—Edith. They

have lost three boys—the last one, Richard Lee, died February 6, 1882, at the age of three years.

Austin M. Caldwell, dealer in books, stationery, wall-paper, notions, etc., established his business in the spring of 1880. He has the only store of the kind established here. He is the son of John Caldwell, one of the very earliest settlers of the township of Hardin, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere. Mr. Caldwell was born in Pennsylvania, August 4, 1841. He came to Hardin county with his father, May 31, 1852. He was brought up on his father's farm. He learned the trade of harness-making, and carried on that business here for about five years. He married Adeline, daughter of Silas W. Bond. They have two children—Willard E., born 1870, and Everet B., born 1880. Mr. Caldwell enlisted August 11, 1862, in the 32d Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He participated in a number of important campaigns and battles; was taken prisoner at the battle of Pleasant Hill, La., and was confined in the rebel prison at Tyler, Tex., till May 17, 1865.

Robert Cooper is the pioneer furniture dealer of Hardin county. He established his business here in the spring of 1858, and has been engaged in the same since that time, except an interval of five years, when he was engaged in farming. Mr. Cooper was born in Montgomery county, N. Y., November 5, 1828. He removed to Otsego county with his parents, when he was a boy. He learned the trade of a chair-maker, and engaged in the furniture business in Otsego county. He went to Wisconsin in the fall of 1857, and came here the following spring. His wife was Annie

C. Wilcox, born in Otsego county. They have three children—Lamond R., Mary B. and Nellie M. They lost three children; one son and two infant daughters.

W. H. Townsend, also in furniture business, established his business here in November, 1880. He is a native of Galena, Illinois.

J. L. Hoag owns the pioneer drug store of Iowa Falls. The business was established by Dr. Foster, in 1858. Dr. Foster was succeeded by Arnold & Soule, and they by Foster & Hoag. Mr. Hoag has conducted the business alone since 1877. He was born in Wolfsboro, N. H., in 1834, and came to Iowa Falls in 1855. His wife was Miss Emma Frost, a native of Boston, and a resident of Iowa Falls since 1859. They have one daughter—Bertha, born in 1862.

O. E. Abel was born in Orange county, Vt., in February, 1823. When eighteen years of age he went to Rhode Island, where he learned the trade of a machinist. He went to Chicago in July, 1849, where he worked at his trade in the shop of C. H. McCormick & Co., the noted harvester firm. He came to Iowa Falls in October, 1855. For the last eighteen years Mr. Abel has been engaged in the sewing machine business. He sold the Wheeler & Wilson machine for many years. He has had an extensive experience in the repairing of machines, in which he is still engaged. Mrs. Abel was formerly Miss Charlotte Loveley, born in Canada, in 1829, of French parentage. They were married April 5, 1846, and came to Iowa Falls in 1855. A brother of Mr. Abel (G. P. Abel,) settled in this State, and died at Des Moines, about 1870.

G. A. Ivins, harness-maker, entered into business here in August, 1865. This is the oldest established harness shop in the county now doing business. Mr. Ivins was born in Ohio, in 1841. He was brought up in Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan. He came to Hardin county, the first time, on July 3, 1857; he staid at Hardin City a short time, and then went to Iowa City, where he learned his trade. He enlisted at Davenport, in the fall of 1861, in the 2d Iowa Cavalry. He served about two years in the cavalry branch of the service, and was then transferred to the marine branch, where he served the remainder of his term of enlistment. He came here, as stated, in 1865. His wife was Mary E. Baxter, a native of Pennsylvania. They were married at Iowa City.

Eugene S. Ellsworth established his real estate and loan office in Iowa Falls in the fall of 1870, and has been, since that time, an extensive dealer in wild lands and town property. He is Secretary of the Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls and Northwestern Land and Town Lot Company. Mr. Ellsworth was born in Milwaukee, in 1848. His parents were natives of Otsego, N. Y., and settled in Milwaukee in 1836, being among the earliest settlers of that city. His father, Orlando Ellsworth, raised a company in the war of the rebellion, of which he was made Captain. This company became Company K of the 24th Wisconsin Infantry, which entered the service in 1862. Eugene S. accompanied his father as drummer boy of the regiment. They served about eighteen months, when his father resigned from ill health. The family immediately after settled in Iowa Falls, where the father died June 27,

1872. Mr. Ellsworth took a course at Bailey's Commercial College at Dubuque, and established his business, as before stated, in 1870. His wife was Miss Hattie Northrop, born in Dodge county, Wis. Mr. Ellsworth is a gentleman of excellent business attainments. He has one of the most beautiful residences in Iowa Falls.

Oliver Harp, of the firm of Harp & Cammack, livery, is a son of J. A. and Mary Harp, and he was born in Illinois in 1860. He came with his parents to Hardin county, and helped till the soil until 1882, when he engaged in his present business.

I. L. Townsend, the Iowa Falls photographer, is a native of Knox county, Ohio, born July 19, 1839. He came to Iowa in 1853, and first lived in Cedar county. In 1860 he engaged in a photograph business, and in 1861 located at Iowa City, but he has since continued the business in several different places at different intervals. He came to Iowa Falls in September, 1880. Mr. Townsend, in 1861, at Indianapolis, Ind., married Miss Mary J. Yount, and they now have two children—James A. and Clara.

Daniel Moler, dealer in wind-mills, fanning-mills and pumps. Mr. Moler established the pump business here in 1868. He manufactured pumps exclusively for four years, having at that time the first and only institution of the kind in the county. He discontinued the pump business for a time, and engaged in the hardware business, but resumed his former business, at the same time engaging in the sale of fanning and wind-mills. Mr. Moler was born in Ohio, but was brought up in Michigan. His parents, Samuel and

Elizabeth Moler, are still residents of the latter State. Mr. Moler has been twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Ives. His present wife was Mrs. Sarah Demmons, native of Oakland county, Mich. He has seven children by his first wife and two by his second.

F. Q. Jones, dentist. The first established dentist in Iowa Falls, was Dr. E. P. Wheeler, who located here about 1858. Dr. Jones served an apprenticeship with Dr. Wheeler with whom he engaged in 1859, and continued two years. He was also engaged in the office of Dr. J. P. Porter of Dubuque. He is the son of H. P. Jones; was born in New Haven, Conn. in 1843, came to Iowa Falls with his father's family in 1858. At the breaking out of the war he was in the office of Dr. Porter of Dubuque. He returned to Iowa Falls in 1862, and enlisted in the 32d Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He remained in the army about three years, doing hospital duty most of the term of his enlistment. He established a dental office here in 1866. Dr. Jones has been three times married. His present wife was Alice Barnett of Butler county, Iowa, a native of the State of New York. He has two children by first wife—Horace N. and Alice M.

MINERAL SPRING.

Siloam Mineral Spring is situated one and a half miles, by road, west of Iowa Falls, on the bank of Elk Run, a high bluff rising, just across the creek, about 50 feet high. This spring, before it was improved, was a boiling spring of clear, cold water, the clean sand rising and falling, in constant motion.

There were properly two springs, about four feet apart, both alike in appearance, one of them, however, showing 8° warmer temperature than the other.

These springs were the favorite camping place for travelers moving West in emigrant wagons, and without doubt there are thousands of people settled in Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and Dakota who have drank of these waters. Some four years ago the remedial effects of the waters became known by their speedy work in a case of fever sore, and another, a case of chronic ague. A man having rheumatism in his feet, and almost disabled, was moved to bathe his feet in the waters, and speedily he became cured. People who had kidney troubles drank and found great relief at once. The fame of the waters grew until it was a noticeable fact that on every pleasant day there was a constant stream of travel to the springs. The *Sentinel*, the pioneer newspaper of this region, began to talk about the spring and its romantic surroundings, and its alleged medicinal virtues; and so great was the travel from all the surrounding country and neighboring towns to this resort, that on several Sundays over three hundred different buggies and wagons were counted as a result of the day's arrivals.

Finally a stock company was formed in the spring of 1881, and the following Board of Directors were elected: O. W. Garrison, J. A. Collins, J. A. Martin, S. P. Smith, H. C. Miller, A. L. Ettinger, Z. K. Hoag. Twenty acres of land, embracing the springs and the bluff south of it, were secured, and the spring was enclosed with solid masonry and raised about four feet, and since then has discharged continually,

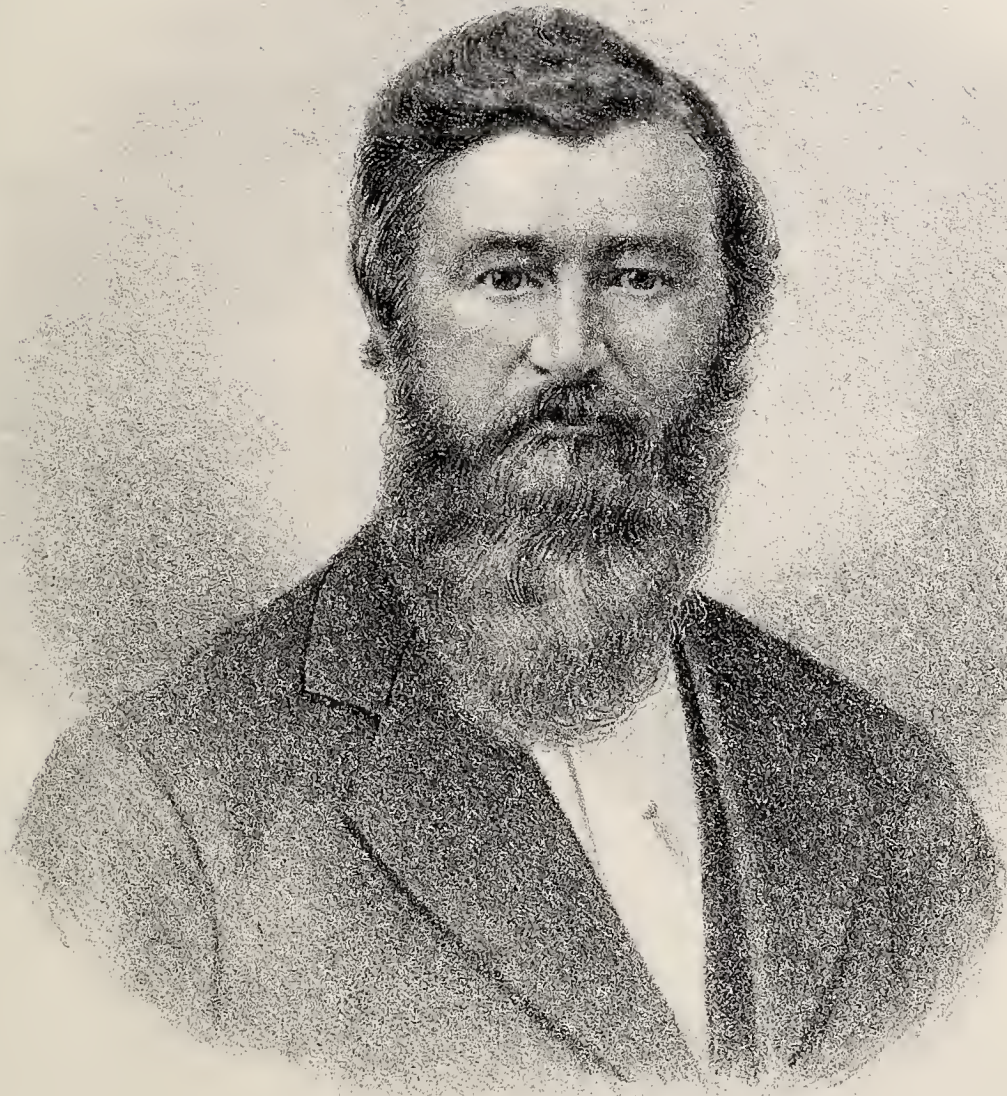
over a beautiful waterfall, at the rate of two barrels a minute. The waters were sent to Prof. Bode, of Milwaukee, a celebrated chemist, and analyzed. The water is similar to the Waukesha Springs.

A fine bath-house has been erected near the spring, but is as yet unfinished. A hotel, costing \$3,000, has been erected on the elevation north of the spring, amid the beautiful natural oak grove, and a wind-mill, placed midway between the spring and hotel, forces water to the large tank near the hotel.

That this spring is to enjoy a noted history, no one doubts. A beautiful and romantic road from town, over a well graveled bed, forms one of the most pleasant drives to be found in the West. Iowa Falls abounds in fine scenery, and the surroundings of Siloam Spring are such as pleases every lover of the beautiful in Nature. In the near future this "Waukesha of Iowa" will receive its invalids from the four quarters of the globe, and its healing waters will find their way along the railroads to far distant towns and homes.

PAPER TOWNS.

George B. Senter, on the 15th day of November, 1856, filed for record the plat of a town to which was given the name of Georgetown. It was described as being situated on the southeast quarter of section 14, and the northeast quarter of section 23, in township 89, range 21. This was about a mile and a half southwest of the present town site of Iowa Falls. One dwelling house, a stable, and a few stakes to mark off the blocks and lots, were all that was ever shown to the enquiring stranger as he



Joseph White.

asked for Georgetown. Mr. Senter was subsequently Mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, and it is hoped that he made a better Mayor than engineer of Western town.

ADDRESS OF M. C. WOODRUFF.

By request of the committee and a number of the leading citizens of the town, the following address of Hon. M. C. Woodruff, before the Old Settlers' Society of Iowa Falls, is here given:

It was on a bright, warm, cheery day, the 7th of August, 1855, that I first saw Iowa Falls, or rather what was to be Iowa Falls, for the town had yet no existence. I was unloaded at the log cabin hotel, standing about where Mr Buttolph's barn now stands, kept then by that princess of landladies, Mrs. Phoebe Lane—Jerry doing the chores and taking the pay. I was conveyed here from Cedar Falls by Addison A. Wells, of whom I shall have a word to say further on. No stages ran here then—indeed, there was neither stage road nor other highway. So enticing was the day, and so quiet the hotel—not a soul in the public room—that I strolled about the place (that was to be), and soon I came upon an ancient and rickety saw-mill, situated a few rods below the present mills. There I saw what ailed the hotel. The boarders and all hands, including the voters of the township, fifteen or twenty in all, were in the mill, holding an election. Under the old constitution, the State elections were held in August, and on the day I reached Iowa Falls the people of Iowa for the first time recorded an anti-Democratic majority, and elected that honored statesman, James W. Grimes, Governor. Under Democratic rule up to that time, as under Republican rule since, the affairs of Iowa were honestly and wisely managed, and in the control of both parties alike, the record of Iowa is almost without blemish, and a shining example of public economy and integrity.

Having made a hasty inspection of the spot, on my return to the cabin hotel, I stopped on

the brow of the hill, about where S. P. Smith's store is, and, with my new-made Hawkeye, I swept the whole landscape, and, like the Indian chief of old, exclaimed: "This is the spot!" I went out over the town site an aimless adventurer in search of a Western home. I returned to supper a fixed resident of Iowa Falls.

Pretty much the entire block east of this one was a corn-field. This block, at the south boundary, marked the timber limit, which extended north to the present cemetery. From the north line of the public square, and east of Main street, there was a harvest field of grain shocks—wheat and oats—and many a bag of prairie chickens and pigeons did I get on that field during the fall and winter.

A short time after I arrived, Mr. Estes, one of the town proprietors, who came in June, and myself, surveyed all that portion of Iowa Falls south of the public square—Mr. Estes doing the work, and I looking out for an eligible corner lot. I selected the lot on the southeast corner of this block, and at once began the erection of the first frame building in Iowa Falls. That building still stands, a splendid monument to the architectural genius of Mark Woodruff. It has for years been a part of the residence of Mrs. J. J. Cobb, on the hill, near the Illinois Central Railway depot. About the same time, Allen Thompson built a frame house, near where widow Bingham's house now is.

Uncle Joseph Wells also put up, a little later, a variegated cabin, displaying a wonderful variety of architecture, part of logs, part of slabs, the remainder being of the rough board shanty order, but altogether became for two years the most famous house in the town. Here it was that Mrs. Wells, that blessed mother in our early Israel, used to practice her marvelous witcheries in cookery, whereby she soon won the patronage of a housefull, and their hearts, too, for who so bold as to deny that the heart and stomach are first cousins in relationship?

There was no meat stall nor vegetable market here in those primitive times; only the regulation bacon, potatoes and corn bread. How these

primary articles could be transformed into such an infinite variety of dishes, each of them at once a seductive and very satisfying cheat, puzzled my head. Of the three or four meats upon the dinner table, each unlike the other in appearance, preparation and etceteras, *all were cut from the same hog*; but like good counterfeits, they were well calculated to deceive. What is more, they were excellent, and in all the years since then, I have never seen such wonderful displays of skill, ingenuity, industry, cunning, invention and perseverence combined as Mother Wells used to show in the culinary line. I used to wonder whether she possessed the magic secrets of the Black Art. May her years yet be many, and may they bear her substantial blessings, as she bore them to me in the long, long ago.

It was on a bright September or October afternoon that I met a tall, broad-shouldered, serious-faced man, of uncertain age, down by the old mill. Neither waited for a formal introduction, but exchanged the simple "How d'ye do?" in true Western style. He was a sun-burned, substantial, pleasant-eyed and rather careless-looking man. Like everybody else, he wanted a corner lot, a quarter-section and an Iowa home. When he told me he was a physician and of Quaker parentage, I was doubly glad to welcome him; but when, a few minutes later, he told me he had been a member of the Territorial Legislature of Oregon, I excused myself, and hastened to my room and locked my trunk. It was Doctor Foster, and what one of us all, good friends, of whatever age, vocation or sex, has seen so much of Iowa Falls, or is so widely and intimately interwoven into the very web and woof of this village, as he? With those of us who wear gray hairs, he has been the patient, skillful and ready healer; with the younger he has been the physical guardian from the cradle to this hour, and to all, the kind friend and generous neighbor. His goodness—I like that honest Saxon word—has given Dr. Foster an endearing title to the gratitude and affection of us all.

On a cloudy October morning, in 1855, I saw a tall, spare, calm-faced, scholarly-looking young

man pass along through the woods, on what is now Main street, above the Square, driving a sleek, black horse with a buggy. To me he seemed like a college professor or a divinity student. His physique indicated impaired health, and his measured step, the consciousness of a somewhat slender hold upon life. We were introduced, and I found the fresh recruit to the young settlement, to be a gentleman of great candor and frankness, of intelligence and enterprise, of Yankee shrewdness and manful ambition. He told me he had cast his lot with our new town, and had already on the way hither, a stock of general merchandise. At once he procured a business lot, and began the building of a store, and, before Christmas, a very substantial, well-filled store stood where, but a few weeks before, a crop of corn was growing. This gentleman pursued his business with that quiet care and diligence which always wins confidence and success. The example of his business and private life has always been one which I unservedly commend to every young man in this audience. This was your present Mayor, Mr. James S. Smith.

Another of the characters of the infant Iowa Falls, was Addison A. Wells, whose industrious handiwork is more largely seen in your village, than that of any other man. His energies seemed to be like Nature's untamed forces, tireless alike and exhaustless. The structures of your town, of whatever kind, that do not contain more or less evidence of his industry, are the exception, rather than the rule. The sweat of his brow, during the past twenty-six years, would almost suffice to temper the mortar for a mighty cathedral. Such a man cannot be too highly honored by the Old Settlers Association.

Among others of the first settlers whom I now recall, are, Hosmer Stevens, J. L. Estes, and J. R. Larkin, a trinity of pioneers who owned the town site. All of them filled their places well, and two have gone to their reward, while the third still lives an honorable life among you.

Sam Parkinson had a hundred dollars' worth or so of mercantile odds and ends, in an old,

tumbled-down log cabin, situated about where Wells' lime kiln is. It had no plate-glass windows, no gilt sign, no cut-stone entrance. This store, like a bumble-bee, was the largest at birth, and it soon dropped from sight.

Benjamin I. Talbott was a Quaker farmer, who lived on the brow of the hill, a hundred yards or so south of the Illinois Central depot. When the Gentiles began to flock into the infant town of Iowa Falls, Uncle Ben wore a far-away, drab-colored air, for, be it known, he was part proprietor of the town of Rocksylvania, hard by, facetiously called "Pegtown," because of its thousands of pegs, which marked the boundaries of the lots. Uncle Ben still survives in a hale old age, but in its early infancy poor "Pegtown" pegged out.

Another of the earliest settlers, whose names were not born to die—if this Association can help it—is Squire William Jones, who was the first Magistrate I knew in this civil township. For some years after I came here he dispensed justice impartially and shod horses skillfully; he was both a good officer and good blacksmith—as kindly-hearted a man as you would find in a Sabbath day's journey.

Lindley M. Hoag preached the first sermon I heard in this township, at Rocksylvania. I yet remember my surprise at hearing a discourse showing such ability and cultivation. It was under his ministrations, I believe, that the first church organization in this part of the county was made, that of the Friends Society, in September, 1855, in the log house of Mr. Benjamin Talbott. This Society embraced a considerable number of sturdy and intelligent farmers living to the eastward of us.

Among the young men of Rocksylvania whom I recall are Joseph L. and Zeno K. Hoag, George P. Griffith, Mahlon Collins and Benjamin Wetherell. Benny was a susceptible youth, and before that winter passed he fell desperately in love with a Miss Tompkins, and sure enough she liked him so well that she meekly answered—"Yea, verily, Benjamin." Soon thereafter these two were married, the ceremony taking place at

Mr. Talbott's house, and after the regular Quaker formula. Both arose, joined hands, and each repeated to the other, in the presence of the congregation as witnesses, the simple ceremony of that Society, whereupon both subscribed their names to the marriage register, and several other persons added their names as witnesses. That was the day of small things in this frontier settlement, and wedding garments did not hang on the hazel shrubs. Ben was short in this respect, and as the young couple were sighing like a furnace in the warmth of their love, a postponement of the wedding until the bridegroom could order a wedding suit from the far-off East, was not to be thought of. Fortunately, there was a city-bred young man of his acquaintance who took pity on Benny's straits. This friend in need was not one of your "highly poetical, sweetly esthetical, nice young men," they sing of in the new burlesque opera of "Patience," but a sensible young fellow, who might sometime know how it is himself. This friend was Joe Hoag; it was he who had the handsome suit of regulation broadcloth—spring-bottom pants, cut-away jacket, and claw-hammer coat, and he sold the outfit to Ben in which he was married, at a fair margin of profit, it is presumed, like that on fresh drugs and medicines. Such is the brief history of the first wedding in what is now Iowa Falls.

This same Joe Hoag cut something of a figure in another affair that happened during that first winter here, twenty-six years ago. He had a boon companion in the person of Mahlon Collins, son of "Uncle Peter," as he was called, Mahlon being now a prominent and popular minister in the Methodist Church. Uncle Peter kept a few goods to sell in one end of his long log house, situated near where Joe White now lives. Mahlon and Joe yet had some wild oats to sow, as lads of their age usually have. Among the articles Collins had on sale was pitch in barrels, used for calking little boats, etcetera. There was but little demand for pitch, yet the supply was rapidly disappearing, and however much Uncle Peter scratched his head he couldn't account for

it. One morning, on coming into the store from the sleeping room, adjoining—for in those days we had store, kitchen, parlor and pig-pen all in one—the old man expressed his surprise at the smell of burning pitch during the night, and looked straight into the eyes of the youngsters. Joe, being the more hardened sinner of the two boys, suggested that it might have proceeded from the heated stove-pipe passing through the pitched roof, while Mahlon slipped quietly out to do the chores. Even at this distance of time—over twenty-six years—I should guess that those boys were burning pitch to save Uncle Peter's woodpile, as they sat up of nights reading Pilgrim's Progress, or Baxter's Saints' Rest, or, perhaps, indulging in a mutual struggle for victory in the cheerful game of "Seven Up!" It is possible that Mahlon was then and there preparing himself for the ministry, in which he has for years displayed marked ability, piety and success.

Among others of the earliest settlers, I recall Uncle John Racc. He has been dead for many years—rest his soul. Dr. Simonds was another, being one of the few here when I came; a man of education, professional attainments and fair address. He refused to practice but little, and earned a precarious living on a small patch of cultivated land. By some mismating of his mental faculties the Doctor seemed instinctively to court the ill-will rather than the good-will of his neighbors, and, like Mark Tapley, appeared never so happy as when everybody else was miserable.

John F. Brown was the first lawyer who settled here, and during the few years of his residence in the county, he won the rare distinction of *never gaining a case*.

Schuyler Holly came here the first year, and, like many others, boarded at the famous Log Cabin House, and a jolly lot those boarders were. Practical jokes, first upon one, then upon another, were common. I remember one, of which Schuyler was the victim. A party of us had been out hunting pigeons of a morning. We brought in a well-filled bag, and among other

birds was an old gray owl, doubtless the one that came out of Noah's Ark to perpetuate its kind. Mrs. Lane cooked it nicely, like the other birds, and when the diners were waited on, the leg and breast of the antediluvian owl were given to Holly. All but two or three at the table had been apprised of the joke, and were furtively eyeing the innocent victim. After a moment he began cutting off a bit, but the fiber was too much for the blade. Despairing of success in the use of artificial means, Holly laid down his knife and fork, took up the meat in his fingers, and tried his teeth upon it for a while. At last he quit in disgust, and on espying several of the boarders choking themselves with suppressed laughter, he saw the point, and holding up the piece exclaimed: "*Gentlemen, there's no use talkin'; that's an old bird!*"

Orrin Foster was another of the early few who helped plant the seed of Iowa Falls. Orrin had great industry, a great frame, a great appetite, and a great voice. For lack of a tin horn, Mrs. Lane used to get Foster to go to the door and call the whole town to dinner. I have heard it said that he once intoned the benediction hymn alone at the close of a church service, and that each one of all the house full believed that all the rest were singing; and this is the way, I suppose, that my esteemed friend Foster came by the nick-name of "Old Hundred."

Sometime during the winter of 1855-6, Lyman F. Wisner and Joshua Sager came, and at once procured a lot for a store. Wisner bought some land, and I hear that he has a little on hand yet. This brace of young men were peddlers, using a "one-horse shay" for moving their merchandise from place to place. The following year they built a store about where the *Sentinel* office is, and for some years prosecuted a thriving business.

Among others who came to our fresh young town in the spring of 1856, were Moses Hatch and family, and his herd of cattle. His family consisted of himself, his wife and one daughter—the latter a tall, fair-haired girl of 17, in a green frock, and riding one of the horses. In after

years this girl became the wife of Mr. Wisner, the first banker in Iowa Falls.

The first hotel built in the place—that is, the first building designed for that use—was the Western Hotel, built by Alfred Woods, in 1857. True, the old log cabin inherited by the town proprietors from old Capt. White, was kept and called a hotel for a couple of years, for want of a better. When it was built I never knew, I suspect that, like Mrs. Stowe's Topsy, "it grewed."

Among the earliest settlers in this township was Uncle Jacob George, whose farm and hospitable home were well-known to every resident. Uncle Jacob and his good old wife were very pious people, the old lady in particular being a singularly zealous and devout Christian woman. They were staunch Methodists, and were always reckoned among the strongest supports of the church they loved, and the yellow-legged chickens they supplied to the clergymen were as numerous as the leaves in Vallambrosa. These devout parents reared a large family of children, and the domestic circle, as gathered together every evening in the unpretending cabin, for worship, was of itself a respectable congregation. I have often seen these good Christian people thus reading in turn from the Scriptures, and at the close of the chapter the old patriarch kneel in humility in the midst of the family group and supplicate Heaven's mercy upon them all, and pledge themselves afresh to the service of the Divine Master.

One of the amusing episodes of my own early life occurred there, and as the joke is at my expense, I shall be pardoned for the recital. One of the George family was a modest and comely maid of 20 years. In those early times, young ladies were rare, while the bachelors were numerous. Then, as now, I loved the society of ladies, and was it strange that I should often, of a Sunday afternoon and evening, find myself with Martha, rambling along the riverside, or sitting closer still at the domestic fireside? You smile—you know how it is yourself. That these visits should be repeated, was scarcely a fault,

for was I not kindly asked to call again? For some reason or other, the good old mother began to entertain a suspicion from my visits; and as she knew that I was an unregenerate sinner, her pious soul was troubled. A neighbor of mine happened to call on the family, and the old lady catechised him as to that young Woodruff. What he said in reply, I shall never know; what the old lady said to him was the iron that entered my soul. She summed the whole matter up thus: "*Well, Mr. Woodruff may be smart and active, but oh, what principles!*"

Still farther down the river lived—and still lives, I am glad to know—my good friend, Hugh Johnson, one of the first farmer settlers. A finer example of the rough diamond I never knew. He could "cuss" a preacher, or give a hundred dollars to help along his cause, with equal readiness and satisfaction. Broad-shouldered, brawny-handed, great-souled and rough-featured, Hugh Johnson nevertheless had the heart of a child. When the soubriquet of "Rough and Ready" was coined, Hugh Johnson must have inspired it. May he live a thousand years—and I be present at his funeral.

And there were others who formed our little neighborhood—Peter S. Gray, Thos. B. Knapp, Paul S. Westgate, John Mann, Wm. H. Foote, David Alvord, Jacob Kidwiler and Adam Crim, whom everybody knew, but nobody ever saw.

Within the year or two after Iowa Falls had a local habitation and a name, the population multiplied rapidly, and visions of the teeming future, full of promise and happiness, warmed our ambition into unwonted activity. Some of this second crop of newcomers I remember. There were Wm. Church, the blacksmith; J. K. Senter, who tried to make an Iowa Falls of Georgetown; O. B. and A. E. Arnold; Delos Mott, now of Hampton, and one of the big, rich farmers of which Iowa boasts so many examples; Uncle Heth P. Jones; Uncle Ben Holding, who won enduring fame by beating Buttolph in a swearing match; Uncle Elijah Odell, the most exemplary saint this town ever knew; Alfred Woods, and his hotel; Rev. Williston Jones,

who erected the first church building on the town site, the building now occupied as a residence by Mr. and Mrs. Jackson; J. C. Waldron; G. A. Ivins; Chas. M. Hyer, against whom I hold an ancient grudge for throwing me, in a wrestling match; Wm. E. Taylor, who long refused the new-fangled Eastern custom of wearing boots and shoes; and last, but not because he had not been recalled earlier, Billy Burgess, the best omnibus proprietor in Iowa—who never misses a train or a meal of victuals—and the father of I don't know how many twins; from a coach driver, he has grown to a coach line owner, and in both capacities he was equally popular and deserving.

The winter of 1856-7 was peculiarly cold and stormy. The quails and prairie chickens were frozen in great numbers, and the whole bird and brute creation suffered intensely. One day, the stage driver from Fort Dodge reported a large herd of elk between Pilgrim's Grove and Skunk Grove. The next morning, a party of six or eight of us, armed with trusty rifles and a jug of Hardin City whisky, which froze the first hour out, started with two sleighs after them. The mercury ranged at 30 deg. below zero, but the excitement of the chase did much to keep us from freezing. We brought home fifteen elk as trophies of our marksmanship, but the hardships of the two days' sport have often suggested to me that we paid too dear for our whistle.

Later, that same winter, a wild buffalo crossed the town plat of Iowa Falls, passing eastward across the public square, having been driven by cold and hunger from the bleak plains of the Northwest. Dr. Foster seized a gun, and then commenced a foot race between the buffalo and the physician—each intent on something to eat. The Doctor pursued him with as resolute purpose as he ever did a fever and ague rioting in the veins of a wretched patient. The buffalo was shot—whether by the Doctor or the other fellow, the Doctor shall tell you.

Another event peculiar to frontier life, and which must forcibly impress all present who never had a like experience, occurred twenty-five

years ago, next month, as I remember it. This early settlement quite often heard vague reports of Indian visitations to straggling settlements along the Little Sioux and Upper Des Moines rivers, and in the neighborhood of Spirit Lake. As a rule these rumors were confirmed, but no outbreak occurred to alarm the settlers until the spring of 1857. Suddenly, and with blood-chilling emphasis came the report that the entire settlement at Spirit Lake had been massacred, and that the Savages had crossed the Des Moines into the Upper Iowa Valley, and were killing and robbing. Within a day or two terrible confirmation of the Ohoboji slaughter was brought to town, and Upper Iowa and Des Moines settlers were flocking into and through town to escape the bloody tomahawk of the Indians. So dreadful were the tales told of this awful tragedy, that this entire settlement were anxious for their safety, and while initial proceedings were about to be taken, in the way of arming and defense, welcome news came, of the flight of the savages into Dakota. This gang was a band of renegade Sisseton-Sioux, led by the blood-thirsty Iuk-padu-tha and his son. At the lakes they butchered thirty-two persons—men, women and children—and took four women prisoners, two of whom they afterward killed, the other two being subsequently surrendered through the intervention of some kindly Crow Indians. Major Williams, of Fort Dodge, promptly raised three companies of volunteers in that place, and at once set out to capture and punish the Indians; but they were out of reach when the little army had advanced to the Minnesota line above the lakes.

The youths of Iowa Falls frequently read in their school histories of the historic massacre of Wyoming, and similar Indian butcheries in the early days of American settlement; but sit in open-eyed awe when told that their own parents have been exposed to similar dangers.

From these events you may judge something of the wilderness character of Iowa Falls twenty-five years ago. You, who now sit by cosy and cheerful firesides, sheltered by comfortable houses, set in the midst of lawn, flowers, shrubs

and evergreens, have but a faint conception of the hardships patiently endured by the sturdy pioneers of a quarter of a century ago. But these very hardships were the essential elements in forming the characters which have always distinguished the pioneer settler.

I think it was in September, 1855, that Mrs. Allen Thompson achieved the honor of giving birth to the first child in the town of Iowa Falls—a girl baby. But a short time after, and as if in envy of her more lucky neighbor Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Parkinson presented her liege lord with a girl also. Fred Stephens was the first boy born here. Joseph Kidwiler was the first child born in the county—June, 1851.

A son of Samuel White, the owner of the farm on which the town was located, was the first person buried here—on the hill where Mrs. Cobb lives. William Taylor's father was the second person buried, and the wife of Daniel Lane the third. All who were buried on that spot were, later, removed, I believe, and buried in the new cemetery.

But I must hasten on. If these reminiscences of early times challenge our interested attention, there are events of a later day that may well engage our thoughts. I remember—and who of you, then here, will ever forget it?—that terrible July day, in 1874, which saw the whole business portion of your pretty village swept away by fire. To you who witnessed the destruction the spectacle was surely appalling. To see building after building swallowed up in the flaming jaws of the insatiate monster, and whole blocks melting before the fiery breath of the crackling and hissing destroyer, was a scene of terrific grandeur, which cannot but hold an eternal place in memory. And how yet more impressive, terrible and enduring is such a spectacle when reflecting that the destruction was your own. Many of those buildings were the shrines of pioneer memories; the speaking tokens of early hardships overcome; memorials of early struggles with the untamed wilderness; the seal of consecration to this home of young manhood and womanhood; the testimony of a beckoning prosperity, which indus-

trious hands had carved out of the possibilities that Nature had planted here. They were given up with more regret and tears than the world will ever know. But the energy which planted the settlement in primeval wilds, and hewed out such grand results, saw, even in this overwhelming calamity, only a fresh field for new struggles and victories, and the unfortunates at once set about the work of restoration. I will stop a moment to recall one peculiarly interesting incident of the great fire.

While the wreck of homes and hopes was yet smoldering,—the fire having died away for lack of anything more to destroy,—a small, lone woman was seen to stand in the warm ashes of her home, sorrowfully surveying the calamity that had befallen her. House, barn, sheds, fences—everything that the house contained, save the plain, work-day suit she wore—even the landmarks which told the boundaries of the homestead lot—lay in ashes at her feet. Here were the industry and frugality of toilsome years in irremediable wreck; even the little household gods, which home-affection knows so well how to fashion—these, too, were a part of the ruin which no mortal power could restore.

For a brief hour this houseless, homeless and penniless woman stood in the ashes of her home; precious visions of years of comfort and happiness forced themselves through her blinding tears, and the heart within her ached and throbbed with unavailing agony over the black ruin before her. Nothing was left her—not so much as a change of raiment; *all, all was gone.*

But her's was a brave soul. When relieving tears had done their natural office, and sighs and sobs had softened the heavy heart-ache within her, she rose to her feet, turned her steps from the irrecoverable past, and, with equal fortitude and courage, began life anew. How her bravery has been rewarded, you know better than I. I simply know that, by dint and tireless industry, noble courage, patient fortitude and heroic self-denial, Mrs. Agnes Jones has acquired another home, and, what is more and better, has furnished to us and the world an ex-

ample of womanly courage and heroism worthy to be embalmed in song and story.

My friends, other and greater events have challenged our attention since we "old boys and girls" began life's earnest work here a quarter of a century ago. A bloody civil war was precipitated upon the country by ambitious men--by men who would rather reign in hell than serve in Heaven. The union of the States was assailed, and the authority of free and rightful government denied. More than three million of men were arrayed in hostile conflict during the four years' struggle, upwards of half a million of whom sleep the sleep that knows no waking, on fields whose fame shall last as long as Freedom lives. Iowa did her full share in defense of the Union of which she was a proud and devoted member, and few are the battle-fields of that greatest of civil conflicts which are not consecrated by the ashes of Iowa patriots and heroes.

Human slavery, which was at once cowardice, brutality, larceny, robbery, adultery, incest, murder--in short, a very Pandora's box of crimes,--no longer sheds its blighting curse upon our name and fame. All are free, all are equal, all are Americans with a common heritage. Our National flag is no longer a reproach, but an emblem of honor as well as strength.

"Flag of the free heart's hope and home!

By angel hands to Valor given!

Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,

And thy hues were born in Heaven.

"Forever float that standard sheet!

Where breathes the foe, but falls before us,
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,

And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us."

As to Iowa, its growth and progress are matters of profound gratitude and congratulation. In 1840 our population was but 43,000; in 1850 it was 192,214; in 1860, 674,963; in 1870, 1,194,020; and now it is a round 1,800,000--an increase of 66 per cent. in the last ten years.

When I came to Iowa Falls there was not a rod of railway in the State. Now we have hard

upon 6,000 miles--only three other States having more, and two of these but a trifle more. There is invested in these roads over two hundred million dollars, and last year they transported eight million tons of freight. They paid into our State and county treasuries last year \$628,611. Only two of the ninety-nine counties are now without railways, and before midsummer next year they will be supplied.

Iowa practically has no State debt, and our expenses for the last two years were less than for any similar period since 1869, although we now have half a dozen more State institutions to support, and a great capital building going up. We pay over five million dollars a year for schools--more than for all other purposes combined; and, as a result, we have as good and successful common schools as any State, and relatively a very small percentage of uneducated youth.

As Iowa has grown to be the second State in the Union in wheat and corn, the first in pork product, is well up among the foremost in beef cattle, and has acquired National, and even European, renown for its dairy products--our butter successfully competing against the world--you and I, Mr. President, and all of us, may be pardoned for moderate displays of vanity and self-glorification. I am proud that I am a Hawkeye--by early adoption, if not by birth, and I am sure that all of you share this pride with me. Let us all thank God for Iowa and its marvelous resources and possibilities; and let the Association of Old Settlers never cease to be grateful for that kindly providence which turned our feet toward this State and cast our lines in such pleasant places.

And of Iowa Falls I find it difficult to speak in such terms of moderation as my relations here to-night require of me. I like it and its people too well to sit in critical judgment upon them. Here I stood at the very threshold of early manhood, and resolved to make Iowa Falls my permanent home. Here I brought a young and devoted wife, in whose patient and loving companionship, twenty-one years have sped by with



John Perkins.

flying feet; here most of our children were born; up yonder, in your beautiful City of the Dead, rests in his silent bed our first-born babe, awaiting the summons of Him who said: "Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven;" here an only sister and a dear old mother live, hallowing the spot, as only the name of "Mother" can. Here are many of the friends of my early manhood, the grasp of whose hands, and the kindling of whose eyes, tell me of a friendship as pure as your running brooks and as enduring as your rock-ribbed hills. Every hill and vale, the rippling river, the bubbling springs, the hum of the old mill, the lively

peals of the familiar school bell and the solemn tones of the church bells, all speak to me in tenderer accents than I hear anywhere else on earth.

In conclusion let me entreat you all to cherish and perpetuate this Old Settlers' Association in all the virile strength it now displays. It is a grand thing to preserve the reminiscences of your pioneer times; it is noble not to forget the day of small things. It warms our hearts and exalts our minds. It tempers our lives with unselfishness, and softens and deepens the bonds of fellowship and our common brotherhood.

CHAPTER XXIX.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Jackson township is bounded on the east by Clay, on the west by Ellis, on the north by Hardin and Etna, and on the south by Pleasant. It embraces Congressional township 88, range 20.

EARLY SETTLEMENT AND EARLY SETTLERS.

One bright day in the month of October, 1850, several wagons, drawn by five yoke of oxen and one span of horses, halted upon the banks of the Iowa river, on section two of what is now known as Jackson township. The wagons contained Jacob Kidwiler, wife and nine children; Adam

Crim and Francis Mitchel. They had just completed their journey from Crawfordsville, Ind., and now became the first settlers of Jackson township, and among the first of Hardin county. They at once erected a shanty, and in this they all lived until the following spring. Their nearest trading point being Iowa City, it was very seldom they could go to a store. But it was not necessary, as they had brought some provisions with them, to which they added fish, turkey, venison, duck, coon and other wild game, and, therefore, had enough to last them until spring. The

corn they ground in a wooden mortar made by Mr. Kidwiler. The Indians never troubled them, as Mrs. Kidwiler often gave them bread and meat, thereby retaining their friendship. Mr. Kidwiler made one trip to Oskaloosa, and found that town fortified against the Indians. The people there tried to persuade him to go immediately and bring his family, as they would surely all be massacred by the Indians; but he informed them that he was on good terms with the red men, and not afraid to have them as neighbors. And thus time rolled on. In the spring of 1851, Mr. Kidwiler erected a double log house, and in this he resided until his death, which took place in January, 1863. His wife died in the same month, only one week later. Jacob Kidwiler was of German descent, but he was born in the State of Virginia, April 27, 1806. He was reared on a farm, and about the year 1834 married Miss Mary Longbreak. They reared a family of ten children, nine of whom were living at the death of the parents: Catherine, now Mrs. Michael Williams; Michael, Elizabeth, now Mrs. Solomon Livengood; Mary, deceased, who became Mrs. Jacob Lambright; Charles, Jane, deceased; Jacob, Rachel, deceased; Adam and Joseph H. Kidwiler, the latter being the first white child born in Hardin county, his birth having taken place on the 26th day of June, 1851. Joseph resided with his parents until their death, helping till the soil and attending school, although the advantages for the latter were far from what they now are in Hardin county. On May 25, 1865, he, in company with several families, started for Oregon. The trip was made in "prairie schooners," and

occupied five months. Mr. Kidwiler remained in Oregon and Washington Territory until 1871; then returned to Hardin county, remaining, and, until 1877, dealt in wood, etc. He then erected a building and started a store at Eagle City, and has since been engaged in mercantile business. During the summer of 1882, he made another trip to Oregon. Mr. Kidwiler was married on the 12th day of March, 1874, to Miss Marilla Scott, a native of Winnebago county, Iowa, born February 4, 1857. They have two children—Don C., born May 26, 1876; and Chester L., born January 19, 1878. The subject of the above sketch, as a citizen, is independent in politics, and is now postmaster at Eagle City. As a man, he is plain and unassuming in his manners, and highly respected by all who know him.

Adam Crim, who came with the Kidwilers, was a native of Virginia. He was a bachelor, and was of a miserly disposition. He located a large quantity of land, and resided in the township until about the close of the war, when he removed to Missouri, and has since died.

After the settlement was made, no township in the county settled more rapidly than Jackson.

In 1851 there came Levi W. Southard, now residing in Eldora township; Joshua Ball, now in Kansas; Levi Livengood and Solomon Livengood.

In 1852 and 1853, R. D. Simpson, J. W. Simpson, John Leitner, Winthrop Dyer, Louis Hayden, James Fairchild, William Shafer, Thomas Huff, A. L. Walling, Rev. E. C. Crippin, Jesse Griffin, Reynolds Hayden, Mr. McGarrett, Lewis Hayden,

Peter Haddock, James Hall and Patrick Burns.

In 1854 and 1855, there settled here a large number, the town of Hardin City, of which more will be said hereafter being built up at this time. Among the number were David Bowers, I. H. Bowers, William J. Bowers, Joseph Knowles, Patrick Muldoon, Edwin Steele, Henry Bliss, Henry L. Huff, C. G. Ankeny, Erastus Pardee, John Brile, D. C. Purcell, Adam Sheley, Amos Doan, Beriah Wright, George Hayden, George Pattee, Day Pattee, Mr. Jordan, William Dean, Henry Smith, George Teller, M. Teller, John Edick and Walter Hayden.

Of the foregoing it is to be regretted that of many so little is known.

William Shafer was from Kentucky. During the rebellion he enlisted in the 32d Iowa Infantry, but was discharged before the expiration of his term of service on account of disability. He then returned home, and subsequently removed to Nebraska, where he now resides.

Thomas Huff was from Kentucky. He made a good neighbor and citizen while residing here. It was at his house the first election in Morgan township, which then comprised all the north part of the county, was held.

Robert D. Simpson, one of the pioneers of 1852, is a native of North Carolina, born on the 7th day of June, 1828. His parents were William and Nancy (Price) Simpson, both natives of North Carolina, and pioneers of Hardin county, having settled in Jackson township in 1855, where the mother died in 1859, and the father in 1861. Of the five children born unto them, four are now living—John, Robert D.,

Nathaniel and Francis H. The subject of this sketch removed from his native State with his parents when he was but four years of age to Delaware county, Indiana, where he helped till the soil until 1852. He then with his brother, John, came to Iowa, and located on land in Hardin township, Hardin county. He then went back to Indiana to spend the winter, but the following year again returned to Hardin county, and commenced improving his land. In 1855 he again went to Indiana, and married Miss Melinda Graham, daughter of William Graham, a native of Switzerland county, Indiana, and returned to his Western home, where he has since made farming a successful business. He located where he now resides, section 9, Jackson township, in 1867, and he now owns 327 acres of land. Mr. Simpson is a Republican in politics, and has held local offices. His religious connection is with the Baptist Church. Mrs. Simpson died April 28, 1877. She had eleven children, eight of whom are now living—Nancy J., wife of Mr. Geo. Bryant; William, John, Frank, Charity, Robert, George and Charles.

Francis Harlow Simpson, youngest son of William and Nancy (Price) Simpson, was born in Delaware county, Indiana in the month of April, 1837. He came with his parents to Iowa and located with them in Jackson township, where he soon became a prominent citizen. His political career has been with the Republican party. He has held local offices for many years, and is at present a member of the County Board of Supervisors. Mr. Simpson has always taken an active interest in education, and has therefore been a member of the School Board for many years. He

was married to Miss Rebecca Rickel, born in Ohio, and raised in Illinois in 1859. The children are—Sarah Viola and Francis Marion. Mrs. Simpson and the children are members of the Baptist Church.

Patrick Burns landed in Hardin county in the month of September, 1853. His native country is Ireland, where he was born in 1829. At the age of fourteen years he bid home and friends farewell, and was soon on his way to the United States. Upon arriving in the Land of the Free he first lived one year in the State of Vermont; then he migrated to Indiana, where he married Miss Jane Basham, who was born in Tennessee, but raised in Indiana. In 1853 Mr. Burns concluded to seek his fortune on the Western frontier, and he accordingly took his wife and their one child (William) into a buggy and started for Iowa. He arrived in Hardin county in the month of September, with only \$60 in money, but an abundance of energy and good health. He was unsettled for a few years, trading a little in land and working as best he could, until the fall of 1861, when he enlisted in Company A, of the 32d Iowa, and served three years. He was with General Banks on the Red river expedition, and on April 9, 1863, was taken prisoner and remained as such, in Tyler Prison, Texas, fourteen months. After being mustered out of service, he returned to his home with his health somewhat impaired, but he at once purchased his present farm, all of which was then a wild prairie. This he has since improved, so that he now owns 140 acres valued at \$35 per acre. In 1882 Mr. Burns went to Dakota and took up a soldier's claim. He is a Republican in politics. His religious

connections are with the Christian Church. Their children are—William, George S., Elizabeth and James.

Jesse Griffin was one of the pioneers of 1854. He was born in Bradford county, Pa., in 1802; was reared on a farm and received a very limited common school education. When seventeen years of age his father died, leaving him in charge of the family. The duties pertaining to the head of a family he discharged faithfully. In 1853 he came to Iowa, locating in Black Hawk county, where he remained one year, when he came to this county and located on section 10, Jackson township. The next year he was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he held until his death, and no man in all the northern part of the county was better known than 'Squire Griffin. He was married in Bradford county, Pa., to Rachel Pratt, before coming West. They reared eight children, only one of whom now resides in Hardin county—Mrs. Morris Frisbie. Mr. Griffin died in 1863, and his wife followed five years later. They were pioneers whose memory will ever be kept green.

Wallen Hayden settled where he now resides in 1854. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born May 9, 1826. His parents, Nathaniel and Margaret (Miller) Hayden, were both natives of said State. In about 1831 the family migrated to Ohio, where the subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and, in 1851, married Miss Rebecca Swearingen. In 1854 the young couple, in company with Benj. Hayden and family, concluded to seek a home on the Western frontier. They therefore, on the 31st day of May, loaded their worldly goods on a wagon and started on their long and tedious

journey, which occupied until July 12, on which day they arrived at Hardin City. Here they stopped, however, but a few days, when the journey was continued to Homer, Hamilton county, where Mr. Hayden left his wife, while he took the stage-coach (which was making its first trip) to Fort Dodge. Benj. Hayden located in Hamilton county; but the land did not suit Wallen, who returned to Hardin county, and soon located on the northeast quarter of section 25, Jackson township; and here he has since resided. Mr. Hayden, when he located in his new home, was what one might call well-off financially, as he had brought \$1,000 in cash with him, and his land cost him but \$400. But Mr. Hayden was a poor man; for before coming West he had the misfortune to have one of his legs so badly crippled by a runaway horse as to compel him to use a crutch the remainder of his days. Wallen Hayden was not the man, however, to feel downcast, as he at once erected a shanty, and when the time came to put in his crops, he took a bag of wheat on a horse and seeded his ground on horseback. He would also ride a horse while harrowing the ground, and in this way, by being industrious, economical and ambitious, he made his life a success. He now owns 689 acres of land, which is free of incumbrance. Mr. Hayden is a Republican in politics, and has held local offices. A Free-Will Baptist in religion, and a man who is highly respected by his fellow men. The nine children are—Sarah Maggie, now Mrs. Alfred Doud; E. Estella, now Mrs. Thomas Platts; Andrew J., Elva, E. Gary, William R., Artie, Ada and Myrtie. Since residing in this county, Mr. Hayden has never run in

debt a cent at either store or blacksmith shop.

Inmon H. Bowers, second son of David and Elizabeth (Golden) Bowers, was born in Licking county, Ohio, September 15, 1841. He came with his parents to Iowa in 1850, and settled with them in Hardin county in 1854. In 1861 Mr. Bowers responded to the call of his country by enlisting in Company A, 12th Iowa, and served until March 28, 1863, when he was discharged on account of disability, caused by a gunshot wound received in the left leg at the battle of Corinth, October 6, 1862. He then returned to Hardin county, and has since followed farming. He now owns 150 acres of land. He is a Republican in politics, and has held local offices. He was married in 1864, to Miss Hannah E. Speers. She died in December, 1868, leaving two children—Iva and George. September 27, 1877, he married Miss Cassa Hurd, a native of Carroll county, Ill., born in 1861; and by this union they have three children—Cleopatra, Allie May and Maud.

David Bowers, one of the early pioneers who settled in Jackson township in 1854, is a native of Stark county, Ohio, and was born on the 15th day of April, 1809. His parents were Mathias and Catherine (Hawk) Bowers; both natives of Maryland. Mr. Bowers resided in his native State until 1849, when he emigrated to Iowa, and after living five years in Cedar county, he came to Hardin county, and in 1855 located on section 23, Jackson township, where he now resides; and he now owns 120 acres of land, valued at about \$30 per acre. Mr. Bowers has been twice married. In 1836, to Miss Elizabeth Golden, a native of Culpepper, Va. She

died, leaving four children—William J., Inmon H., E. Frances, now Mrs. John Swagard, and Mary M., now Mrs. John Curzy. In 1874 he married Mrs. Catherine Dean, widow of Robert Dean.

Edwin Steele was a native of Pennsylvania, and in that State married Miss Polly Schrader; they then emigrated to Iowa; lived in Dubuque county until 1855, then came to Hardin county, and settled at Hardin City. Here they engaged in the hotel business for several years, and subsequently engaged in farming. Mr. Steele died February 10, 1880, leaving a wife and five children—Jane H., Smith, Luella D., now Mrs. W. S. T. Doan, Seth and Edwin.

Edwin Steele, youngest son of Edwin and Polly (Schrader) Steele, was born in Cascade, Dubuque county, Iowa, June 18, 1852. He came with his parents to Hardin City, and has since resided at that place, and is now making farming a business.

Ferdinand Perkins, oldest son of John and Harriet (Parkins) Perkins, was born in Freeport, Ill., May 6, 1850. He came with his parents to Iowa in 1855, and in 1856 to Eldora. Here he was educated, and helped till the soil until he reached his majority. His father then gave him a farm of 80 acres in section 36, Jackson township, and this he cultivated. On December 25, 1879, he married Miss C. J. Kennedy, daughter of Rezin and Elizabeth Kennedy, born in Ellis township, May 31, 1857. He then followed farming one year in Ellis township, after which, in March, 1881, he moved on his farm, where he now resides and owns 160 acres of land. They are the parents of two children—Sarah E. and John Rezin.

Samuel Fossler, the proprietor of the Eagle City Mills, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Northumberland county on the 22d day of February, 1829. His parents are J. A. and Elizabeth Fossler, the former being a native of Germany, and the latter of Pennsylvania. In 1840 the family migrated to Ogle county, Ill. Here J. A. Fossler built a custom flouring mill, and in this the son learned milling. He also helped till the soil; and, as he was a natural born mechanic, he also worked at the wagon trade and labored some as a machinist. In 1852 he engaged in business as a wagon-maker and machinist, and continued the same until 1856, when he came to Eagle city and purchased his present property. Since settling in Eagle City, he has invented the "Iowa Rotary Churn." Mr. Fossler was married in 1851 to Miss L. Jane Finney. They have had seven children, four of whom are now living—Alice, now Mrs. John McDonough; Emma Jane, now Mrs. E. Booth; Mary E., now Mrs. Newton Miller, and Lydia.

Alexander Gunn is one of the pioneers who came to Hardin county in 1856. He is a native of Scotland, born in 1821, and resided in his native country until 1851; then came to the United States, and lived in Columbiana county, Ohio, until he came to Iowa. In 1856 he purchased his present farm; then spent the summer at Iowa City, and in the fall went back to Ohio and remained until 1858, when he returned to his farm in Hardin county, where he has since lived. Mr. Gunn was an unmarried man when he settled in this county. He boarded with William Noble, a pioneer of Hardin county, and now a resident of Warren county. In 1860, his sister, Isa-

belle Gunn, came to Iowa and took charge of his house until 1862, in which year (June 17) Mr. Gunn married Miss Margaret McKinzie, a native of Columbiana county, Ohio. They have had five children, four of whom are now living—Hugh J., George W., Belle M., now deceased; Bell Jennett and Katie May. In politics, Mr. Gunn is a staunch Republican. Mrs. Gunn has been a member of the Presbyterian Church since the spring of 1862.

William Graham, who settled in Jackson township in 1856, is a native of Kentucky, born in 1804. In 1825 he married Miss Nancy Turner. She died in 1868, leaving six children, four of whom are now living.

Clark A. Bliss resides on section 14. He is a native of Erie county, Pa., born January 6, 1841. His father, Henry Bliss, is one of the pioneers of the county, as he settled at Point Pleasant July 11, 1857, and is now a resident of Jackson township. Clark A. Bliss, when five years of age, went with his father to Sheboygan, Wis., but soon afterwards went with Mr. B. Dean to DeKalb county, Ill., with whom he lived twelve years. He then returned to Pennsylvania and followed farming; also worked in the oil regions. In January, 1863, he enlisted in Company C of the 111th Pennsylvania, and served three years. After being mustered out of service, he returned to Pennsylvania, and about three years later came to Hardin county, Iowa. He, however, subsequently spent five years in Illinois, and also followed railroading in Pennsylvania. He located where he now resides in 1880. Mr. Bliss, July 4, 1865, married Miss Mary E. Wheeler, a native of Erie county, Pa. They have three children—Willie J., G. S.

and Bessie M. In politics, he is a Republican.

William H. Hiserote is the oldest son of A. J. Hiserote, and was born in Columbia county, N. Y., November 4, 1836. He came to Hardin county with the family, and on the 6th day of December, 1860, married Miss Anna Lininger, daughter of John and Ann (Hayworth) Lininger, the former a native of Germany, and the latter of Pennsylvania. They settled in Jackson township in 1857, and reared a family of seven children, two sons and five daughters. The father died in 1858 and the mother in 1873. William H. Hiserote, after marriage, took charge of the homestead, and six years subsequently purchased the same. He now owns 100 acres, all of which is well improved, and valued at \$40 per acre. Their children are Fred, Ella, Frank, Annie, Melvin and John.

Henry Dersham is a native of Union county, Pennsylvania, born in 1830. His parents were Henry and Mary (Linn) Dersham. In 1842 the family removed to Ohio, and subsequently to Henry county, Illinois. The subject of this sketch learned the carpenter's trade, and, in 1856, married Miss Barbara Rickel. Two years subsequently, he emigrated to Iowa, and became a resident of Jackson township, Hardin county. Mr. Dersham remained in Hardin county only two years, when he removed to Waterloo, and continued working at his trade until 1868. He then returned to Hardin county. The children are: Mary Ellen, John F., George W., Hattie G., Robert E., Etta M., and William H.

A. B. Hughes, one of the men who came to Hardin county in 1859, was born in Jacksonville, Morgan county, Ill., in 1825.

His parents being Allen P. and Elizabeth (Tilton) Hughes; at eighteen years of age Mr. Hughes went to Platsville, Wis., where he followed mining, afterwards worked at his trade as blacksmith and wagon maker. In 1849 he returned to Illinois, and in 1854 located with his parents in Carroll county, at which time there were but fifteen families. In 1852 he married Miss Laura Wheeler, a native of Bradford county, Pa. In 1859 he came to Hardin county, and first settled at Berlin, Jackson township, where he continued his trade, and at the same time improved his present farm which he had purchased in 1858. In those days the marketing had to be done at Iowa City, a distance of over one hundred miles, or Cedar Falls, a distance of forty miles. The latter trip occupied three days, during which time he had to camp out at night. The average price of wheat being about thirty cents per bushel. We will give an account of but one trip, this was made in 1864, when Mr. Hughes loaded forty bushels of wheat into a sleigh, and started for Cedar Falls, for the purpose of getting provisions and clothing for winter. Soon after starting out a heavy snow commenced falling, and the roads became so blockaded, that Mr. Hughes required eleven days to make the trip, and when he returned to Eldora, he found his net proceeds consisted of thirty cents, this he gave to Joseph Furry, a merchant of that place, whom he was owing sixty cents, and had agreed to pay on his return. In those days it took two bushels of wheat to buy one pound of tobacco. Mr. Hughes is an honest and upright man, who is highly respected. He owns 160 acres of land which is well improved. Is a Republican

in politics, but takes little interest more than to perform his duty as a citizen. The children are—Andrew S., Rollin, Ruth A., wife of Mr. Robt. Ringle, and Mary L., wife of Mr. Harvey Bradfield.

Andrew S. Hughes is the oldest son of A. B. and Laura Hughes, and he was born in Illinois in 1849. He came with his parents to Hardin county, and resided with them, tilling the soil, threshing grain, ditching, etc., until 1875, when he married Miss Elnora R. Adams. They have three children—Mattie May, Henryette E. and James Allen. Mr. Hughes is a man who thinks for himself, and is the inventor of several useful machines.

EDUCATIONAL.

In the summer of 1855 a log school house was erected on section 11, and in the winters of 1855-6, a school was held therein, taught by Henry Smith. This was the first in the township. Mr. Smith subsequently became one of the pupils of J. M. Boyd in his Berlin school, a sketch of which is given in connection, written by Mr. Boyd. When the war broke out he responded to his country's call, and became a member of Company A, 32d Iowa Infantry. He was taken prisoner at Pleasant Hill, April 9, 1864, and died in prison at Tyler, Texas. He was a good soldier and universally esteemed by officers and men.

There are now eleven independent school districts in the township, with school property valued at \$5,000. There are 400 persons between the ages of five and twenty-one.

The first school taught at Berlin was by J. M. Boyd, commenced in the fall of



W. A. Sloan.

DECEASED.

1858. They had no school house, and no room in which a school could be taught. The first attempt was in the large store room in a large building, then known as the Ark, (afterwards burnt down); but it was soon found impossible to teach where trade and business were constantly going on. About the 15th of November a small but comfortable school house was ready for use. They had no use for a large school house, thought they. But soon sixty-two scholars were enrolled. Most of the families in the village and around it were large ones, and the settlement then was just around the village and about the timber west and south. Most of the country was a grand ocean of prairie. The parents and patrons were people of intelligence and culture. Among the parents and patrons in the village and vicinity, were thirteen men and women who had been teachers of experience in Pennsylvania and Ohio; but coming as they had to the frontier, their children had been for a time without any good school advantages, and hence the anxiety to improve the first school opportunity. The little school house was every day crowded, for cold and stormy indeed was the day that did not find nearly every scholar in place. The two terms there taught those two winters passed pleasantly and with profit to scholars and teacher. Nor must we forget the Literary Society and Debating Club, the Mock Congress, the Night School, and also the paper, called the "Prairie Flower," which contained its weekly budget of news reviews of the discussions, and at times severe criticisms and denunciations of the proceedings of the Congress. But that school has passed away, not a vestige of

the little school house remains; and the village too has gone, and all the early inhabitants. And the scholars; where are they? When Lincoln called for aid to quell the rebellion, seventeen of those boys and the teacher responded to the call at different times:

Jacob S. Ripley, A. J. Ripley, Lewis Ripley, Henry Smith, A. J. Smith, Allen T. Hiserote, Wm. P. Hiserote, Joseph B. Hiserote, Wm. J. Bowers, I. H. Bowers, Geo. H. Speer, Harry S. Bradfield, Wm. McCall, Wilson Boyd, John S. Kersey, Gustavus H. Black and Moses Baumgardner.

Jacob S. Ripley is readily remembered as one of the oldest scholars of the school, a tall young man of noble bearing, a fine specimen of a true soldier. In Company A, 12th Iowa, he was the first of the school to give his life for his country; killed at the battle of Corinth. His young brother, Lewis, a mere stripling, stepped bravely into line, but his constitution gave way under the hard campaigns, and he too soon filled a soldier's grave.

Henry Smith was also one of the older scholars, and had taught the first school in the township, a young man of intelligence, very unpretending in manners, a brave soldier in Company A, 32d Iowa; he was taken prisoner at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864, and died in prison at Tyler, Texas, of rebel cruelty.

Gustavus Black was somewhat odd, but a good boy; made a good soldier; was mortally wounded, and died of his wounds at White river, Ark.

George H. Speers was a mere boy when he entered the 1st Cavalry, but full of energy and ambition. He was always ready for every scout and skirmish through

all the stagnant pools and miasmatic marshes of the White River Country. But the hardships of Steel's Little Rock campaign landed him with many others in a soldier's grave. He sleeps at Little Rock.

Wilson Boyd was the younger brother of the teacher. He was light built, but a bright active young man; went with his brother in Company F, 32d Iowa, and in the campaign of South East Missouri, among the swamps of that region. He was a brave soldier, was prompt and ready for his post, be that of danger or otherwise. But, in the campaign against Little Rock, when the four companies of Infantry marched 500 miles with the advance Cavalry Division under the weltering sun of July and August, he sunk with many other brave boys, beneath the hardships, and at Bramsville, Ark., he with three others of the young men of this Company, were laid to rest the same week. He died August 14, 1863.

"We buried the youthful braves
In their humble graves,
'Neath the dark Arkansas sod,
Just as Autumn began to gather
Her harvest of golden sheaves."

Among the brightest boys of that school was Allen F. Hiserote. He had the elements, with application, to have made a fine scholar. At the breaking out of the war, he returned to the old home of his parents, in New York, and enlisted in Company F, 37th New York Infantry. He was severely wounded at the first battle of Bull Run, but, with that pluck characteristic of the boy, stuck to the service, performing his duties as a brave soldier to the close of his three years, when he returned

to his Iowa home, and now fills a soldier's grave in the Berlin Cemetery.

I. H. Bowers was wounded at Corinth while his schoolmate, J. S. Ripley, was shot dead.

A. J. Ripley was severely wounded at Pleasant Hill, and while life lasts must be a cripple and sufferer from his wounds.

William P. Hiserote was three times wounded at Pleasant Hill, La., but still he would not give up, and even would not *down*, when "*Down! down!*" was the order. But at last over-powering numbers took him prisoner. But he wouldn't stay taken, for back he came to the Union lines, without any reverence or even respect for the rebel authorities. He still lives, and, as a delegate to the late Congressional Convention, he would vote, and *did vote*, for his brave Colonel, John Scott, for Congress.

We can recall the names of twelve members of that school who became teachers in our public schools. It furnished, including its teacher, two County Superintendents and two Clerks of the Courts of Hardin county, and one Sheriff, also at least one member of the Board of Supervisors, and a post master for the city of Ackley for ten years. Two of their number are now practicing attorneys. The scholars still living are scattered. Some have gone East, some South and some further West, even to the Pacific Slope.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious services in the township, now remembered by citizens yet living in the township, was in the fall of 1855, in the log school house erected on section 11. The services were conducted by Rev.

E. C. Crippin, a pioneer Methodist minister who located in the township some two years previous. The memory of the early settlers must surely be at fault in this matter, as it is hardly possible that a minister with the piety and zeal of Mr. Crippin would suffer two years to pass before calling his neighbors together and preaching unto them the gospel of Christ.

Ethan C. Crippin was a native of Canada, who came to Iowa at an early date and located in Hardin county, in Jackson township, in 1853. While not a scholar, in its generally accepted sense, he was well read in the theological literature of the day, especially of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for which he had great veneration. While not regarded as a fine orator, he was an able and earnest defender of the gospel of Christ. He was a plain man in every sense of the word, and cared little for dress. He was always dressed in home-made, woolen clothes, made from the wool of sheep raised by himself, and spun and made into clothing by his wife. In the pulpit he spoke plainly and to the point, calling things by the right name. Without deceit himself, he looked not for deceit in others. An invitation once given to one to partake of his hospitality, if not promptly accepted was never repeated. An instance of this kind is related by J. M. Boyd. While teaching school at Berlin, Mr. Bradfield and family, with Mr. Boyd, were invited to a supper at Mr. Crippin's. The ladies of the party preceded the gentlemen to the house of Mr. Crippin, with the understanding that they should arrive in good time for supper. Having some business to attend to after his school was dismissed, with regard to school matters,

Mr. Bradfield being Treasurer of the School Board, the two were detained much longer than anticipated, so they did not reach Mr. Crippin's until about ten o'clock. Just after school was dismissed the two took a lunch, which they thought would sustain them until they could get a good, warm supper. When they arrived they found supper had been delayed on their account, and, without further ado, Mr. Crippin invited them all out. Mr. Bradfield, who considered it good policy, and quite the right thing to do, in answer to the invitation said: "Mr. Boyd and I have had one suppert-to-night." Without a word, Mr. Crippin turned to the ladies and told them they would proceed to supper, and passed out to the dining-room, leaving two very hungry men, the one wishing that he had said nothing, and the other heartily re-echoing the wish, with a desire to inflict some punishment upon his companion. Mr. Crippin died in 1863.

A class was organized by Mr. Crippin in the school house where the first services were held, which at one time was a very large and flourishing society. He served as Pastor for a time, and was succeeded in turn by the following named: Rev. J. W. Stewart, Rev. Resher, Rev. John Carleton. For two years after Mr. Carleton's time there was no regular preaching, the class almost dying out. In 1867 Rev. Eugene Sherman was sent to the charge. Rev. Haymond was the next to supply the charge.

The Baptists effected an organization August 24, 1873, at a school house on section 10. Rev. C. Sprague organized the church and became its first pastor. Charles Wann and R. D. Simpson were the first

Deacons, and J. B. Knight the first Clerk. Rev. C. Sprague was succeeded by Rev. Adna Orcutt, April 18, 1875, and he by Rev. Austin Carpenter, in 1877. Mr. Carpenter labored for the church until February, 1882, since which time they have been without a pastor. The church has now a membership of 20.

A Sunday School was organized at an early day, with Samuel Babcock as Superintendent.

No church edifice has ever been erected in the township, services being held by the various denominations in the school houses.

ORGANIC.

Jackson township was organized in 1853, by Alexander Smith, County Judge. The records of the township have been lost or destroyed, so that a list of township officers cannot be given, save for the year 1858, until 1871. For 1858, the Clerk was in possession of the original minutes made by the Clerk at the election. The following are the officers:

1858—Trustees, Loyal Griffin, George Hayden, Philip Pence; Clerk, L. W. Southard; Justice of the Peace, Jesse Griffin; Constables, S. A. Rice, M. Frisbie. There were 83 votes cast at this election. For county seat, Eldora had 17 votes and Point Pleasant, 66.

1871—Trustees, R. J. Heath, H. B. McCullough, M. Frisbie; Clerk, W. S. T. Doan; Assessor, B. F. Bear.

1872—Trustees, Henry Speere, A. Huffman, B. F. Bear; Clerk, R. J. Heath.

1873—Trustees, William H. Hiserote, J. N. DeGroff, Barnett Starr; Clerk, R. J. Heath; Justices of the Peace, O. Frisbie, A. Huffman.

1874—Trustees, William H. Goldsbury, Henry Jackson, F. H. Simpson; Clerk, R. J. Heath; Assessor, B. F. Bear.

1875—Trustees, William H. Hiserote, Barnett Starr, Wallen Hayden; Clerk, R. J. Heath; Assessor, Charles Corbett.

1876—Trustees, Wallen Hayden, J. N. DeGroff, F. H. Simpson; Clerk, A. Starr; Assessor, Charles Corbett.

1877—Trustees, William Shaver, F. H. Simpson, W. J. Bowers; Clerk, W. S. T. Doan; Assessor, R. J. Heath.

1878—Trustees, S. Syverson, Henry Bliss, A. Huffman; Clerk, W. S. T. Doan; Assessor, R. J. Heath.

1879—Trustees, S. Syverson, A. Huffman, N. M. Simpson; Clerk, W. S. T. Doan; Assessor, R. J. Heath.

1880—Trustees, N. M. Simpson, S. Syverson, A. Huffman; Clerk, W. S. T. Doan; Assessor, F. H. Simpson.

1881—Trustees, S. Syverson, A. Huffman, I. Doud; Clerk, W. S. T. Doan; Assessor, R. J. Heath.

1882—Trustees, W. Hiserote, I. Doud, S. Syverson; Clerk, W. S. T. Doan; Assessor, R. J. Heath.

WELL-KNOWN CITIZENS.

John S. Quiggle, a farmer on section 33, is a native of Clinton county, Pa., born in 1838. His parents being William and Ann Quiggle. In 1850 the family migrated to Stevenson county, Ill., and in 1861 John S. Quiggle came to Hardin county, Iowa. Here, in July of the following year, he enlisted in Company A, 32d Iowa, and served until the close of the conflict. He took part in six hard-fought battles, besides numerous skirmishes; was twice wounded; once in the right hand,



John Devine.

losing two fingers, and once in the abdomen. After being mustered out of service he returned to Hardin county, and has since followed farming. He was married in 1866, to Miss Jennie Millsagle. They have had five children, three of whom are now living—Jacob H., Annie E. and Ella M. Mr. Quiggle is a Republican, and is at present a Justice of the Peace.

W. S. T. Doan, a son of Henry and Hannah Doan, was born in Clinton county, Pa., on the 7th day of June, 1844, and came with his parents to Hardin county in April, 1861. Here he helped till the soil, and in 1857 married Miss Luella D. Steele, daughter of Edwin Steele. He now owns 80 acres on section 27, 40 acres of which formed a part of the old homestead. Mr. Doan is a well informed and enterprising farmer, a Republican in politics, and at present holds the office of Town Clerk. Of the four children born, three are now living—Henry E., Etta L. and Nellie G.

Jacob Lambright came to Hardin county with his parents in 1863, and settled on section 2, Jackson township, where he now resides. His father, Henry Lambright, died in 1869, leaving a wife and seven children. Jacob Lambright was born in Jefferson county, Va., February 4, 1841, and when thirteen years of age he migrated with his parents to Henry county, Iowa, and one year later to Adair county, Mo., from which place he came to Hardin county. He was married in 1864 to Miss Mary Kidwiler. She died in 1866. In 1869 he married Miss Sarah Ball, and they now have three children—Bertie, Paulinda and Stella. Mr. Lambright owns 324 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre. He is a

Democrat in politics, but takes no further interest than to cast his ballot.

John B. Starr, one of the best and most successful farmers in the township, resides on section 26. He is a son of Barnett Starr, and was born in Vermilion county, Ill., on the 23d day of March, 1839. John B. Starr, when six years of age, migrated with the family to Green county, where he helped till the soil, received a common school education, and in February, 1861, married Miss Christina Huffman, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Jones) Huffman. He then followed farming in said county until 1864, when he sold out and came to Hardin county. Here he followed farming until 1872, when he concluded to go to a better climate. He therefore sold out and removed to Missouri, where he was well pleased with the climate; but, as the crops proved a failure for three consecutive years, he returned to Hardin county. In 1874 corn was so scarce in Missouri that Mr. Starr was obliged to ship his hogs to Oskaloosa, Iowa, to have them fattened, as there was no rain in that State for five months subsequent to June 15. Mr. Starr now owns 160 acres of the best improved land in the township, and no man in Jackson township can boast of a better farm house. The children are Emma E., James, Addie M., Charles E., George A. and Susie.

H. P. Hughes, one of Jackson's well-to-do farmers, is a son of Allen P. and Elizabeth (Tilton) Hughes, and was born in Morgan county, Ill., in the year 1826. Mr. Hughes was reared on a farm, received a common school education, and in 1854 married Miss Henrietta Stewart. In 1864 he came to Iowa and located where he now resides.

He owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Mr. Hughes has been in poor health for years, and has therefore traveled some. He made one trip to California, and was gone seven months. He now rents his farm, while he is enjoying the fruits of his past labors. Mr. Hughes is a Republican, but takes little interest in politics more than to perform his duty as a citizen. He is highly respected by his fellow men.

C. H. Warn stands conspicuous among the citizens of Hardin county as an enterprising and well-to-do farmer. His parents, John and Sarah Jane (Wyman) Warn, were both natives of the State of New York, and it was in Livingston county, of that old Empire State, that, on the 7th day of January, 1838, the subject of this sketch was born. At the tender age of twelve years he left the parental roof, and for six years he followed the life of a sailor on the great lakes. He then located at Chicago, Ill., and commenced work at the carpenter's trade, and pursued the same in said city about four years; he then removed to Henry, Ill., where he remained until 1862. The next two years we find Mr. Warn engaged in farming in Bureau county, Ill., from which place, in 1864, he emigrated to Iowa, and first stopped in Etna township, Hardin county. He, however, remained here only about eight months, then removed to Grundy county, purchased land and cultivated the same until June, 1873, at which time he sold out and returned to Hardin county, and located where he now resides. Mr. Warn's farm, which contains 200 acres, is located on section 1, Jackson township, and that portion of section 31 separated

from Etna township by the Iowa river. On the portion last named, in 1882, he erected his present residence—a two-story building, costing nearly or quite \$2,000, being one of the best farm houses in the township. Mr. Warn is one of those straight-forward men who do just as they agree. He is a Republican in politics, and, while a resident of Grundy, served as Township Trustee and Justice of the Peace. His religious connections are with the Baptist Church. He has been twice married. His first marriage occurred January 1, 1862, to Miss Sarah Jane Cole, a native of Bureau county, Ill., who died on the 18th day of September, 1880, leaving six children—John, Ada, Eva, Almeda, Elizabeth and Ida. In September, 1881, he married Mrs. Etta (Thomas) Johnson, widow of Benj. Johnson. She had eleven children by her first marriage, ten of whom are now living.

Oscar F. Loomis lives on section 35, and his postoffice is Eldora. He was born in Chenango county, N. Y., on the 3d day of November, 1839. His school days were in winter, as during the summer he worked on the farm. In 1864 he came to Hardin county, and in 1867 married Mary A. Vannote, born May 7, 1847, in Stark county, Ind. In 1869 he removed to Richland Center, Richland county, Wis., but the country did not suit him, and he therefore returned to Hardin county, and, in 1877, purchased his present farm, which contains 80 acres. The children living are, Clara M. and William F. Mr. Loomis is a Democrat in politics.

B. F. Bear is one of the most enterprising and wide-awake men in the township. He came to Hardin county in the fall of

1864, and settled on section 13, Jackson township, where he now resides. As a farmer, Mr. Bear has been a success, as he now owns 270 acres of well improved land. His political relations are with the Democratic party, and he has held local offices. Mr. Bear is possessed of more than ordinary intelligence, public spirited and highly respected wherever known. He was born in Seneca county, N. Y., on the 13th day of February, 1832, his parents being Sam'l and Sarah Bear; and he resided in his native State until 1854, when he started westward, stopping about eighteen months in Carroll county, Ill. He then came to Iowa, entered 200 acres of land in Buchanan county, and cultivated the same until he came to Hardin county. He was married in 1855 to Miss Sarah Stewart, a native of Steuben county, N. Y. They have had six children, four of whom are now living—Francis E., Andrew J., James E. and Sarah H.

Solomon Huffman was always respected, and was a strictly honest and conscientious Christian. His religious relations were with the M. E. Church, and he has served that society as a local preacher for about eleven years. He was a Democrat, but took little interest in politics. Mr. Huffman was a native of Coshocton county, Ohio, where he was born on the 28th day of January, 1836. In 1846 the family migrated to Green county, Wis., and came here on the 20th day of August, 1854. Mr. Huffman married Miss Sarah Baughman, daughter of George and Ruhamah (Park) Baughman. In 1860 he went to California, across the plains, and there followed the trade of shingle-making about four years. He then returned home by

way of the Isthmus. In February, 1864, he removed his family to Hardin county, Iowa, and, with the money he had saved while in California, he purchased a home. In 1867 he went to Montana Territory, and remained there about eighteen months. In 1876 he went to the Black Hills, where he remained about three months. The remainder of his life Mr. Huffman spent at his home and with his family. His death took place May 19, 1882, after a lingering illness of several months. Of the seven children, four are now living—Mary E., now Mrs. Frank Kessler; George, Absalom and Frank.

J. M. Bryant resides on section 17, and his postoffice address is Iowa Falls. He is a native of Coshocton county, Ohio; born March 15, 1824. His father, Nathaniel Bryant, was a native of Massachusetts; and his mother, Mary (Clark) Bryant, a native of Virginia. Mr. Bryant was left fatherless when twelve years of age, but he continued to reside with his mother until he reached his majority. He then went to Green county, Wis., where, in 1846, he married Miss Margaret Baughman, daughter of George and Ruhamah (Park) Baughman. In 1864 he came to Iowa, and located where he now resides. His wife died January 19, 1879. She had had thirteen children, six of whom are now living—Jefferson, Orren, Frank, Alonzo, Ada, now the wife of John R. Rinehart; and Ida, now the wife of J. E. McFarlin.

George Robertson, a farmer on section 6, is a native of Scotland, born in 1822. His parents, James and Isabelle Robertson, still reside in their native country, and have reached the advanced age of ninety-five and eighty-five years, respectively.

His grandmother lived to be over one hundred years of age. Mr. Robertson, in 1843, married Miss Mary Mercer, and was subsequently engaged in contracting and building railroads, improving rivers, etc. In 1865 he came to the United States, and after traveling over considerable of the Northwest, he located where he now resides; and he now owns about 400 acres of land. The children are—Agnes, Anna, James, Elizabeth, George, Kate, Jane, John and Maud.

R. J. Darling is a farmer on section 36, where he located in 1865, now owning 160 acres of land. Mr. Darling is a native of Knox county, Ohio, born in 1828. He resided in his native State until twenty-one years of age; then went to Brown county, Ind., where, in 1850, he married Miss Mary Jane Young, born in Knox county, Ohio, December 7, 1830. In 1851 he removed to Illinois, and remained a resident of that State until 1860. He then removed to Bourbon county, Kan.; but in the fall of the same year returned to Fulton county, Ill., where he resided until 1865, in which year he migrated to Iowa, and located where he now resides. They have four children—Alwilda, Elhannan W., Montroville and Martha Gertrude.

H. B. Shattuck, superintendent of the County Poor Farm, is a native of Pennsylvania, born October 10, 1835. In 1854 he came to Iowa, and first stopped in Franklin county, where he followed farming, and also spent one year as the first engineer in the first steam saw-mill in said county. In 1859 he married Miss Martha M. Butterfield, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Butterfield. He then removed to Illinois, but in 1865 returned to Iowa,

since which time he has at intervals, resided in several different localities; but most of the time he has been a resident of Hardin county. He took charge of the County Poor Farm in October, 1879. The children are Alice and Chauncey.

Oliver Cessna, a prominent farmer of Jackson township, residing on section 17, was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, in 1820. In 1824 the family removed to Coshocton county, Ohio, and, in 1845, Oliver Cessna, with his mother, migrated to Green county, Wisconsin. Here, in December, 1847, he married Miss Martha Ann Baughman, daughter of George and Ruhemah (Park) Baughman, and, in 1865, he came to Iowa, and settled where he now resides. He now owns 240 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre, and well improved. Mr. Cessna is a Democrat, and cast his first ballot for James K. Polk. Of the twelve children, ten are now living—William, Mary, now Mrs. E. Sanders, George, Ruhemah, now Mrs. Joel Sanders, Eliza E., now Mrs. Wm. R. McFarland, John, Oliver M., Jewett, Charles, and Annie May.

A. Starr, a son of Barnett Starr, was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, July 23, 1832. He removed with the family to Green county, Wisconsin, in 1844, and, February 22, 1855, married Miss Mary D. Peregoy. She died December 15, 1863, leaving four children—Melissa C., Emma J., Clarissa E., and John B. In the fall of 1864, Mr. Starr returned to his native county, and, October 13th, married Miss Hannah C. Swank, born in Vermilion county, Illinois, December 30, 1846. In June, 1865, he came to Hardin county, and, in 1875, located on section 20, where he now resides. He owns 200 acres of land, well improved,



A. Barnite.

valued at about \$25 per acre. By the second marriage, there are five children—Anna E., Mary F., Ora P., Absolom, and Nina R. Mr. and Mrs. Starr received a good common school education. In politics, Mr. Starr is a staunch Republican.

Barnett Starr was born in Preble county, Ohio, in 1812. His father, Absolom Starr, was a native of North Carolina, and his mother, Hannah (Harris) Starr, was a native of Kentucky. In 1822 the family removed to Vermilion county, Illinois. Here in 1830, Barnett Starr married Miss Rosaman Kidd, born in Winchester county, Virginia, in 1811. In 1844 he removed to Green county, Wis., and in 1865 came to Hardin county, Iowa. He located on section 15, where he now resides, in 1869. There have been ten children in the family, eight of whom are now living—Hannah, Absolom, Mary A., John, Martha J., Nancy, Rosamond and Susan. Their family is quite numerous, having forty-one grandchildren, and ten great-grand-children.

George A. Crocker lives on section 14. He is a son of Calvin and Irene (Lawrence) Crocker. He was born in Bangor, Maine, October 17, 1844. In 1849 the family migrated to Illinois, and in 1866 George A. Crocker came to Hardin county. Here in 1868 he married Miss Sarah Hiserote, daughter of A. J. Hiserote. Mr. Crocker settled where he now resides in 1870. The children are Clinton and Lee. Mr. Crocker has always voted the Republican ticket.

A. Huffman resides on section 20, and owns 280 acres of land, all of which is well improved; he is therefore an important factor in the farming community. Mr. Huffman was born in Coshocton county,

Ohio, on the 12th day of April, 1823. His parents being Jacob and Elizabeth (Jones) Huffman. In 1845 the family removed to Green county, Wis. Here Mr. Huffman on the 31st day of July, 1853, married Miss Mary Jane Baughman, daughter of George and Rubamah (Bark) Baughman, and continued farming until 1866; then came to Iowa, and located where he now resides. Of the fourteen children born in this family, ten are now living—Rubamah, now the wife of Philip Keopple; Clara, now the wife of Geo. Buchanan; Francis, Olive, Addie, William, Maggie, Martha, Samuel and Charlotte. Mr. and Mrs. Huffman are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Huffman is a Democrat in politics.

J. N. DeGroff, one of the prominent men of Jackson township, is a son of J. T. and Lucinda (Smith) DeGroff, and was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., in 1839. When he was six years of age he migrated with his parents to Carroll county, Ill., where he helped till the soil. In 1861 he enlisted in Company I of the 12th Illinois Cavalry, and served three years. He then returned to Illinois, and, in 1865, married Miss Eliza J. Knox, a native of Carroll county, Ill., born in 1839. In 1869, Mr. DeGroff came to Hardin county and located on section 33, Jackson township, where he has since made farming a business, and now owns 160 acres of well improved land. In politics, Mr. DeGroff is a Republican, and has held local offices; in religion, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They have one child—Alice E.

S. Syverson, an enterprising and intelligent farmer, is a native of Norway, and was born in 1835, his parents being Thore

and Caroline Syverson. In 1848 the family emigrated to the United States, and first settled in Green county, Wis. The subject of this sketch learned the brick-maker's trade, and followed the same in various localities. He also worked on the Government survey of Minnesota in 1853. In 1869 he came to Hardin county, and two years subsequently located on section 28, Jackson township, where he has since resided and followed farming with marked success. Mr. Syverson owns 80 acres of land, on which he has erected a neat farm house and made other improvements, so that it is now worth \$50 per acre. He takes a great interest in education, and is ever on the alert to make his home more attractive and pleasant. In politics, he is independent, and has held the office of Township Trustee since 1878. Mr. Syverson was married in 1858 to Miss Harriet Mace, then of Green county, Wis., but a native of Ohio. They have three children—Julia, Charles and William.

R. J. Heath was born in Erie county, Pa., December 10, 1837. His parents, Joseph and Elizabeth (Richmond) Heath, were both natives of the State of New York. In 1846 the family migrated to Illinois and settled in Carroll county. Here the subject of this sketch received a common school education, learned the carpenter's trade, and followed the same until 1861, when he responded to the call of country by enlisting in Company K of the 15th Illinois, three-months' call. He was transferred to Company A of the 34th Illinois, where he served until July 11, 1865, when he was mustered out as First Lieutenant. After returning from service, Mr. Heath resumed his trade for one year,

then followed farming until May, 1869, when he came to Hardin county. Here he has devoted most of his time to his trade. He owns 80 acres of land on section 31, where he has resided since 1880. Mr. Heath is an independent in politics, and has held local offices for several years. He was married in 1866 to Miss Mattie McNamer, a native of Illinois, born July 6, 1840. They have had two children, one of whom is now living—Fred.

M. M. Lamb, a resident of Eagle City, is a son of William and Mary (Millikin) Lamb, both natives of Pennsylvania, and now residents of Robertson, Hardin county. Mr. Lamb was born in Stephenson county, Illinois, December 15, 1854. When fourteen years of age, he came with his parents to Hardin county. Here he received a common school education, and helped till the soil until the fall of 1881, when he entered the store of Joseph Kidwiler, as clerk, and, in March, 1882, became a partner in the business, which partnership was dissolved September 1st, the same year. In April, 1882, Miss Hulda C. Smith, daughter of James and Mary Smith, became his wife.

W. H. H. Adams is a native of Ohio, born in Coshocton county, January 22, 1841. His parents, Henry and Sarah (Mills) Adams, were both natives of Bedford county, Pennsylvania. In 1845 the family migrated to Green county, Wisconsin. Here W. H. H. Adams was reared on a farm, received a good common school education, and, February 23, 1862, married Miss Eunice A. Sanders, born in Shenango county, N. Y., January 11, 1844. In 1869, he came to Hardin county, and, in 1877, purchased his present farm. Mr. Adams

is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. The children are, Jennie, Henry and Clarendon.

J. F. Garrettson, the Berlin merchant, was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1821, but when about five years of age he removed with his parents, Aquilla and Amelia (George) Garrettson, to Washington county, Pa., where he was bred to a mercantile life. He also taught school, and at the age of 23 he engaged in a general mercantile business, and continued in the same for about nine years, but, as his health failed him, he sold out and spent several years traveling. In 1869 he came to Hardin county and engaged in his present business. In 1847 Mr. Garrettson married Miss Harriet B. McClelland. She died in 1850, leaving two children, one of whom is now living—William M., who now resides in Pennsylvania.

Darwin Cronk was born in Rensselaer county, N. Y., January 25, 1818, and was raised in Jefferson county, in the same State, and, in the fall of 1861, emigrated to Illinois, where he was engaged in farming and cheese-making, and made the first dairy cheese in Kane county. In 1870 he came to Iowa and settled where he now resides. Mr. Cronk has been thrice married. His first marriage was in 1839, to Miss Jeanette Eldred, who died, leaving five children—Ann J., John, Samantha, Aura and Minnie. In 1875 he married Mrs. Mary (Widger) Cronk, widow of Henry Cronk. She died in August, 1876, and in September, 1878, he married Mrs. Maggie (Horton) Parse, widow of Frank Parse.

Aura Cronk, son of Darwin and Jeanette (Eldred) Cronk, was born in Oswego

county, N. Y., September 5, 1848. He migrated with the family to Illinois, and in November, 1868, was married to Miss Alice Trumble. In 1870 he came to Iowa, and, in 1871, located where he now resides. His farm forms a part of the Jacob Kidwiler estate, and is therefore the oldest improved land in Hardin county. The children are, Lillie and Myrtie.

Jeremiah Hubbard, the Eagle City blacksmith, was born in Clinton county, N. Y., October 31, 1818. At the age of fifteen years he bid adieu to farm life, and commenced work at his trade, which he followed in his native State until 1861, when he went to Fon du Lac City, Wis., where he continued his trade, with the exception of six months spent in the United States service as blacksmith. He remained here until 1870, when he came to Iowa, near Iowa Falls, where he engaged in farming and blacksmithing until 1878, when he came to Eagle City, where he now resides and carries on the blacksmith business. Mr. Hubbard was married October 2, 1842, to Miss Joanna Brown, also a native of Clinton county, N. Y. They are the parents of ten children, nine of whom are now living—Everett, Emmett (now deceased), Edmond, Lillias, Agnes, Anna, Edith, Jessie, Nettie, Lyle.

William Johnson was born in Indiana in 1832, and was a resident of said State until 1853. He then came to Iowa, and first settled in Wapella, Louisa county. Here, in 1857, he married Miss Louisa C. Cheneworth, and they now have nine children—Clara E., Arthur, Anna, Maggie, Solomon, Cora A., Eldan, C. Garfield, Daisy and Lutricia. Mr. Johnson became a resident of Hardin county in 1871, and he

now resides on section 13. His postoffice is Hardin City.

W. S. Johnston, a native of Canada, was born January 2, 1850; but when only about three years of age he was brought by his parents (S. P. and Susanna (Shoup) Johnston) to the United States, and then resided in Carroll county, Ill., until 1871, since which time he has been in Iowa, and located on section 23, where he now owns one quarter-section of land. Miss Clementine Wick, of Whiteside county, Ill., became his wife in 1875. They have had one child—Elsie May.

Francis Redinger, a farmer on section 11, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born on the 14th day of July, 1843. His parents were John and Maria Redinger. The subject of this sketch was left motherless while yet in his infancy, but the father soon married again, and in 1847 the family migrated to Ohio, six years later to Stephenson county, Ill., and in 1860 to Monroe, Green county, Wis. In 1861 Francis Redinger returned to Freeport, Ill., and on October 8 enlisted in Company G of the 46th Illinois Infantry, and served four years and twenty-two days, participating in many hard-fought battles, besides numerous skirmishes. After service, Mr. Redinger returned to Monroe, Wis., and in 1866 married Miss Rebecca Butler. In 1872 he came to Iowa and settled where he now resides. He owns 40 acres of land. The children are Anna, William, Gilbert, Perry, Norman, Samuel and Rosamond.

Samuel J. Swartwout, though not a pioneer, is acknowledged to be a prominent citizen. He was born in the State of New York, April 27, 1822, and when only eight

years of age left home and commenced the battle of life alone. On February 21, 1848, he married Miss Angeline Merrill. He continued to reside in his native State until 1871. He then traveled a few years; also dealt some in real estate. In 1876 he purchased property at Mount Pleasant, and resided there one year. In 1877 he came to Hardin county, and with two of his sons (L. D. and F. D.) he purchased the property where he now resides. One son, F. D., has since withdrawn his interest from the property. There are four children in the family—George A., Lorenzo D., F. Dayton, and Rury, now Mrs. L. E. Hampton.

L. D. Swartwout was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., June 15, 1854. At the age of fifteen years he entered a store as clerk, and served in that capacity about four years. The next six years he spent attending and teaching school, during which time, in 1873, he came to Iowa. In September, 1877, he came to Hardin county, and located where he now resides. The farm contains 355 acres, valued at \$30 per acre. Mr. Swartwout, on the 28th day of January, 1879, married Miss Rose Steadman. They have had one child, deceased. Mr. S. is a Republican in politics, and a member of the M. E. Church.

HARDIN CITY.

One of the most noted as well as the most flourishing towns in Northwestern Iowa in 1855 was Hardin City, but its glory has faded away.

Lewis Hayden, shortly after erecting his saw-mill and corn-cracker, conceived the idea of founding here a town. Calling into his services John Shepherd, then

County Surveyor, he had laid out a town described upon the plat as being located upon the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter, and southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 12, township 88, range 20. This plat was filed for record February 14, 1854. The name given the town was Hardin City.

An addition was subsequently made, known as East Hardin City, by William Dean. East Hardin City is described as being located on the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 7, township 88, range 19. John W. Simpson was the surveyor.

After his mill got fairly to running, Lewis Hayden erected a large two-story frame building for hotel purposes. This was early in 1854. He ran the house himself for over a year, and then sold the same to Edwin Steele, who continued it for a number of years. Of Mr. Steele, the *Eldora Ledger*, of February 13, 1880, said:

"Edwin Steele was among the first to locate in Hardin City in 1854. He was a Pennsylvanian, and brought considerable money with him to his new home. A year later, next to Marietta, Hardin City was the largest town in Central Iowa. For twenty-five years he was postmaster of the town, and for a number of years ran a hotel. It has been said that in the early days he had as much as \$30,000 in gold entrusted to his care in one night by travelers. On Tuesday morning, February 10, 1880, Mr. Steele arose with the first gray streaks of dawn, built a fire in the kitchen stove, and indulged in a few whiffs of his pipe. While breakfast was being pre-

pared, he returned to bed. About seven o'clock, when called, he gave no sign. Examination proved him dead, lying on his side, with an unusually placid expression on the pallid face."

In 1854 Beriah Wright opened a stock of general merchandise in the village, being the pioneer in that line of trade. In 1855 Erastus Pardee commenced in the same line of business. The two were the general merchants of Hardin City during its palmiest days, and each enjoyed a good trade.

As already stated, in 1853 Lewis Hayden erected a saw-mill at this place, to which was soon after added a "corn-cracker." The first grist was furnished by Mr. Hayden, consisting of one bushel of corn, which was ground into meal, stirred with whisky and baked. What effect the bread had upon those who ate it, the "old settler" does not report. In 1854 David Bowers purchased of John Fullenwiler, of Cedar county, a set of burrs, which he brought to Hardin county and sold to Mr. Hayden, who at once placed them in his mill in place of the burrs first used, which were made of common boulders.

The first election in Jackson township, after it was duly organized, was at this mill. The Judges of Election sat upon a saw-log, with a keg of whisky between them, and every voter was entitled to a drink.

A village or country cross-road without its blacksmith shop would be an anomaly, so in 1854 Amos Doan was persuaded to set up a shop, and was therefore the pioneer blacksmith.

A man by the name of Horback was the first shoemaker, and dates from 1855.

The first lawyer to hang out his shingle and offer to settle the disputes of the community, was John Fairchild, who came to the village shortly after it was laid out, in the spring of 1854. He was a young man, just admitted to the bar, and doubtless indulged in high hopes of the future, but death claimed him a few months after his arrival. He came in about the same time with J. D. Thompson.

Henry L. Huff came in the spring of 1855, hung out his shingle as an attorney, and, in connection with C. G. Ankeny, began the real estate business. More is said of these men elsewhere in this volume.

The first physician was Dr. Winthrop Dyer, who settled here in 1854, and remained here until 1858. He was the only regular physician who ever lived in the township. Dr. Hiserote, who came here in 1857, read a few medical works and commenced practice as a homeopathic physician.

The mill erected by Mr. Hayden in 1853, and enlarged in 1855, was destroyed by fire in 1859. Sometime previous to this, Mr. Hayden was offered \$18,000 for the mill and mill site, by a company from Ohio, but rejected the offer. After the mill was burned the site was sold to a Mr. Mitchell, who subsequently sold it to Edward Hiller, who erected the present mill at a cost of \$6,000. It was supplied with two run of burrs. Hiller sold the mill in 1865 to John Fossler for \$21,000. Time's changes have told terribly upon the old mill, and it has depreciated in value until to-day it would scarcely bring \$2,000. It is now the property of Dr. Vary of Ackley.

In the spring of 1855 a postoffice was established at this point, with James Fairchild as Postmaster. Mr. Fairchild retained the office but a short time, and was succeeded by Edwin Steele, who held the office until his death, a period of about twenty-five years. He was succeeded by Mr. Hiller Rickard.

BERLIN.

The town of Berlin was laid out in the fall of 1857. It was surveyed by Robert Allison, Deputy County Surveyor, and plat filed for record September 14, of that year. The proprietors were Allen Greer and J. S. Hiserote. The town was situated on the east half of section 22 and west half of section 23, township 88, range 20.

Allen Greer commenced the mercantile business here the year he laid out the town, which he continued for some years. He also built a steam saw mill. The latter was run some four or five years.

While the town was laid out in 1857, the postoffice authorities could not be persuaded to establish here a postoffice until 1863, when John Ross was appointed Postmaster. From that time until the office was discontinued in 1878, it was held by Geo. H. Speers, Thompson Willer, D. Slocum and Orris Frisbie.

About the commencement of the war, Berlin was a flourishing little village with about twenty-five dwelling houses, a general store, blacksmith and wagon shop. All have been removed but one small store, a blacksmith shop, a school house, and seven or eight dwellings. It has been unfortunate in having had several fires—three stores being burned among the number.

The following account of the Presbyterian Church at Berlin is furnished by J. M. Boyd:

Rev. John Price came to Berlin from Columbiana county, Ohio, in the spring of 1857, as a missionary of the Old School Presbyterian Church. He made his headquarters at Berlin, then supposed to be a place of some future importance. He also preached at Eldora, Hardin City and other points. On the 30th day of October, 1858, he organized a church at Berlin of five members—Mrs. Margaret Ann Russell, Mrs. Jane Noble, Mrs. Janet Price, John Russell and J. M. Boyd. The last two were elected Ruling Elders.

Mr. Price was a Welshman by birth, a man of some talent, some oddities and peculiarities, and while he might have been useful in an old settled church, he had neither the taste nor energy for a missionary in this new field. In the spring of 1859 he left the little flock for still newer fields in Nebraska, and what remained of them afterwards united with the Church at Eldora.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

John Whitson, an early settler of Hardin county, and a soldier of the civil war, a native of North Carolina, was found dead on the public highway near David Bowers' residence, January 1, 1877. The cause of his death was a fall from his horse.

CEMETERIES.

There are, in 1882, four places for the burial of the dead, the one at Berlin being regularly laid out. There is one on the

southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 2, known as the Kidwiler Cemetery; one on the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 13; the other on section 19.

EAGLE CITY.

Eagle City is a small village located on the southwest corner of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 38, township 89, range 19, or on that part of that township and range lying in Jackson township. It was platted by E. P. Stubb for the owner, Samuel Fossler. The plat was filed for record May 18, 1878. The town now consists of one store, owned by J. H. Kidwiler; one blacksmith shop, run by Jeremiah Hubbard; one grist mill, owned by Samuel Fossler; and some half dozen dwelling houses.

The Eagle City Flouring Mill is the property of Samuel Fossler. He purchased the site for the mill in 1865, at which time there was a saw mill on it, built by Jacob Kidwiler, but was not in running order, the dam having been washed out. In 1869 he erected the present mill, which is run by water power, using the Turbine wheel. The mill has three run of burrs. The mill is a three-story frame structure, well and substantially built. Mr. Fossler paid \$2,250 for the property, and now values it at over \$10,000. The water power has a nine foot fall. He still has, and runs a saw mill in connection.

The postoffice at Eagle City was established in 1878, with Joseph H. Kidwiler as Postmaster. Mr. Kidwiler yet performs the duties of the office. The mail is received here twice each week from Eldora.

CHAPTER XXX.

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

The township of Pleasant comprises all of Congressional township 87 north, range 20 west, of the 5th principal meridian.

The first settlement was made by Isaac S. Moore, in the fall of 1851, on section 21. Mr. Moore still resides in the township, but for a time resided in Tipton township. He has ever been active in the affairs of the county, and was for many years a member of the Board of Supervisors of the county.

Isaac S. Moore, one of the pioneers of Pleasant township, who settled on section 21, October, 1851, was born in Highland county, Ohio, on the 29th day of November, 1819. He is a son of Samuel I. and Eleanor (Lynch) Moore. They were married in Pennsylvania, where three children were born. They emigrated to Highland county, Ohio, where six more children were born, all of which lived to be adults, and two of whom are living at the present writing. His father was twice a Representative in the Legislature. He died in Carroll county, Ind. His mother died in 1852, in Tippecanoe county, Ind. The subject of this memoir was reared on a farm until seventeen years of age. He received but six months' schooling, being a self-made man. From 1827 until 1844 he drifted about in various places. He married Mary A. Voorhies in Jefferson county, Iowa. She was born in Gurnsey county, Ohio, September 16,

1824. Nine children were the fruits of this union, five of whom are now living—Sarah M., wife of H. H. Dresser; Rebecca A., wife of Ira J. Robinson; Nancy J., wife of D. S. Maxon; Isaac S., Jr., and Parker L. He embarked in farming in Jefferson county, remaining there until 1848, when he removed to Mahaskee county, Iowa, and in 1851 came to Hardin county. In 1861 he enlisted in the 6th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company C., remaining in the service some six months, when he was discharged for physical disability. In an early day Mr. Moore was elected County Supervisor, and also held the office of Justice of the Peace for a number of years. Mr. and Mrs. Moore came to the county in limited circumstances, but, instead of sitting down, went to work, and by judicious management accumulated a comfortable home.

James Miller and his son Frank, and Cavender Deere, each took up claims in the township before Mr. Moore, and James Miller broke the first land in 1851, on section 28. Each of these men settled that year, but the priority of actual settlement is given to Mr. Moore.

James and Frank Miller were from Kentucky, and were brothers. James took an active part in county affairs while he lived. He was a strong and uncompromising



Geo Mc Miller.

Democrat. He died in 1856. Frank died the same year and within a few months of his brother.

Peter Miller was a son of James Miller, and came with his father. He was married in April, 1853, shortly after the organization of the county, to Laura Duke. This was the first marriage in the county, the license being issued by Alexander Smith, County Judge, who then had authority to issue the license. The marriage ceremony was performed by Alexander Smith.

Cavender Deere was a Virginian by birth, locating in Illinois at an early day, from which place he came to Iowa, and took up a claim in Pleasant township, in Hardin county. He now resides in Marshall county.

Thomas Bennett was another one of the settlers of 1851 in this township. He located on section 29. He came to this place from Washington county, Iowa, but of what State he was a native is unknown by the early settlers now living in the township. He is remembered as a hard-working man, and a good, kind neighbor. He was the first Sheriff of Hardin county. In 1860 he moved to Michigan, where he remained a few years, and then came back to Iowa. He now resides somewhere in Kansas.

L. L. Park, from Ohio, came in 1852. He was a farmer and blacksmith, and a man of some ability. He located on section 26. He was the first blacksmith in the township, and began work in the spring of 1853. He left the county in 1855, and now resides in Missouri.

Lewis Green, from New York, was also a settler of 1852, but remained only a short time.

John Taylor Duke came to Hardin county in 1853, and located on the South Fork, in Pleasant township. He was born in Kentucky, April 2, 1805, and is a son of Daniel Duke. He married Nancy Matthews. His wife died, and he subsequently married Mary E. Marlow. He was one of the first settlers in Iowa, west of the Mississippi, there being at the time he crossed the river at Flint Hills, now Burlington, but sixty whites in the Territory. By his first wife he had seven children—Rebecca, Laura Jane, Eliza, Harriet, George, Jeremiah and Alexander.

Jasper N. Rowan is a son of one of the early settlers of Hardin county, and was born in the county of Vermillion, Ind., January 17, 1846. His parents, Cyrus and Amanda (Graves) Rowan, moved from Indiana in 1848 to Washington county, Iowa, and in the fall of 1850 came to Hardin county, settling in Union township, where the mother died in February, 1863, the father remaining until the fall of 1865, when he moved to Nemaha county, Neb., where he now resides. Mr. Rowan was married on January 13, 1867, to Miss Rhoda Ricard. There have been born to them six children, five of whom are living—Hattie D., Sidney W., Mary C., Eva J. and Cyrus B. His early life was spent on the farm, and his education was obtained at the log school house so prevalent in this county at that early day. Towards the close of the late war, Mr. Rowan enlisted, January 1, 1864, in Company B, 11th Iowa Infantry, serving under General Sherman in the Atlantic campaign and the famous march to the sea, arriving at home in the latter part of July, 1865. Himself and wife have, for the last twelve

years, been members of the Christian Church of Eldora. They have always followed farming, and are the possessors of 80 acres of good land in Pleasant township, where he resides; also 40 acres of timber land. The farm land is worth \$35 per acre, and the timber, \$20 per acre.

Franklin Miller, one of the pioneers who came to Hardin county, settled in Pleasant township in 1852. He was a native of Kentucky, born in about 1830. He married Miss Arrena Geer, and they reared four children, only one of whom is now living—Elizabeth Frances, now the wife of John A. Hubbard. Mr. Miller died in 1857, and his wife in 1863.

John Marling, one of the earliest settlers of Pleasant township, is living on section 28. He was born in Jackson county, Ind., February 23, 1832. His parents, Elijah and Mary Ellen (Cox) Marling, were natives of the Southern States. The father died in 1840, and the mother in 1871. There were three children by this union, the subject of this sketch being the eldest, both the others being dead. In 1841 he removed with his mother to Des Moines county, stopping there with an uncle a short time, where his mother married, soon after they came to Iowa. They first settled in Washington county, where they remained four years; from there to Keokuk county, staying there five years; from there to Marshall county for two years; and, on October 3, 1852, arrived in Hardin county, settling near where Mr. Marling now resides, on section 28. On the breaking out of our late civil war, Mr. Marling was one of the first to take a hand in the conflict, enlisting June 24, 1861, in Company C, 6th Iowa Infantry, serving in

Missouri, Tennessee and Mississippi, participating in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, April 6 and 7, 1862. He was mustered out of service August 24, 1862, on account of disability. On September 2, 1866, he was married to Miss Chloe Smith, daughter of Christopher Smith, of Pleasant township. The children by this union number five, four of whom are living—Daniel R., Nettie C., Clarissa R. and Effie F. Mr. Marling has not had the advantage of a liberal education, but has made the most of his opportunities, and has acquired a good farm of nearly 100 acres of splendid land, worth from \$35 to \$40 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. Marling are both members of the Methodist Protestant Church, their church building being situated near where they reside.

Lewis A. Johnson is a son of one of the earliest settlers of Pleasant township, born in McLean county, Illinois, September 11, 1843. His father, Archibald Johnson, was a native of Virginia, and his mother was born in Ohio. They were married about the year 1833, and were the parents of ten children, of whom eight are living, five in Pleasant township. After coming to Iowa, they resided in Louisa county until 1852, when they moved to Marshall county, and in the spring of 1853 removed to Hardin county, settling in Pleasant township, section 22. Here the subject of this sketch spent his early life amid the hardships and privations of a pioneer life. Mills, Postoffice and every convenience was almost inaccessible, his father often going as far as Keokuk, 200 miles away, after goods, such as were needed. On April 19, 1863, he was married to Hannah C. Holt, a daughter of John H. Holt, at

that time a resident of Tipton township. There has been born to them four children, all living—John A., born April 4, 1869; Wm. A., born December 5, 1870; Emma I., born February 20, 1873; Millie R., born June 1, 1877. All living at home with their parents, who are both members of the Free Methodist Church at Tipton Grove. Mr. Johnson has a good farm of 80 acres, worth from \$25 to \$30 per acre.

Leonidas Smith, one of the earliest settlers of Pleasant township, was born in Washington county, Va., February 18, 1822. His father, Robert Smith, moved to Rush county, Ind., in 1831, where he died in a short time; his mother, Grizzy Smith, was of Scotch descent, and died in Rush county, Ind., in 1854. They were the parents of five children, three boys and two girls; three are living in Rush county, Ind., and one brother besides Mr. Smith, in Pleasant township. Mr. Smith left Indiana in the spring of 1843; first stopping in Des Moines county, Iowa, where he was married, February 19, 1845, to Miss Polly Ann Gear. In the spring of 1850, the gold excitement in California being all the rage, he, in company with four others, started from Des Moines county for that State, crossing the plains with an ox team and wagon, meeting with many accidents and adventures on the way. At one time their wagon was entirely under water while trying to cross a stream with all their provisions on board. They arrived at their destination August 9, 1850; but Mr. Smith's health failing, he returned in about two months to Des Moines county. In the spring of 1853 he came to Hardin county, settling on the farm where he now resides. His early life having been spent on the

frontier in Indiana with his mother, with whom he shared the care and responsibility of their family, had inured him to the hardships and privations which are the common lot of all who make a new country their home; he set to work with a will and energy possessed by few, and after all these years the change from the log shanty, 10x12, first put up, with clap-board roof, in which himself, wife and three children "summered," is seen in the substantial and roomy farm house, just completed; the main part being 24 by 34, and 16 feet high, making a comfortable and elegant home. Although his education was obtained in the log school house of the time, and was very limited as to the time spent in obtaining it, yet it has not prevented him from being a successful man of business and taking an active interest in educational matters, having been a Director in his school district most of the time. Himself and wife have been members of the Methodist Protestant Church for the last twenty years, or more, taking an active part in things pertaining to a religious nature. They have but one child living—two having died—Robert, who, on September 11, was married to Margaret E. Blair; they are now the parents of three children, living—Caspar, Freddie and Polly; all living on the home place with their father, three-quarters of a mile north of Lawn Hill. Mr. Smith has always followed farming for a business, being very successful; having in his possession nearly 400 acres of good land, valued at \$40 per acre.

Alpheus McIntyre was born in Salem, Mass., in 1792, and the first that is known of him was after he was in Sandusky county, Ohio, where he was living and

married to a lady who was a native of Connecticut. They were the parents of four children, all of whom are dead. His wife having died, Mr. McIntyre, in the spring of 1850, removed to Linn county, Iowa, where, on the 13th day of September following, he was married, for the second time, to Miss Cordelia Phillips. They remained in that county until the spring of 1854, when they came to Hardin county, settling in Pleasant township, where he resided until his death, which occurred April 18, 1868. Mr. McIntyre was one of the active participators in the events that marked the early settlement of this county, ever taking an active and prominent part in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the country. He was one of the sturdiest of Whigs in the days of that party, and became identified with the Republican party from its earliest infancy. He was a member of the State Legislature, and held, for two terms consecutively, the position of County Supervisor, as well as for years acting in the capacity of Justice of the Peace for this township. He was an Orderly Sergeant in a New York regiment in the war of 1812, and was in the battles of Lundy's Lane and Queenstown Heights. He was an eye witness of the death of the British commander, General Brock. He was subsequently Associate Judge in Sandusky county, Ohio. Mrs. McIntyre's parents, Erastus and Polly (McIntyre) Phillips, were natives of Otsego county, N. Y., and were married there, where Mrs. McIntyre was born, as were her two brothers, who were early settlers of Hardin county, and lived here until their death. Her mother is still living with her, at the age of eighty-five, being the oldest person

now living in Pleasant township. Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre became the parents of three children, two of whom are now living—Frank, born November 13, 1851; married in 1871, and now living in Tipton township; Alma V., born September 11, 1855; died July 14, 1874; Edgar, born March 4, 1857. Just before the great Indian scare, treated of in another place. Mrs. McIntyre relates that she was attracted by the crying of her little boy that she had sent for chips. Going to look for the cause, she was startled by seeing twelve Sioux Braves in war paint and feathers advancing towards the house. She retreated to the door, and they came on and into the house, making signs that they wanted something to eat. Mr. McIntyre was at work close by, and she sent them down to where he was. He came back with them and gave them a liberal supply of provisions, when they left contented, much to the relief of their entertainers. Mrs. McIntyre, since the death of her husband, has had charge of the homestead, and is at present carrying it on with the assistance of her son, Edgar. It consists of 100 acres of good timber and prairie land, and makes a good home. The farm is valued at about \$30 per acre.

E. C. Mossman was born in Grayson county, Va., January 22, 1825. When four years of age, his parents moved to Centerville, Wayne county, Ind., where they remained until 1839, when they went to Mercer county, Ill. In 1850 he caught the "gold fever" and went to California, remaining there until 1852, when he returned to Mercer county, Ill., and was married, October 30, to Louisa VanEaton, who was born in Sangamon county, Ill., Novem-



C. W. Strother.

ber 11, 1834. In 1854 he came to Hardin county, Iowa, locating on section 30, in Pleasant township, where he still lives, and has a nice farm, containing 150 acres, valued at \$30 per acre. In February, 1856, he experienced religion, and joined the M. E. Church. Two years after his conversion, he was licensed to preach, which calling he still follows. In 1864 he was ordained a minister of the gospel, and, the same year, left the M. E. Church, and united with the Free Methodist Church, and organized a church of that denomination in Concord township, being the first of that denomination in the county. His early education was limited, having only attended school about two months, but, after his conversion, learned to read, and has, through his own exertions, acquired a good, practical education. In politics, Mr. M. has been identified with the Republican party, and at different times has held positions of trust in his township. Mr. and Mrs. Mossman are the parents of ten children, seven of whom are living—Albert L., born August 7, 1856; John C., November 17, 1858; Elmer, March 28, 1860; Orlando, April 6, 1862; Lucy A., March 24, 1864; Hannah B., June 5, 1866; Ida, June 27, 1874.

Wm. Ellerding, a farmer, residing on section 26, was born in Prussia, July 1, 1819. His parents, Conrad Ellerding and Louisa (Schnafel) Ellerding, were natives of Prussia, and lived and died there. Their three children are living—Christiana and Deitrich living in LaSalle county, Ill., and the subject of this sketch, who came to this country in the spring of 1835, first going to St. Louis, and there learning the

trade of a machinist, worked at it there for a number of years, and made occasional trips on the river boats as an engineer. On the 21st of May, 1844, he was married to Miss Mary Dickmyer, of St. Louis, and lived there until her death, which occurred July 11, 1849, of cholera, leaving two children, one of whom died a few days after, of the same disease; the other (Wm. C.) is now living in Grundy county, Iowa. On May 18, 1850, Mr. Ellerding was married, the second time, to Miss Mina W. Bronstrop, of St. Louis, she being also a native of Prussia, where she was born January 18, 1823, coming to this country in 1849, stopping at St. Louis, where she resided until her marriage, in August, 1854. Mr. Ellerding removed with his family to Hardin county, settling on section 26, Pleasant township, where he now resides. The children of this second union number eight, of whom seven are living—Emma, born in St. Louis, May 13, 1853, wife of John Rickard, of Gifford, married March 12, 1871; Louisa, born December 13, 1854, wife of John King, of Hamilton county, Iowa, married February 3, 1878; Mary, wife of Wm. Rathburn, born November 5, 1856, married November 23, 1879, now living in Hamilton county, Iowa; Herman C., born April 8, 1859; Mina E., February 20, 1861; George G., January 31, 1864; Edward E., September 29, 1866. The last six children were born in Hardin county. Mr. Ellerding has been identified with the Democratic party, and taken an active interest in its behalf, as well as in the cause of education and the schools of his district. Having had only a limited advantage of such things himself, he appreciates its importance to his children, and keeps him-

self well posted in the current events of the day. His farm consists of 125 acres, valued at \$30 per acre. They are members of the Lutheran Church, but have no church organization here.

Frederick Boody, one of the wealthiest and most influential farmers of Pleasant township, was born in Hanover, Germany, January 10, 1825. At the age of twenty-eight he came to the United States, first stopping in Illinois a short time, thence to Indiana, and from there, in 1853, to Jones county, Iowa, and from there he came to Hardin county in the summer of 1854, and located the land in Pleasant township where he now resides; then returning to Jones county, he, in the fall of the same year, was married to Miss Magdaline Ecker, and immediately came with her to his land, where he has ever since resided. On the 7th of February, 1860, Mrs. Boody died, leaving her husband and three small children—George, born March 17, 1856; Joseph, born August 16, 1857; Doretta, born March 12, 1859. Mr. Boody, thus left in a new country with no one to take the care of his children which their tender years demanded, was compelled to seek out a helpmeet at the earliest possible time, and on June 14, 1860, was married in Whitely county, Indiana, to Miss Sarah Fager, and with her he returned and again set to work with a will to overcome the difficulties of a pioneer life. There has been born to them four children, three of whom are living—Mary E., born September 19, 1861; Charles M., born March 11, 1863; Frank D., June 26, 1866. Before coming to America Mr. Boody, in 1815, enlisted in the service of the King, at Hanover, remaining the required term of seven years, accord-

ing to the laws of that country. In politics Mr. Boody is a Democrat. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and Mrs. Boody, of the Presbyterian Church, of Point Pleasant. They have been handsomely rewarded for their years of toil and privation, in their elegant, and well-furnished home, with a farm of 220 acres of good land, well improved, with one of the best and largest barns in Hardin county, the whole being worth, on an average, at least \$40 per acre, as well as being stocked with the best graded stock to be seen in the county.

George Brooks, one of the old settlers of Pleasant township, was born in Otsego county, N. Y., October 17, 1803. His parents were natives of Connecticut, and have been dead many years. His early life was spent on a farm in New York. At the age of twenty-seven (1830), he was married to Miss Arvilla A. Myers of Chenango county, N. Y., she being a native of Vermont. The children born to them number five, of whom three are living—Cornelia, born September 10, 1837; Lewis, born July 18, 1839; Lorcelus L., born January 2, 1845. After their marriage they removed to Crawford county, Pa., where they resided until the spring of 1855, when they removed to Hardin county, settling in Pleasant township, section 17, where they still reside; two of their children live at the home place—Cornelia unmarried, and Lorcelus L., who was married June 13, 1878, to Miss Mary Smith, daughter of Charles Smith of Eldora. They have two children—Charles, born November 6, 1879, and Arvilla, born May 3, 1881. Lewis is married and lives in Pleasant township. Mr. Brooks has been identified with the

Democratic party, but not taking an active part. All the occupants of the home place are members of the Presbyterian Church at Point Pleasant. They have followed farming for a business, Mr. Brooks owning 90 acres of good land, and his son, Lorcelus L., 160 acres, valued at from \$25 to \$30 per acre.

M. J. Crosser, one of the pioneers of Hardin county, Iowa, was born in Columbianna county, Ohio, January 1, 1822. When a mere babe his father removed to Richland county, Ohio, where he remained until he was twenty years of age; the country was wild, and many the night he has heard the wolves howl about their cabin. In September, 1853 he married Sarah Meeker, born in New Jersey, in 1832. In 1855 he emigrated to Hardin county, Iowa. He erected the first frame building in the township. Mr. Crosser has a farm of 172½ acres valued at \$35 per acre. Mr. Crosser received a common school education, and when twenty years of age he learned the carpenter and joiners trade, which business he followed in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, and since coming to Iowa has done most of his own building.

George C. Myers, one of the early settlers of Pleasant township, was born in Chango county, N. Y., December 3, 1815; son of Mathew and Elizabeth (Fowler) Myers. Mr. and Mrs. Myers were the parents of eleven children, five sons and six daughters. The subject of this sketch, in 1842, married Mary A. Baird. By this union there were seven children, six of whom are living, viz.—Ambrosia, Virginia, Elizabeth, Emma, Casper and Charlie. In 1849 he came to Kane county, Ill., where he purchased land and engaged in

farming. In the spring of 1854 he came to Clinton county, Iowa, and in the fall of 1855 removed to Hardin county, locating in Pleasant township, Beaver creek, remaining there until 1864, when he removed to his present farm. Coming to the county poor, Mr. Myers went to work to make a home, and, by hard work and good management, has accumulated a fine property, and to-day is among the large and well-to-do farmers of the county. He has 432 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre.

William Myers is a native of New York State, born January 7, 1825, where he grew to manhood and received a common school education; he followed the business of farming. He was married December 24, 1849, to Miss Mary E. Clark, who was born in the same State, where they were married. In the fall of 1850 he went with his family to Pennsylvania, remaining until 1855, when, leaving his family with friends, he came to Hardin county, Iowa. He bought an unimproved farm in Pleasant township, which he went to improving, preparatory to sending for his family. His family arrived in the fall of 1857, and at present consists of four children—Herbert, born October 13, 1853; Floyd M., born October 22, 1859; Corlin, born September 26, 1862; Ada, born April 22, 1865. Herbert was married in December, 1880, to Miss Rachel Caudle, of Union township. Corlin was married May 15, 1881, to Robert Moore, of Providence township; they have one son, born March 9, 1882. Mr. Myers is one of the successful farmers of his township, having at the present time 160 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre. In politics he is a staunch

Democrat. Mrs. Myers experienced religion when sixteen years of age, and joined the Baptist Church, of which she is still a member.

John Ely, farmer, was born in Knox county, Ohio, February 14, 1824. His parents, Michael and Catherine (Hewett) Ely, were natives of Washington county, Pa., and were married in 1815. The fruit of this union was nine children, of which the subject of this sketch was the fifth. His early life was spent among the scenes and incidents of a pioneer life, and his educational advantages were confined to some twelve month's attendance at the log school house of that day. On March 16, 1852, he was married to Miss Rachel Braddock, of Knox county, Ohio. Soon thereafter they removed to Marshall county, Iowa, where they remained until the fall of 1856, when they came to Hardin county, settling in Pleasant township, on section 35, where he now resides. He has not been very actively identified with politics, but has held the office of Township Trustee and been a Director in his School District for years. Mrs. Ely has for many years been a member of the Christian Church, in Eldora. They have only one child living—Laura B., wife of Wesley Rowan, of Pleasant township. Mr. Ely has always followed the business of farming, and has been very successful, having a comfortable and well improved home, with some 320 acres of land, valued at the least at \$40 per acre. He has devoted considerable time and attention to the care of bees, and has one of the largest, if not the largest, apiaries in Hardin county.

James F. Platts was born December 27, 1852, in Freeport, Stephenson county, Ill.

His parents were natives of Derby, England, and came to this country in May, 1849, first settling in Illinois. In 1854 they removed to Wisconsin, where, shortly after, the father met his death while digging a well. He was one of the earliest settlers of his county (Bad Axe), being the first white man buried within its limits. In June, 1854, the mother removed to Janesville, Wis., with her father, and was married in 1855, to Mr. John Perkins, of Waterloo, Iowa, with whom she is still living, in Eldora township. Mr. Platts was married December 24, 1876, to Miss Emma E. Hayden, a daughter of Wallen and Rebecca Hayden, of Jackson township. They have two children—Alpha, born December 29, 1877, and Harry, born December 17, 1880. Mrs. Platts is a member of the Christian Church, of Eldora. They have followed farming for a business, in which they have succeeded, having at present 160 acres of good prairie land, worth from \$25 to \$30 per acre.

John W. Lynn was born May 25, 1827, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. His parents, Mathew Lynn and Mary (Williams) Lynn, were natives of Pennsylvania, and were married there. The mother died January 15, 1873, aged seventy-seven years, one month and seventeen days; and the father died some five weeks thereafter, aged seventy-two years. In the spring of 1851 Mr. Lynn left Pennsylvania, coming to Illinois, where, on December 28, 1852, he was married to Miss Mahala Cline, in Rock Island county, Illinois. In November, 1853, he started to California. He went by stage and railroad to New York, and from there by water. Upon his return in 1856, he stopped in Pennsylvania, at his



John Doremus.

father's. The result of this trip was that, when he reached the hospitable roof of his parents, he had just fifty cents in his pocket. Surely, "all is not gold that glitters." On the third of June, 1856, he arrived in Hardin county, settling near Xenia, Eldora township; from there he removed, November 5, 1868, to Pleasant township, section 18, where he still resides. There has been born to them eight children, four of whom are living—John W., born October 13, 1863, married to Belle Sheldon, of Sherman township, where they reside; Belford J., born February 23, 1857; Luella M., born July 3, 1866; Lillie Belle, born June 10, 1871. In politics Mr. Lynn is a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Lynn have for years been members of the Baptist Church, their society worshipping at the Presbyterian Church at Point Pleasant. In his farming operations Mr. Lynn has been very successful, having at present $307\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, 28 acres of which is timber. The farm is well improved, with good house, barn, etc., and 235 rods of Osage hedge. His land is valued at \$35 per acre.

S. B. Hubbard, one of the early settlers of Hardin county, Iowa, was born in Ross county, Ohio, April 2, 1827, and reared in Pickaway county, receiving a liberal education. His parents were Thornton and Rachel (Harvey) Hubbard. There was a family of four sons and three daughters, six of whom are living—Willis, Allen J., Samuel B., Mary E., Leah, and Margaret. In 1848 the family emigrated to Illinois; in the fall of 1855 came to Marshall county, Iowa, and in 1857 came to Hardin county, Iowa, where he purchased the farm on which he now lives. He has 119 acres of land in Hardin township, valued at \$30

per acre. Mr. Hubbard was married in 1847, to Anna Tatman. She was born in Perry county, Ohio, October 14, 1828. Nine children blessed this union—Mary E., John, Anna Bell, William W., Joseph T., Samuel D., Maria E., Emma, Alice, and Elmer. In politics Mr. Hubbard is a Republican, and has held several local offices of trust in his township.

Charles Boody was born in Hanover, Germany, January 12, 1835. His parents, Frederick Boody and Doretta (Fredericks) Boody, were natives of Hanover, and lived and died there. The father died in 1838, the mother in 1872. Mr. Boody, at the age of nineteen, came to this country, first stopping in Morgan county, Missouri; from there he went successively to Clayton and Jones counties, Iowa, and then to Hardin county, settling in Pleasant township, where he now resides, on section 18. On October 27, 1860, he was married to Miss Sarah Rousseau, of Marshall county, Iowa, who was born March 17, 1837, she being a daughter of Reuben Rousseau and Sarah Bangus Rousseau, who were among the earliest settlers of Marshall county. There has been born to them seven children, all of whom are living—Estella J., born August 17, 1861, now the wife of Jasper J. Parsons, of Hubbard; Robert V., born February 7, 1863; Otis S., and Orley S., (twins) born June 27, 1865; Reuben, born August 14, 1868; Frederick, born August 20, 1873; Cecil, born March 6, 1877. In politics Mr. Boody has been a Democrat. He has followed farming as his business, and has been eminently successful, having in his possession 235 acres, all under fence, and all well improved, except 20 acres of timber, the whole valued at \$30 per acre.

Peter H. Doty was born in Orange county, N. Y., November 24, 1830, and while quite young his parents removed to Sussex county, N. J., where his early life was spent. His parents were natives of New Jersey. The father died in 1842, and the mother in 1851. Of their four children, only two are now living—Margaret J., widow of Jephtha Meeker, now living in New Jersey, and the subject of this sketch, who was married November 25, 1854, to Miss Mary E. Mead, born in Orange county, N. Y., soon thereafter removing to the State of Indiana, where they remained only a short time, when they removed to Iowa, stopping in Eldora township a short time; from there to Union township, and, November 9, 1855, they removed to Pleasant township, section 22, where they now reside. The fruit of this union was six children, five of whom are now living—George E., born September 30, 1857; Charles A., born February 26, 1860; Sarah C., born June 19, 1864; James E., born April 4, 1869; Martha, born April 27, 1872—all unmarried and living at home. Mr. Doty has always been identified with the Democratic party, and is at present the constable for his township. Mrs. Doty's father was a native of Connecticut. The mother was born in Sussex county, N. J., where they were married. The father died July 25, 1862, and the mother is still living, at the age of seventy-nine years, making her home with her daughter. They have always followed farming, having now in their possession 170 acres of good prairie land.

Oliver S. Wildman, who resides on section 35, was born in Clinton county, Ohio,

March 13, 1854. His father, Seneca Wildman, was born in Virginia, March 29, 1812, and his mother was born July 20, 1815. They were married in 1833 in Ohio. The fruit of their union was eleven children, four of whom are living—Ruth, wife of J. S. Maden, and Elizabeth, wife of Nathan Hunt, both of Hardin township; William, married to Asenath Adams, and Oliver S., the subject of this sketch, who was married Jan. 6, 1876, in Story county, to Miss Dora Thatcher, since which time they have lived in Pleasant township. They have one child living—Earl J., thirteen months of age. Mr. Wildman has been fortunate enough to have some extra advantages in the way of education, having attended several terms at the high school at New Providence, and one year at Earlham College, Richmond, Ind. Mrs. Wildman also attended two terms at the high school at Des Moines, Iowa. Mr. Wildman has adopted farming as a business, and, although but a young man, is the possessor of 160 acres of fine prairie land, well improved, worth \$40 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. Wildman are members of the Society of Friends, of which there is a large representation in this and Providence townships.

John Downend was born at Wadsworth, near Doncaster, Yorkshire, England, September 9, 1825. His parents were natives of England, where the father died. The mother came to the United States in 1853, and made her home at Mansfield, Richland county, Ohio, until 1859, when she removed to Hardin county, settling in Eldora, where she continued to reside until her death, which occurred October 11, 1876, aged seventy-six years. Mr. Downend's early life was spent

in England, and, at the age of twenty-five, he was married at Lick Hill, Yorkshire, England, to Miss Anna Bell, of that place, March 26, 1850. A few days thereafter the young couple started across the sea, to try their fortunes in the New World. They first settled at Mansfield, Richland county, Ohio, where they lived until the fall of 1855. They then moved to Iowa, stopping a short time in Vinton, Benton county, and, in the spring of 1856, came to Hardin county, settling in Eldora, where they lived until in 1863, when, having purchased a farm in Pleasant township, on section 13, he removed to it, where he lived until his death, which occurred, after a short illness, October 12, 1880. Mrs. Downend, who survives him, continues to reside on the farm, which is being conducted by her son, who remains with her. There have been born to them seven children, of whom five are living—Frank L., born January 25, 1851, married May 12, 1880, to Miss Ella A. Nicholson, of Mansfield, Ohio; Lizzie, born May 5, 1852, married September 22, 1874, to John R. Wright, died at Dennison, Texas, May 15, 1876; Anna M., born December 17, 1853, married to H. C. Miller, September 19, 1876, now living at Iowa Falls; John H., born July 17, 1855; Alice B., born March 4, 1857; William J., born September 23, 1858; Laura A., born April 22, 1861. Before coming to this country, Mr. Downend learned the trade of joiner and cabinet-maker, serving seven and a half years at it, and followed it as a business both there and in this country, before beginning the business of farming. He was, in politics, a Democrat, though conservative in his views. As a farmer he

became a success, having, before his death, 540 acres. The home place of 360 acres of land, is finely improved and worth from \$30 to \$35 per acre. Mrs. Downend and her daughters now living at home are members of the Christian Church of Eldora, near where they reside.

Joseph Race, one of the prosperous farmers of Pleasant township, was born at Melnthorp, Yorkshire, Eng., October 11, 1817, where he received a common school education. He was married, October 8, 1840, to Miss Mary Bell, born at Tickhill, Yorkshire, Eng., December 22, 1815. In the summer of 1859, he came to America, arriving at Eldora, Hardin county, Iowa, September 30, remaining in Eldora until April, 1866, when he moved to the town of Pleasant, on the farm where he now resides, in section 11, and has a nice farm containing 240 acres, valued at \$25 per acre. Twenty years previous to leaving England, he followed the business of gardening, and, from the appearance of his dooryard and surroundings, where he now lives, must have been an adept at the business. Since coming to this country, he has been identified with the Republican party, and has held the office of School Director, and, at the present time, is Road Supervisor. Mr. and Mrs. Race are the parents of seven children, five of whom are living—Joseph, born September 17, 1841; died January 9, 1862; William, born October 15, 1843; died October 14, 1862; H. G., born December 28, 1845; Annie E., born January 14, 1848; Eliza, born May 12, 1850; Mary J., born September 23, 1852; Walter B., born February 23, 1855.

FIRST THINGS.

The first marriage, as already stated, was that of Peter Miller and Laura Duke, in the spring of 1853.

The first birth was a daughter of Frank Miller, born in the fall of 1852. It lived but a short time.

The first death was Martha E., daughter of Isaac S. and Mary A. Moore, who died October 4, 1853, aged nine years.

The first school in the township was in the winter of 1853-4, in a log cabin erected by Jesse Waggle, on section 28. Isaac S. Moore was the first teacher. With the growth and improvement in the township, the log houses have given way to frame, and there are now ten in the township. The first regular school house was a frame, boarded up and down, and erected on the farm of Isaac S. Moore in 1856.

The first election was held at the house of James Miller, in April, 1854.

The first physician to locate in the township was Dr. D. C. Atwater. He located in the township in the summer of 1862.

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

The topographical features of Pleasant township may be stated as a high and rolling prairie, with considerable bottom land, the latter being very rich and fertile. The soil is a black loam, with more or less sand in it. There is also considerable gravel in the township, which is available for the repairs of the roads. The water courses are the South Fork of the Iowa river, running diagonally through the township, entering on section 7, and passing through sections 8, 17, 20, 21, 22, 27, 26 and 25, entering Eldora from the latter section;

Big Beaver creek, which enters the township on section 2, and running south, is joined by the Little Beaver creek on section 11, the latter heading on section 4, and pursuing a southeasterly course through sections 4, 3, 10 and 11; the two together enter section 12, and running almost south through 13, 24 and 25, where it empties into the South Fork; Tipton creek, which enters the township on section 30, passes through 20, and on section 21 joins the South Fork. It will thus be seen the township is well watered. Considerable timber exists along the river and creeks, of the usual varieties found in this latitude.

ORGANIZATION.

Pleasant township was organized in 1854, by Alexander Smith, County Judge. It then comprised the west half of the present township, and all of the present township of Tipton and Sherman. In 1859, Tipton was organized from it, and Pleasant made to comprise Congressional township 87, north of range 20, of the 5th principal meridian.

The following comprise the officers for 1882: Trustees, Samuel B. Hubbard, Henry Wehrman, James Smith; Clerk, William A. Alberty; Justices of the Peace, Joseph B. Smith, Jacob Humm; Constable, Peter H. Doty; Assessor, William Patterson.

CEMETERIES.

There are three cemeteries in the township—The Rough Woods on section 8; Point Pleasant on section 18; and Duke on section 28.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school in the township was taught by Isaac S. Moore, in a log cabin erected on section 28, by Jesse Waggle in the winter of 1853-4. The first school house was a frame building, erected in 1856 on section 28, at a cost of \$150. The building was 18x22 feet, and boarded up and down.

There are now in the township ten good substantial school houses, valued at \$4,800. The schools are all in a flourishing condition, and kept up to the standard of good country schools.

RELIGIOUS.

The pioneers of Pleasant township, while toiling for the good things of this world, did not neglect the duty they owed to the giver of all good. The first religious services in the township, were held at the house of Isaac S. Moore, in the spring of 1853, by Rev. E. C. Crippin of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A class was organized by Rev. Mr. Steward, from Illinois, October, 1853. The following named comprised the original membership: Isaac S. Moore, Mary A. Moore, James Blair, Hester J. Blair, Catherine Johnson and Martha Lyons—six in all. The following year there were quite a number taken into the Church under the preaching of Rev. Mr. Steward, among whom were Archibald Johnston, John Sharar, Harriet Sharar, John Cayton and others whose names are not recalled. Isaac S. Moore was the first Class Leader, and served three years..

A class of Protestant Methodists was organized about the year 1865, and those that remained in the neighborhood, composing the Methodist Episcopal Class,

united with it. This society, in 1865, erected upon section 28 a church edifice at a cost of \$1,200. To Leonidus Smith and S. B. Hubbard, much credit is due for the erection of this church building.

A class of Free Methodists was also organized in the township by Rev. Eli C. Mossman.

The following account of the Presbyterian Church of Point Pleasant is from the pen of J. M. Boyd:

In the fall of 1859, Rev. Williston Jones, a Church Extension Missionary of the Iowa Valley Presbytery, in what was then known as the "New School Presbyterian Church," visited this neighborhood. His object was to look over the field with a view of establishing a missionary station. He first preached at the house of Lewis Howell, Esq., two miles west of Point Pleasant; afterwards at what was known as the Shintaffer school house, one mile south of the Point. Being a man of indomitable energy, with his whole soul absorbed in the great work of saving souls, and feeling that there was encouragement to work for his Master in this then new field, he continued to preach and labor during the fall and early winter. Much interest being manifested by the few early settlers then here, he on the 6th day of February, 1860, organized a church composed of fourteen members, to-wit: Oliver Nanny and his wife, Eliza Nanny, Margaret Wasson, M. D. Mulford, Benj. Cole, Nancy Cole, Sarah Meeker, Orin Lowden, James H. Rousseau, Eliza Rousseau, Emma Jones, Joseph E. Wasson, Sarah Jane Howell and Mrs. Magdalene Boody. The latter being received on her death-bed. Oliver Nanny, M. D. Mulford and Benja-

min Cole were the first Ruling Elders. On the 18th of the same month, nine more were added to the Church, among whom were Judge McIntyre and wife, Augustus G. Mitterer and wife, and Mrs. Sarah Ann Howell. The conversion of Judge McIntyre may deserve a passing notice. A man of more than ordinary force of character and intelligence, well posted, but of decidedly rough exterior; very little polish of manners; a bold, avowed infidel of more than forty years. Learning that there was some interest in Mr. Jones' meetings, he went to hear him preach. The text was "And we do all fade as a leaf;" in Isaiah, 64:6. Mr. Jones was no master theologian, but he was deeply in earnest and preached with feeling and power. At the close of the sermon the old Judge came up to the preacher, trembling like a leaf, and exclaimed, "You, sir, must be terribly mistaken, or else I am," and commenced a controversy. "But I have no time to argue now," said Mr. Jones, "as I have another appointment at Steamboat Rock, and must go." And away went the preacher, for a fourteen-mile drive and wade through the snow drifts, over the bleak prairie, to his next appointment. But returning, he found the irate Judge meek and humble. Judge McIntyre lived the four remaining years of his life a useful member, and also as an Elder of the Church.

In the summer of 1860 the Church procured of James H. Rousseau a lot on which was erected the frame of a building, which had been started for a "court house" during the county seat contest with Eldora, in April, 1858. The election being contested, and the gods of the courts grinding very slowly, lest justice might be done too

speedily, the building fell into the hands of Mr. Philip Shintaffer, by virtue of mechanics' lien, and was by him transferred to the Church.

At a meeting of the Church, held September 20, 1860, a committee was appointed to ascertain in what the subscribers to the building fund would pay their subscriptions—money was out of the question. At the same meeting it was resolved to send four loads of wheat to Iowa City (110 miles) to buy materials for the "meeting house." The men taking the wheat must take their own provisions and feed, and "camp out." The wheat brought 35 to 40 cents per bushel; hence the necessity of economy.

The church was supplied at different times by different ministers, until 1871, when Rev. C. M. Howe became pastor, in connection with the Church at Eldora. His relation as pastor continued about eight years. At present the Church is supplied by Rev. Thomas Hickling, of Eldora. They have recently re-roofed the Church building, making a comfortable house of worship.

The Church now numbers about 24 members. J. M. Boyd is now the Ruling Elder.

The Rev. Williston Jones was born in Holland, Erie county, N. Y., February 7, 1814. At the age of five years he removed with his parents to Bond county, Ill., and was a soldier in the Black Hawk War. He graduated at Illinois College, in 1840, and at Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1844. He spent several years as an itinerant missionary in Southern Illinois. September 16, 1846, he was married, at St. Louis, Missouri, to Miss Elizabeth H. Shearer, of Erie county, New York.

This excellent lady still survives him. Much the largest portion of Mr. Jones' ministerial life was spent in Iowa, coming to Cedar Rapids in 1848, that beautiful city being then an insignificant village. He labored in that portion of the State for eight years, and organized five Missionary Churches. He came to Iowa Falls, Hardin county, in 1856, and labored as a missionary in Hardin, and also in parts of Franklin and Wright. Here his labors were abundant, and of the most toilsome, self-denying, pioneer character; traveling with a pair of mules the whole seven years, through summer's heat and winter's cold, through sloughs and snow-drifts. Yes, he encountered many a pelting storm in his long drives over the bleak prairies, often miles and miles without a sign of habitation. In March, 1865, he went South; partly on account of his health. He was for a time in the Christian Commission work. He was with the Army of the Potomac when Richmond was captured. In May of the same year, he went to Rolla, Mo. Here he performed the last labors of his life. He passed to his heavenly rest November 20, 1865. His funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Henry A. Nelson, D.D., from the words, "He being dead, yet speaketh." There are those in Hardin county to-day who can realize that he speaketh yet.

POINT PLEASANT.

The town of Point Pleasant was originally located upon the east half of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 13, township 87, range 21, and the west half of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 18, township 87,

range 20. The town was surveyed and platted by order of the proprietors, Joshua and Catherine Allen, and filed for record in May, 1855.

The first improvement made in the town was by Thomas J. Sheldon, who erected a store building and dwelling combined. Mr. Sheldon put in a stock of general merchandise, and was, therefore, the first merchant in the place.

The town grew slowly but steadily until 1858, when it had a population of about 300 inhabitants, with several stores, blacksmith shops, and such other business as tended to make it a live and prosperous town. Its citizens were of an enterprising character, deserving of success.

In the year 1858, the question was submitted to a vote of the people in regard to the removal of the county seat from Eldora to this place. The citizens of Point Pleasant worked hard to secure its removal here, and when the votes were counted by the proper officers, it was decided that Point Pleasant had a majority of the votes cast. Steps were at once taken to remove the records and offices to the latter point, a building already being provided for the purpose of the offices. Before this could be done an injunction was issued against their removal, and the case was taken into court. For ten long years it rested there, until finally it was decided in favor of Eldora. [See chapter "County Seat Contests."] This decision of the Supreme Court was a death blow to Point Pleasant, which being deprived also of railroad facilities, has caused many of the inhabitants to seek other and more favored localities.

The postoffice was established here in 1855, shortly after the town was laid out,

and T. J. Sheldon appointed Postmaster. Dr. Crosgrove is the present incumbent.

VILLAGE OF LAWN HILL.

This village is located on section 34, Pleasant township, and was laid out in October, 1880, by the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company. The village was first called Providence, and a petition was sent to the Postmaster-General praying that an office might be established here under that name. There being an office called New Providence in the county, the Postmaster-General objected, and it was then named Lawn Hill.

The first sale of town lots was made October 18, 1880. T. C. Cook moved a house on the village plat shortly after, which was the first. The first erected on the plat was by Miles Reece, during the same fall. Mr. Reece's house was a frame, 16x22.

T. C. Cook opened the first store, consisting of drugs and groceries, in the fall of 1880.

J. W. Newby was the first blacksmith, locating here in April, 1881.

C. Palmer, in the employ of J. D. Lundy, was the first shoemaker in the place. Mr. Lundy still runs a harness and shoe shop.

The first sermon was preached in the depot building, by a Presbyterian minister, then residing at Gifford, in the spring of 1881. No church organizations have yet been effected.

The first and only physician was Dr. C. J. Cook, who yet resides here.

The postoffice was established in January, 1881. H. C. Allgood was the first Postmaster, and held the office until the

14th of February, 1882, when the incumbent, T. C. Cook, was appointed.

On the 31st of October, 1881, Lawn Hill experienced its first fire, H. C. Allgood's hardware store, in which the postoffice was kept, and in which also were the town records, was destroyed by the fire-fiend.

Miles Reece, T. C. and C. J. Cook erected the hotel known as the Monitor House, in the fall of 1881. The house was finished and ready for occupancy December 14. In size, it is 24x36, two stories in height and contains twelve rooms. It was a neat looking building, and erected at a cost of \$1,500. J. D. Lundy purchased the interest of Mr. Reece, and now serves the guests of the house in a very acceptable manner.

There are in the village, at the present time, one hotel, one elevator, one harness shop, one blacksmith shop, one drug store and grocery store, six dwelling houses, with several adjoining the village plat. A good depot building has been provided by the railroad company, and, altogether, the village is neat and thrifty. The following comprises the business directory in August, 1882: T. C. Cook, drugs and groceries; S. S. Mulford, general merchandise; L. G. Hunt, grain and stock buyer; J. D. Lundy, real estate agent and proprietor of the hotel; J. D. Lundy & Son, harness, boots and shoes; Albany Bros., builders and lumber dealers; Daniel Morris, agricultural implements; J. W. Newby, blacksmith; C. J. Cook, physician.

QUEBEC.

The year 1856 was a good year for laying out towns in Hardin county, but, as shown by the sequel, a very poor one for building them up. Among the towns so



James M. B. Orrick.

laid out was one by D. B. Blair, to which was given the name of Quebec. This town was situated on section 32, township 87, range 20, Pleasant township. At one time there were some half dozen houses in the place, with one store. The first house built in the place was by Marcus Blair, and the first store opened by D. B. Blair.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

James Smith was born in the city of Glasgow, Scotland, October 17, 1842. His parents, Robert and Jennie (Stinson) Smith, were natives of Scotland, the father being born in Paisley, and the mother in Edinburgh. They came to this country in 1849, and settled in Green Lake county, Wis., being among the first settlers of that county, it being two miles to the nearest neighbor. Of their seven children, James was the third. He came to Hardin county with his parents in the fall of 1864, settling in Eldora, where his father still resides. On November 4, 1865, he was married to Mary L. Stibi, daughter of Christian Stibi, of Eldora township. Of their nine children, five are still living—Jennie S., born July 20, 1866; Caroline S., born June 30, 1869; Nellie, born April 13, 1878; Thomas R., born December 7, 1879; James Henry, born June 1, 1882. Mr. Smith has always been identified with the Democratic party, and has held some offices of trust in the township, being Town Clerk two years, and at present Township Trustee. Farming is his business, and he has a good farm of 120 acres of prairie adjoining the property of the Iowa State Reform School, and 16 acres of timber. The prairie land is valued at \$30 to \$35 per acre.

James D. Lundy, of Lawn Hill, hotel proprietor and real estate agent, was born January 25, 1839, in Lafayette, Stark county, Ill. His parents, John Lundy and Rachel (Hodson) Lundy, were natives of Clinton county, Ohio. In 1835 John Lundy moved to Illinois, and settled in what was then Knox county, but now Stark county. In 1837 he was married, and soon thereafter laid out the town of Lafayette, where the subject of this sketch was born. James' early life was passed amid the hardships and difficulties incident to pioneer life in Illinois. On July 3d, 1860, he was married to Mattie A. Matthews, daughter of the Rev. J. Matthews, of Lafayette, Stark county, Ill. Mrs. Lundy has no need to be ashamed of her family connections, being a first cousin of Commodore Matthews, and a second cousin of Major-General Cook, of the regular army; Dr. Cook, the proprietor of the celebrated remedy "Wine of Tar;" and of ex-Vice-President Schuyler Colfax. John Matthews, Mrs. Lundy's grandfather, was a Major in the war of 1812. A year after his marriage Mr. Lundy enlisted in Company B., 37th Illinois Infantry, serving on the frontiers of Arkansas and Missouri. He was badly wounded at the battle of Pea Ridge, also on the Vicksburg and New Orleans campaigns. He was mustered out of the service at the close of the war, arriving home in February, 1864. In the fall of 1864 he removed to Iowa, settling in Providence township, Hardin county, where he followed farming, and kept the Midland Postoffice for several years, and was for fourteen years the Justice dispenser for his neighborhood, and has, in fact, been active in all matters of public interest, as well as religious and educational matters, two of

his daughters now being school teachers. Himself and wife have been for years members of the Methodist Church, of South Providence. There have been born to them nine children, seven of whom are living—John A., born June 25, 1861; Flora A., born February 11, 1863; Clara R., born October 1, 1865; John M., born April 28, 1867; Clarence E., born December 22, 1868; Cora E., born August 13, 1874, and Mabel, born June 13, 1880. As will be seen in the Lawn Hill directory, Mr. Lundy is engaged with his son in the harness and boot and shoe business, and also runs a butcher shop and stable in connection with the hotel business; with all these varied interests he is the owner of 80 acres of good land in Providence township, and 80 acres in Pleasant township. He is a member in good standing of New Providence Lodge, No. 169, A. O. U. W., and I. O. O. F., of Eldora.

Charles W. Strother, one of the most successful farmers of Hardin county, was born in Hardy county, Virginia, June 17, 1821. His parents were natives of Virginia. His father died while he was quite young; his mother re-married while on a visit to friends in Ohio, to Mr. James Ward of Muskingum county, and coming back to Virginia, she brought him, at five years of age, to his new home in Ohio, making the trip of over 200 miles on horseback. As that was long before the days of railroads, they thus became pioneers of that county. At the age of fourteen he went to live with a Mr. Cooper, with whom he remained until twenty-one years of age. On the 15th of February, 1849 he was married to Miss Caroline Predmore in Hancock county, Ohio, a daughter of the

Rev. Moses Predmore, a well-known Methodist Episcopal Minister of that county; her mother's maiden name was Jane Caton, a native of Pennsylvania. Her father died in Clayton county, Iowa, December 27, 1860, and her mother in Cass county, Iowa, February 25, 1879. Mr. Strother, after his marriage, remained in Ohio one year, and then removed to Clayton county, Iowa, living there a short time. In 1855, having sold out his farm, he removed with his family to Olmstead county, Minnesota, and from there, he in August, 1864, removed to Hardin county, Iowa, settling in Pleasant township, section 17, where he now resides. There has been born to them seven children, six of whom are living—Thomas W., born December 28, 1849, of whom mention is elsewhere made; James B., born November 10, 1851; Etna J., born October 16, 1853; Moses H., born March 19, 1855; Bruce W., July 26, 1856; Mary M., born November 20, 1859, died October 24, 1862; Effie I., born June 11, 1863. Of these the oldest was born in Hancock county, Ohio; the next two in Clayton county, Iowa, and the last four in Olmstead county, Minnesota. Mr. Strother has been generally identified with the Democratic party, but is conservative in his views. While devoting his whole life to farming, he always has devoted some time and attention to the raising of fine stock, and has raised some fine specimens of Short Horns; he intends hereafter to pay more attention to the raising of horses and hogs, believing them to be more profitable. He is the owner of one of the best watered and stock farms in the county, being well provided with barns, sheds, etc. His

farm consists of 276½ acres of good land, nearly all under fence, there being now over six miles of fence on the place. The land is valued at \$40 per acre.

Luther A. Devendorf was born in Onondago county, N. Y., November 30, 1845. His father, Oliver Devendorf, was born in Montgomery county, N. H., July 20, 1815; his mother, Louisa (Furman) Devendorf, was born in the same county, where they were married in 1837. The subject of this sketch was the fourth of their nine children. In the spring of 1854 he accompanied his parents to Michigan, and from there to Wisconsin, where they resided until the spring of 1865, when they removed to Hardin county, settling in Eldora in May, 1865. Mr. Devendorf enlisted in Company G, 141st Illinois Infantry for 100 days at Rockford, Ill., serving in Kentucky. At the expiration of his term of service, he re-enlisted at Belvidere, Ill., in Company G, 9th Illinois Cavalry, serving until the close of the war, and was discharged at Springfield, Ills., November 20, 1865. On October 20, 1871, he was married to Miss Anna J. McCall, daughter of John W. McCall, deceased, and Louisa A. McCall of Berlin, Hardin county. There has been born to them five children, three of whom are living—Katie P., born November 8, 1872, died July 23, 1874; Minnie L., born June 28, 1875; Wm. O., born October 29, 1877, died November 15, 1880; Frank M., born September 20, 1880; Charles W., born December 14, 1881. Mrs. Devendorf is a member of the M. E. Church of Eldora. Mr. Devendorf has followed farming and stock raising, in which he has been very successful, his farm of 160 acres of prairie

being well stocked and finely improved, worth at least \$35 per acre.

According to tradition in the families of the Voorhees name, some time in the latter part of the sixteenth century, there came to the shores of New Jersey from Amsterdam, Holland, three brothers in the prime of life, by the name of Van Voorhees, who settled near Brunswick. From these three emigrants from Holland it is pretty certain that the numerous families scattered over the United States, who write their names Van Voorhees, Van Vorhes, Van Vorhies, Voorheis, Voorhis, have a common origin.

S. W. Van Voorhis was born in Belmont county, Ohio, November 2, 1844. His father, Rev. C. E. Van Voorhis, was born in Dutchess county, New York, October 11, 1809. His mother was born January 7, 1812, in Wayne county, Ohio. They were married in 1831, becoming the parents of eleven children, nine of whom are living; the mother died in Ohio, September 19, 1870; the father is still living in Knox county, Ohio, where he has lived for 37 years; and been a preacher of the Christian Church since his twenty-first year. The subject of this sketch was married December 28, 1865, to Miss Kate Simons at Milford, Knox county, Ohio, with whom he lived until her death, which occurred May 28, 1870. She left one child who is still living—Alla Dell, born December 19, 1867. They removed to Iowa in March, 1866, settling in Union township, Hardin county; from there he moved October 1, 1868, to Pleasant township, section 14, where he still resides. He was married the second time, September 28, 1871, to Louisa E. Lewis of New Castle, Knox county, Ohio. There have been born to

them four children, all living—Encell B., born April 18, 1873; Bruce E., born June 19, 1875; Clyde Randolph, born January 15, 1877; Fred, born February 8, 1881. Although having only the advantages of a common school education, both Mr. and Mrs. Van Voorhis have been wielders of the birch both in Ohio and here, having taught several terms. Mr. Van Voorhis enlisted February 25, 1864 at Newark, Ohio, in the 6th Independent Company, Ohio Volunteer Sharpshooters, serving in the Army of the Cumberland. After the capture of Atlanta, the Company was detailed as Headquarter Guard for General Geo. H. Thomas, serving in that capacity at the battle of Nashville, Tennessee, and until the close of the war, being discharged July 19, 1865. He has always been identified with the Republican party in politics. Himself and wife are members of the Christian Church of Eldora. He has always followed farming, and has a fine farm of 80 acres quite well improved.

Joseph B. Weaver was born in Holmes county, Ohio, May 1, 1840. His father, Samuel Weaver, was born in Baltimore, Md., November 13, 1818, and his mother in Philadelphia, Pa., November 11, 1814. They were married in Holmes county, March 16, 1837. Of their children, seven in number, Joseph was the second. His mother died April 22, 1872, and his father re-married July 31, 1873, to Martha A. Well, of Geneseo, Ill. Mr. Weaver's early life was spent in Holmes county, Ohio. At the age of twenty-six he married Miss Mary J. McFarland, on December 25, 1866, near Cambridge, Henry county, Ill., where they lived until in 1868, when they moved to

Hardin county, settling in Pleasant township, where he now resides on section 4. There have been born to them four children, all of whom are living—Martha L., born June 26, 1869; Nellie D., December 4, 1871; Howard Edwin, May 26, 1875; Samuel K., August 25, 1877. Mr. Weaver was a soldier for the Union during our late civil war, enlisting August 9, 1862, in Company D., 112th Illinois Infantry, serving in Tennessee and Kentucky until the Atlanta campaign, when he took part in that undertaking, until the battle of Resaca, where he received a wound in the hip, which disabled him from active duty, and he thereafter served in hospital duty at Springfield, Ill., being discharged June 16, 1865. He has always taken an active interest in educational and religious matters, being a Director in his school district for several years. Himself and wife are active members of the M. E. Church. He has always followed farming. His farm contains 160 acres, worth \$25 per acre. He also has 10 acres of timber-land.

Robert Holt, carpenter and joiner, was born in New Jersey, on the 9th day of May, 1829. He is a son of James B. and Annie (Huzlam) Holt, natives of England, who emigrated to this country in about 1816. There was a family of eight children, one of whom was buried in the ocean while on their voyage to this country. There are at present five sons and two daughters living—Martha, wife of Robt. Hurt; Sarah, now Mrs. Wm. Drummond; John, William, Peter, Robert and Thomas. The subject of this sketch married Elizabeth Brightwell. She was born in Knox county, Ohio, October 7, 1831. By this

union there are three living children, viz: Joseph W., Irvine B. and Catherine A. In 1868 Mr. Holt came to Eldora, Hardin county, where he remained nine years,

when he moved to Pleasant township. Mr. and Mrs. Holt are members of the Christian Church. He has 68 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre.

CHAPTER XXXI.

PROVIDENCE TOWNSHIP.

Providence township is one of the finest and wealthiest townships in the county, and comprises Congressional township 86 north, range 20, west of the fifth principal meridian. It was first settled in the fall of 1851. Levi Reece, William Dobbins, E. I. Reece, and John J. Thornton landed here on the first day of September, of that year, located their claims, and commenced erecting their cabins. William Reece also located a claim at the same time, with a view of making it his home in the near future. In the following winter James L. Tulburt, William Hobson and Samuel Dillon were also numbered among the settlers of this fine township. In the spring of 1852 Joseph Dillon, the father of Samuel Dillon, and James Fitzgerald joined the settlement, each of whom erected a cabin and commenced to improve a farm which was to be to them a home. This was the beginning of the settlement, and to these pioneers the credit is due of having en-

dured the privations of frontier life and smoothing the way for those who came in at a later day. In connection with this chapter will be found sketches of many of these early settlers, as well as some who came later, to which the reader's attention is invited.

The first to settle here in 1853 was William Reece, who located his claim in the fall of 1851, as already stated. He was followed the same year by Levi Reece, Jessie Allgood and E. J. Reece. In 1854 David Bennett, Thomas Bennett, and others, located here. David Bennett and a son of Thomas Bennett subsequently lost their lives, being struck by lightning while breaking prairie. John Allen Hayworth came in 1854; also, J. A. Allgood and William Flemming.

William Reece, one of the first settlers of Providence township, was born in Surry county, N. C., September 16, 1814. In 1839 he married Miss Mary Ann Dobbins,

a daughter of William Dobbins, who emigrated to Hardin county in 1851, and died in 1852. She was born June 15, 1816. Mr. and Mrs. Reece were the parents of eleven children, nine of whom are now living—Martha, now Mrs. L. Armstrong; Keziah, widow of Zimri Lundy; Elkanab, Miles, Sarah, now Mrs. L. Baldwin; William S., Ruth, now Mrs. Frank Lewis; Eli and James L. In 1851 Mr. Reece, in company with about forty, left North Carolina for Iowa, coming through with teams; being two months in making the trip; arriving in Henry county, Iowa, in June, where they remained a short time; and in the meantime looking up a place to locate, and finally settling in Providence township. The first land located was by Mr. Reece, who walked to Des Moines and entered the land for Daniel H. Martin. Mr. and Mrs. Reece came to the county in limited circumstances, when there was not in Providence township a mark of civilization, but, being young and vigorous, went to work to make a home, and by hard work and good management, have accumulated a fine property. They have $293\frac{3}{4}$ acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre. The family are members of the Society of Friends.

E. W. Lundy, one of the enterprising farmers and stock feeders of Hardin county, was born in Grant county, Ind., May 6, 1844, and is a son of Levi and Sarah (Wickersham) Lundy. E. W. is a practical farmer, a business which he has followed all his life. November 10, 1867, he married Miss H. L. Moreland, a daughter of Joseph and Mary Moreland, of Ohio, who emigrated to Cedar county, Iowa, in the fall of 1853, and to Marshall county in 1854. She was born in Columbiana county,

Ohio, April 19, 1848. By this union there are three children—Ellward, Lela and Johnny. Mr. Lundy came to the county, when it was new, a poor boy, but, by close attention to business, has succeeded in accumulating a fine property and home. He has 420 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, valued at \$40 per acre.

John S. Bond, one of the early settlers of Hardin county, Iowa, was born in Wayne county, Ind., on the 23d day of May, 1828. He is a son of Darius and Betsy (Hockett) Bond, who were married in Randolph county, Ind., in 1827, and who were the parents of five children, four of whom are living—John S., Reuben, Eunice and Matilda. John S. was raised on a farm, and is principally a self-made man. In 1849 he married Miss Elizabeth Collins. She was born March 3, 1827. Seven children blessed this union, six of whom are living—Sabina, Annie, Hannah, Amanda, Emma and Eunice. Mrs. Bond died March 20, 1868, and he again married Mrs. Mary J. Hammer, a widow of Hiram Hammer, by whom she had six children, four of whom are living—Nettie, Annie, David V. and Melissa. By this union there were three children—Libbie, Sadie and Hattie. In the fall of 1854, Mr. Bond came to Hardin county and located on the place where he now lives. He has 140 acres of land under cultivation, valued at \$50 per acre. Mr. Bond is an acknowledged minister in the Friends Church.

William Bond, one of the large stock growers and farmers of Providence township, was born in Wayne county, Indiana, September 17, 1822. When twenty-one years of age, he learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner, which he followed for a

number of years. In 1841 he married Miss Sarah Hunt, of Ohio, by whom he has two children—Josiah and Lucinda. Mrs. Bond died in 1847. She was a member of the Society of Friends, and respected by all who knew her. Mr. Bond afterwards married Hannah Pressnell in 1876, by whom he has three children—William, Mary A. and May. He has 640 acres of land, 600 under cultivation, valued at \$25 per acre. He has 150 head of cattle, 14 head of horses, and turns off 75 head of hogs yearly. The family are members of the Society of Friends.

A. M. Mulford, one of the early settlers of Hardin county, was born in Ontario county, New York, October 25, 1827, and is a son of M. D. and Mary (Munson) Mulford. A. M. was reared on a farm, and received a liberal education. In 1850 he attended the East Bloomfield Branch of the New York State Normal School, of Ontario county, receiving a certificate as Normal teacher. After leaving school, he taught several terms. In 1853 he married Miss Harriet Beckner, of Laporte, Indiana, a daughter of Joseph and Malinda (Crook) Beckner. She was born in Monroe county, Virginia, October 11, 1830. By this union there were three children, two of whom are living—Wm. C. and Mary E. They lived in Laporte for three years. April 4, 1855, they emigrated to Hardin county, Iowa, locating on section 5, Providence township. Two years later settled on section 2, where he now resides. In April, 1856, he was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he held for eighteen years. He has represented the county in the Board of Supervisors, four years. Mr. and Mrs. Mulford came to the county in limited

circumstances, commencing at the lower round of the ladder, but, by good management, have succeeded in making themselves a comfortable home, and to-day are among the well-to-do farmers of the township. He has 120 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, valued at \$40 per acre. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

E. Andrews, one of the early settlers and enterprising farmers of Hardin county, was born in Virginia, on the 25th day of February, 1824, his parents removing to Columbiana county, Ohio, when he was three years old, remaining there until the spring of 1836, when they removed to the southern part of Illinois, about twenty-five miles from St. Louis. In the fall of 1840 they came to Jefferson county, Iowa. In 1855 E. Andrews came to Hardin county, locating on the place where he now resides, where he embarked in farming, erecting a fine residence, which was blown away at the time the cyclone passed over this county, Mr. Andrews sustaining a loss of \$3,000. After the storm had passed, he looked around and saw the results of his five years' work swept away as in the twinkling of an eye. No wonder he became disheartened and thought strongly of leaving the county. Traveling extensively over the State in search of another location, he finally came back, threw off his coat and manfully went to work. By judicious management, he has accumulated a fine property, and to-day is among the well-to-do farmers of the county. He has 100 acres of land, valued at \$75 per acre. In May, 1850, he was united in marriage with Catherine Bedell, of Greene county, New York, where she was born March 5,

1827. By this union they had seven children, three of whom are living, viz: Edna J., wife of Aaron Roberts; Dillwin C. and Estella. In politics, he is a Republican, and has held the office of County Surveyor and other local offices. Mr. Andrews was elected by the General Assembly one of the Trustees of the Reform School. He also had charge of the Mitchellville School. The family are members of the Society of Friends.

James Lundy is a pioneer of Hardin county, and was born in Highland county, Ohio, on the 10th day of April, 1811. His parents, James and Elizabeth Lundy, were natives of Pennsylvania, where they were married, emigrating to Ohio in an early day. They had a family of twelve children, seven sons and five daughters. Mrs. Lundy died in 1823. Mr. Lundy married Sophia Hollingsworth for his second wife, by whom he had one child, which died in infancy. Mrs. Lundy died, when he married Sarah Schooley, a widow of Nathan Schooley, by whom he had one child, which also died in infancy. Mr. Lundy died in Clinton county, Ohio. He was an active member of the Society of Friends. The subject of this sketch was reared as a farmer, receiving his education in a log school house of his native State, at the time when they ruled with a hickory rod. Mr. Lundy was married in Clinton county, Ohio, September 22, 1833, to Lucy Gage, and was blessed with three children—Levi, Zimri and Cyrus. In 1840 he emigrated to Grant county, Indiana, where he settled in the wilderness; built a log cabin, moving into it before the doors were hung. He first purchased 80 acres, afterwards adding 80 more, of which he cleared 110 acres,

when he built a comfortable residence. Three children were born in Indiana, viz: Susannah, Charles and Eliza Jane. In the spring of 1855 he sold his property in Indiana and emigrated to Hardin county, Iowa, locating on the place where he now resides. He has $188\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre. In 1878 Mrs. Lundy died. She was an esteemed member of the Society of Friends, and a sincere Christian. He then married Fannie Kinzer, a widow of Jacob Kinzer, of Ohio, and a native of Pennsylvania.

T. D. Hinshaw, one of the enterprising farmers of Providence township, and an early settler of Hardin county, Iowa, was born in East Tennessee, August 5, 1835. He is a son of William and Matilda (Doan) Hinshaw, who emigrated to Morgan county, Indiana, in 1837, where they purchased a farm and remained until the spring of 1849, when they removed to Henry county, Iowa, and shortly after removed to Keokuk county, and, in the spring of 1855, came to Hardin county, in Providence township, where he is at present living. T. D. Hinshaw was reared on a farm, and received a liberal schooling in Keokuk county. In 1858 he married Miss Anna Lundy, a daughter of Levi Lundy. She was born in Marion county, Indiana, June 17, 1842. Nine children blessed this union, eight of whom are living, viz.—Mary E., Lydia F., Levi E., William W., Sarah M., Marion V., Grace, and Dick A. Mr. Hinshaw has 160 acres of land, all of which is under a high state of cultivation, and is valued at \$40 per acre. He makes a specialty of feeding stock, and turns off two car loads of cattle per year, besides forty head of hogs.



Seneca Wildmon.



Jane Wildman.

Marcus Blair, one of the pioneers of Hardin county, Iowa, was born in Randolph county, North Carolina, January 29, 1815, where he was reared on a farm, and received his schooling in the log cabins of his native State—the times when they cut out a log and pasted greased paper over the opening for lights. Mr. Blair gives a reminiscence of his school life. He said that his folks used to do a great deal of weaving, and one day as he sat on a board, which was split, he began to pass this board under his legs and slam it together. He was caught in the act, and was called out, and a little of the oil of birch applied to his jacket. In 1835 he married Miss Nancy Elliott, who was born in North Carolina. There was a family of eight children, six of whom are living—Bartling, Enos, Anna, Marcus, Jr., Nancy R., and Daniel. In 1843 he left North Carolina, and came to Hendricks county Indiana, coming through with teams. Here he remained until 1855, when he again started out with his prairie schooner, and landed in Providence, Hardin county, Iowa, where he now resides. On the 20th day of March, 1879, Mrs. Blair departed this life, leaving her husband to plod along alone for a short time. Mr. and Mrs. Blair were members of the Society of Friends. She was a Christian in every sense of the word, and did much to build up the cause. She was a kind and loving wife and an indulgent parent.

W. H. Crook was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, December 22, 1808; son of Malachi and Sarah Hews Crook, natives of England, who emigrated to the United States in 1807, locating in the backwoods of Pennsylvania. His father died from a gunshot wound in his leg, accident-

ally received while hunting deer in the winter of 1809. When Wm. H. was fourteen years old, he commenced to learn the trade of a saddler. In 1836 he came to LaPorte, Indiana, where he married Emily Rook. By this Union there were two children, both of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Crook died January 2, 1846. He returned to Pennsylvania and brought his mother out, who kept house for him for some time. For his second wife he married Malinda Beckner, a widow of Joseph Beckner by whom she had three children—Joel, Harriet and George. In the fall of 1855 he came to Hardin county and located in Providence township. Mr. Crook suffered by the cyclone of 1860, having the first residence he built blown away. Mrs. Crook died July 5, 1880, she was a member of the Congregational Church and respected by all. November 29, 1881 he married Eliza Furman for his third wife, born May 20, 1808. She was the widow of J. A. Miller, by whom she had thirteen children, five of whom are living—John F., Ruth E., Franklin R., Charles H., Olive A. Mr. Miller died in 1856. After living a widow fifteen years, she married Henry Cline, who died within eighteen months from the time they were married. Mr. Crook has 223 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; home property valued at \$1,500. Mr. Crook is a member of the Congregational Church.

J. B. McCormick was born in Decatur county, Indiana, on the 28th day of September, 1845. His parents were Bailey and Patsy (Brady) McCormick, natives of Lincoln county, New York, where two children were born—Wm. and Mary. In an early day they emigrated to Indiana,

where they are at present living, and where four more children were born. J. B. was reared on a farm, receiving a limited education. In the spring of 1855 he removed to Marshall county, Indiana, where he was engaged in farming. He enlisted in the 5th Indiana Cavalry, Company H, serving two years. His brother, William, was at the second day's fight at Nashville, Tennessee. September 28, 1870, J. B. married Amanda McLane. She was born in Indiana, July 15, 1853. By this union there were four children—Nora Lee, Laura M., Arthur J., and Frank E. (deceased). Mr. McCormick has 80 acres of fine improved land, valued at \$40 per acre; also has a fine residence in Union, valued at \$800.

Asher Kersey was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, April 22, 1807, where he received a limited education. In the fall of 1825 his parents left North Carolina with teams and prairie schooners, locating in Wayne county, Indiana, where his father erected a log cabin in the timber, cleared and opened up a farm. There they remained a number of years, when he sold out and purchased a farm in Henry county, where he remained until his death, which occurred April 23, 1844. His mother died September 20, 1868. The subject of this memoir was married in Wayne county, Indiana, August 5, 1829, to Susannah Morgan. She was born in Wayne county, Indiana, November 6, 1809. There were two children, one of which died in infancy, and Benj. V., who enlisted, September, 1861, in the 11th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company B; was taken prisoner on the 22d day of July, 1864, and was imprisoned at Andersonville

for a couple of months. From there he went to Florence, South Carolina, where he contracted a disease which resulted in his death, February 6, 1865. Mrs. Kersey died November 2, 1833, and for his second wife, Mr. Kersey married Edith Schooley. She was born in Randolph county, Indiana, February 8, 1818. By this union there were eight children, six of whom are now living—Jane, Martha, Thomas C., Elizabeth, Albert H. and Ada. Mrs. Kersey died February 15, 1858. Mr. Kersey afterwards married Susan M. Tulburt, who came to this county in the spring of 1852, from North Carolina, in company with her mother, four sisters and one brother, who was but a boy at the time. It was an undertaking for a stout-hearted man to leave North Carolina and come with teams to Illinois. She was born in Yadkin county, North Carolina, January 31, 1829. Two children blessed this union—Wm. F. and Retta. Mr. Kersey came to Iowa in 1855, locating in Marshall county, where he remained one year, and, April 22, 1856, came to the place where he now lives. He has 90 acres of land, all under cultivation, valued at \$45 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. Kersey are members of the Friends Church.

William F. Andrews, one of the early settlers and prominent business men of Hardin county, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, on the 20th day of January, 1829. He is a son of John and Edna (Crew) Andrews, natives of Virginia, where they were married and three children were born—Benjamin C., Eleazer and John H. In 1823 his parents emigrated to Columbiana county, Ohio. Settling in the timber, they cleared up a farm, where they

remained until 1839, when they removed to Madison county, Ill. In the fall of 1840 they removed to Jefferson county, Iowa, where they experienced all the inconveniences of a frontier life. In 1856 his father sold out, and came to Hardin county, where he died the following year. His mother died in 1865. They were members of the Society of Friends. William F. Andrews was reared to a pioneer life, receiving his education in a log cabin. When he became of age he had saved money enough to buy a horse, and received \$275 from his grandmother's estate. In 1853 he spent eighteen months in Urlam College, at Richmond, Indiana, where he formed the acquaintance of Miss Mary Hunt, a daughter of David Hunt, who at the time was Superintendent of the College. They were married April 24, 1856. She was born in Logan county, Ohio, December 17, 1833. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews are the parents of three children, two of whom are living, viz.—Wallace V., and Hiram W. Cora Lee died in infancy. Immediately after marrying they came to Hardin county, Iowa, locating at New Providence. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews came to the county in limited circumstances, but, instead of sitting down, went to work with a will to make a home, and by close attention to business, have accumulated a fine property. Mr. Andrews ranks among the large and well-to-do farmers of the county, having 400 acres of land, mostly in Providence township; he also has 1,800 acres of land in Texas. The family are members of the Society of Friends.

Jonathan S. Hockett, an early settler of Providence township, was born in Randolph county, Indiana, October 1, 1823, son of Joseph and Martha (Smith) Hockett.

His father was a native of North Carolina, and his mother of Virginia. They were the parents of twelve children,*eleven of whom lived to be adults. Immediately after their marriage, they moved to Indiana, being about the year 1816, and, in 1838, removed to Henry county, Iowa, where they made a home and remained until the death of Mr. Hockett, which occurred while on a visit to Indiana, in 1846. The mother died in Clay county, Iowa, May 20, 1877. They were members of the Society of Friends. Mr. J. S. Hockett was educated in the pioneer school. In 1850 he married Ann Frazer, a daughter of Francis and Eunice Beard, natives of North Carolina. She was born in Indiana, May 24, 1832, her father's house being a station on the under-ground railroad, and many a poor negro has received protection and support. There are two living children—Joseph L. and Francis H. In March, 1856, Mr. Hockett came to Hardin county, and located in Union township, moving into a cabin, 10 by 10 feet, where they lived for three months. They had previously traded for a place, and were waiting for the parties to move. In 1858 he sold out and went to Bangor, Marshall county, where they lived until 1864, when they came to their present home. Mr. Hockett has been identified with the county for 26 years. He has 80 acres of beautiful land, valued at \$45 per acre. The family are members of the Society of Friends, and Mr. Hockett has been an acknowledged minister for 15 years.

P. C. Hadley was born in Hendricks county, Indiana, December 27, 1838. He was reared on his father's farm, and received his early education in the pioneer

log cabins of Indiana and Iowa. In 1853 he came with his parents to Keokuk county, Iowa, and in 1856 came to Hardin county, then an unbroken wilderness. In 1865 he married Hannah Hunnicutt, a daughter of George C. Hunnicutt. She was born in Carthage, Rush county, Indiana, in 1843. Mr. Hadley has been identified with the county for 26 years, and has seen the wild prairies transformed into beautiful farms and homes. He has 108 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre.

Jeremiah S. Hadley was born in North Carolina, on the 11th day of February, 1816; son of Simon B. and Sarah Hadley, who were married in their native State, where six children were born—Martha, now Mrs. Josiah Mills, who settled in Hendricks county, Indiana; Ruth, who married William A. Woodard; Eliza, deceased; Emma, wife of Jesse Bray, of Morgan county, Indiana, died in 1853; Noah, who married Lucinda Hinshaw. In the fall of 1826 his parents emigrated from North Carolina, and located in Morgan county, Indiana, in the heavy timber, where he erected a log cabin. Seven children were born in Indiana, six of whom are living—Levi, Miles, Moses, Zimri, Simon H., Sarah and Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Hadley died in Indiana; they were members of the Society of Friends. The subject of this sketch married Hannah Mills, a daughter of Henry and Anna M. Mills. She was born in Tennessee, her parents emigrating to Indiana when she was a mere child, and locating in Wayne county. By this union there were nine children; but four living, viz.—Henry M., Perry C., Seth M. and Mahlon. Mr. Hadley removed to Keokuk county in the fall of 1853, and in 1855 to

Warren county, Iowa, and the following year came to Hardin county, locating on section 26. Mr. Hadley has been identified with the county for twenty-six years. The family are members of the Society of Friends.

Joseph Spurgin, farmer, was born in East Tennessee, January 17, 1841. He is a son of Samuel and Rosanna (Duncan) Spurgin, who were the parents of ten children, six of whom are living—William, John, Jesse, Amanda, Ellen and Joseph. In 1847 his parents moved to Henry county, Iowa, where they remained a few years, when they removed to Warren county, where they both died; his father in 1849, and mother in 1850. They were members of the M. E. Church, and always took an interest in the support of the same. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and received a liberal education. In 1862 he married Susannah Lundy. By this union there was one child—Levi. In 1856 he came to Hardin county, and at the age of fifteen commenced breaking prairie. In 1864 he purchased a farm of 40 acres, where he lived until 1878, when he sold out and purchased his present farm, of 95 acres, valued at \$45 per acre. The family are members of the Society of Friends.

H. M. Hadley, a son of J. S. and Anna (Mills) Hadley, was born in Hendricks county, Indiana, July 11, 1837, and came with his parents to this county in 1856. He was reared on a farm, and is practically a self-made man. In 1861 he married Tempy Tulburt, a daughter of William Tulburt. She was born in North Carolina, June 27, 1836. Mr. and Mrs. Hadley are the parents of four living children—Julia M., Edwin, Annie L., and Effie C. Mr.

Hadley has a fine prairie farm of 106 acres, with a living spring, making it a desirable stock farm. It is valued at \$50 per acre.

Benjamin Mills was born in East Tennessee, Jefferson county, February 12, 1829. He is a son of John and Mary Mills. In 1840 his parents emigrated with a four-horse team and prairie schooner to Keokuk county, Iowa, where they had to go fifty miles with teams, to mill. It being before land was in market, his father made a claim, where he remained until his death, in 1854. His mother died in August, 1846. Benjamin was reared on a farm, receiving but little schooling. He was married in Keokuk county, Iowa, in 1849, to Mary A. Maulsby. She was born in Putnam county, Indiana, June 6, 1830, and came with her parents to this State in 1837, and settled on Crocket creek, Washington county, where the Indians were their nearest neighbors; the nearest white man being eight miles away. Her parents were driven from their claim by the Indians, and did not return for two years. They found their cabin safe; but some of their neighbors were not so fortunate. Mr. and Mrs. Mills are the parents of nine living children, viz.—Charles D., Ira, John W., Mary L., Henry M., Macy J., Lewis B., Ava R., and Martha L. In the summer of 1856 Mr. Mills came to Hardin county, Iowa, and settled on section 18, where he remained a few years, when he came to his present place. He has 100 acres of land under cultivation, which is valued at \$40 per acre.

Caleb Baldwin was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, on the 11th day of February, 1819; a son of John and Charlotte (Payne) Baldwin. Caleb was one of a family of nine—six sons and three daugh-

ters. In 1825 his parents emigrated to Wayne county, Indiana; purchasing timber land, which he cleared and made a farm of, where they lived for a number of years. They were members of the Friends Church. Caleb Baldwin was reared in the wilds of Indiana, receiving his early education in the log cabin, going a mile and a quarter through the woods. In 1843 he married Mary Lindly, a daughter of David and Mary Lindly. She was born in North Carolina, November 24, 1822. They had a family of twelve children, ten of whom are living—Aceneth, Martha, Mary, Caroline, Lindley M., Hadly J., deceased; Horace C., Albert E., Emma, Oscar and Naomi. Mrs. Baldwin departed this life March 11, 1882. She was a member of the Honey Creek Monthly Meeting of Friends, and for many years acceptably filled the station of Elder in the Church. Like Timothy of old, from a child she had known, loved and diligently read the holy scriptures; diligent in attendance at meetings, interested in the work of the church, especially in the Bible class and school, and in the cause of temperance. With the sick and afflicted she was a sympathizer, helper and comforter. At home she was wife and mother in the fullest sense; and, like Deborah of old, she was a mother in Israel. Mr. Baldwin has a beautiful residence in New Providence, valued at \$2,500; 191 acres of land on section 16, and 16 acres on Honey creek, valued at \$40 per acre.

S. S. Mulford, a merchant of New Providence, was born in Ontario county, New York, on the 6th day of July, 1833, and is a son of Miller D. and Mary (Munson) Mulford, who were the parents of seven children (six sons and one daughter), six of

whom are living—Ansom M., Luther M. S. S., J. Burnett, Miller D., Jr., and Emily. His father, by occupation, was a carpenter and joiner, and is still living in Hardin county. His mother died in Erie, Pennsylvania. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church. In the spring of 1836 his parents emigrated to Erie, Pennsylvania, and, in 1849, to Racine, Wisconsin, and from there to LaPorte county, Indiana, where they remained until 1858, when they came to Hardin county. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and received but a limited education. In 1856 he came to this county. In 1860 he married Miss Linda T. Cobbs, a daughter of Thos. Cobbs, and a step-daughter of David Hunt. She was born in Ohio, in 1839. Four children have been born unto them—Eva L., David M., Emily and Anna Laura. Mr. and Mrs. Mulford are members of the Society of Friends.

George W. Mitchell, one of the prominent farmers of Hardin county, was born in Tazewell county, Illinois, October 28, 1838, and is a son of Abner and Elizabeth Mitchell, who settled in Tazewell county, in 1832, remaining there a few years, when he removed to Rock Island county, Illinois, and from there to Lafayette county, Wisconsin, where he died in 1878. His mother died in Rock Island county, Illinois, in 1849. Geo. W. Mitchell, in 1860, married Lorana A. Valentine, daughter of William and Margaret (Moore) Valentine. She was born in Mercer county, Illinois, May 24, 1841. By this union there were born eleven children, nine of whom are living, viz: Lucy C., Edwin N., Lois A., Miles E., Minnie M., Nellie G., Alice L., Linus C. H., William S. R. Mr. and Mrs.

Mitchell came to the county poor, having but three yoke of oxen and \$25 in ready money, but to-day they are among the large and well-to-do farmers of the township. They have 268 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. They are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Mitchell enlisted, in 1861, in the 12th Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company A, and participated in the battles of Fort Donelson and Pittsburg Landing. At the time of the battle of Jackson, Mississippi, he was on detached duty in a hospital. He was taken prisoner and carried to Jackson, and from there to Libby Prison, where he was exchanged, rejoining his regiment at Vicksburg. The regiment veteranizing, he was assigned to the 35th Regiment Iowa Volunteers, the command being ordered to report to General Banks, at Alexandria, and was on the Red River expedition. He was under fire 62 times in 60 days. The command was then ordered north, and was on an expedition through Mississippi. He was mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee, November 8, 1864.

Seneca Wildman, an acknowledged minister of the Society of Friends, and one of the early settlers of Hardin county, was born in Grayson county, Virginia, March 29, 1812. He is the son of John and Elizabeth (Bond) Wildman, who were married in Virginia, where seven children were born. In 1812 they emigrated to Warren county, Ohio, where they remained a couple of years; thence to Clark county, Ohio, where they made a home, and where one child was born. His mother died in 1815, and father in 1840. They were members of the Society of Friends. The subject of this memoir was reared on a farm,

and was educated in a pioneer cabin. December 26, 1833, he married Jane Hadley. She was born in Clinton county, Ohio, July 20, 1815. Mr. and Mrs. Wildman are the parents of four living children—Ruth, Elizabeth, William and Oliver S. In the summer of 1859 Mr. Wildman came to Hardin county for the purpose of settling his children. He purchased land in Hardin township, where he remained until 1871, when he came to his present home, where he is living a retired life.

Wm. Wildman was born in Clinton county, Ohio, on the 31st day of March, 1834, and received his early education in the common schools. He also attended Urlam College, at Richmond, Indiana. His parents came to the county in 1859. On the 13th day of October, 1836, he married Miss Aceneth J. Adams, a daughter of Joel and Rachel (Davis) Adams. She was born in Yadkin county, North Carolina, April 19, 1844. Mr. Wildman and his brother embarked in the mercantile business in New Providence, where he remained for two and a half years, when—his brother having died a year previous—he sold out, and in 1873 came to his present place, where he embarked in farming and stock growing. He has a fine stock farm of 216 acres, valued at \$35 per acre. Mr. Wildman makes a specialty of feeding and shipping stock, shipping from six to seven car loads per year. Mr. and Mrs. Wildman are the parents of three children—Alonzo S., Wm. M. and Clarence J. The family are members of the Society of Friends. Mr. Wildman is at present building a beautiful residence, with all the modern improvements of our best farm houses.

Daniel H. Martin, one of the pioneer ministers of Providence township, was born in Yadkin county, North Carolina, Jan. 4, 1821. His schooling was received in subscription schools. When nineteen years of age he commenced teaching school, and taught winters for about twenty years. December 12, 1844, he married Miss Malinda Reece, a daughter of Thos. and Leah (Greenwood) Reece. She was born December 7, 1821. Mr. and Mrs. Martin were blessed with nine children, six living—Thos. A., born November 3, 1845; N. S., born January 25, 1848; Delphina K., born December 20, 1852; Zenas L., born September 27, 1855; Penelope C., born January 17, 1858; Alexander H., born February 27, 1861. In the summer of 1859, Mr. Martin left North Carolina for Hardin county with teams. The roads being in a bad condition, he was two months making the trip. He has now 100 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. In 1861, Mr. Martin embarked in the tannery business with his brother, Jesse F., probably one of the first, if not the only one, that was ever operated in the township. Mr. Martin and family are members of the Society of Friends; he an acknowledged minister for thirty-two years.

ORGANIZATION.

By order of the County Judge in 1856, a portion of Union township was set off by itself, and Providence township was duly organized by the election in New Providence in April of that year of the following officers: Justices of the Peace, A. M. Mulford and James Fitzgerald; Trustees, Daniel Dillon, John Bowerman and Wm. Andrews; Constable, J. Q.

Hickerman; Clerk, Cyrus McCracken; Assessor, Edward J. Reece.

RELIGIOUS.

Providence township, as its name indicates, is made up of a moral and religious people, who place their trust in an overruling Providence, and who endeavor to conform strictly to the moral teachings of the New Testament Scripture, in practice showing their love to God by love to their fellow men. By far the greater number are composed of members of the Society of Friends, whose word is as good as their bond, and whose yea means yea, and nay means nay. The first religious services held in the township were in 1852 by the Society of Friends, at the house of one of their number, James L. Tulburt.

A preparative meeting was held at the house of William Dobbins, in the fall of 1852, at which time the Honey Creek Church was organized, composed of the following named: William Dobbins, Sr. and wife, William Dobbins, Jr. and family, Levi Reece and wife, William Reece and family, William Hobson, an acknowledged minister; James Tulburt and family, Joseph Dillon and family, Samuel Dillon and wife, James Rawnsly and family. Among those who came soon after were Eleazer Andrews and family, Eli Jessup and family, John Andrews and family. The first minister was Wm. Hobson.

The first meeting house erected by the Society was a double log building erected in 1854. This house was subsequently burned down, and in 1859 another building was erected in its place, 32x48. The building has since been remodeled and enlarged, and to-day is a good comfortable building,

suitable for the worship of Almighty God. Mr. Reece and Mr. Hobson were quite active in the erection of the building, and deserve credit for their self-sacrificing labors. Delphina Reece is the clerk of the preparative meeting; Lindsey Jessup, clerk of the monthly meeting; Harlan Carter, clerk of the quarterly meeting, which is composed of one church at Honey creek, two at Providence, and one at Iowa Falls. Each of these congregations are in a flourishing condition, and much interest is felt in the cause. A Sunday School with Horace Baldwin as Superintendent is sustained, with a general attendance of from 35 to 45. Elkaner Reece, William S. Reece, Mary A. Mills and Minerva Spurgin, teachers.

The Society at New Providence was organized in 1857. The heads of families comprising the membership were: Dr. Eli Jessup and Mary B., his wife; Joseph and Delilah Dillon; John and Edna Andrews; E., and C. B. Andrews; William F. and Mary D. Andrews; William E. and Mary E. Andrews; Samuel and Mary Dillon, Nathan and Margaret J. McConnell; Albert and Elizabeth McConnell, Stephen and Aseneth Wilson; David and Sarah Ann Hunt; Stephen and Rachel Southwick; Peter and Miriam-C. Bedell; Rachel Bedell, (widow), and Guyson C. Bedell. A meeting house was erected in 1858, at a cost of \$350, and on the 3d day of June, 1860, about 4 o'clock P. M., while being occupied by the Episcopal Methodists, was moved from its foundation and otherwise damaged by the tornado of that date. The membership of the Society in this place has been on the increase since, till this date will number some 200. The first



John Tomlinson.

minister visiting this Society was David Hunt; second, Dr. Eli Jessup; third, Mary E. Andrews; fourth, John S. Bond; fifth, Dr. Elias Jessup; sixth, and present minister, Seneca Wildman. Their present officers are as follows: J. K. Blair, Jane H. Blair, and Lindley Jessup. Overseers—Lindley Jessup, Aseneth Baldwin, Caleb Baldwin, and Theressa Wood. They hold their regular services twice each week—Wednesday and on the Sabbath, beside, they have their young people's meeting on every Sabbath evening.

The Chester Preparative meeting was organized in 1869, with the following original members: J. S. Bond, Minister; J. S. Hadley, James Lundy, and others.

The church edifice is a frame building, on section 26, 22x34 feet.

The first religious services were held in a log cabin on the farm now owned by E. B. Mendenhall.

The pastors have been J. S. Bond and J. S. Hockett, who have looked after the wants of the congregation since its organization.

The present officers of the church are: James Lundy, Wm. P. Hunnicutt, E. B. Mendenhall, Annie Hadley and M. J. Mendenhall.

The church is in a good prosperous condition, with a membership of 79, comprising the following named families: Joseph Spurgin and family, E. B. Mendenhall and family, James Lundy and family, William Bond and family, P. C. Hadley and family, Mahlon Hadley and family, J. S. Hockett and family, Joseph Hockett and family, Joseph Nicholson and family, J. S. Bond and family, H. M. Hadley and family, W. P. Hunnicutt and family, N. Gibbs and

family, Keziah Hadley, Buballonis and Bissell.

Their Sabbath School is well attended; with the following officers: W. P. Hunnicutt, E. B. Mendenhall and Miss Leona A. Mendenhall. The School has a general average of 40.

The Congregational Church, of New Providence, was organized September 12, 1865, by Rev. J. VanAntwerp, with the following named members: Orrin Humiston and Lucy, his wife; E. B. Humiston and Prudence, his wife; William H. Crook and Malinda, his wife; Enos H. Humiston and Maria, his wife; Mary A. Fleming and Louisa Scott. By a vote of the congregation, E. B. Humiston was elected Deacon, and A. M. Mulford, Clerk. Out of the original ten members, but four are now living, two of whom are yet members of the church.

In 1870 a society was formed in connection with the church, to erect a house of worship. The following named trustees were then elected: E. B. Humiston, William H. Crook and A. M. Mulford. A building committee was appointed, consisting of E. B. Humiston, William H. Crook, Israel Hall, William F. Andrews and A. M. Mulford. A frame building with a seating capacity of 150 was erected, and duly dedicated October 28, 1871, Rev. O. Clark, of Iowa Falls, officiating. Among those who have served the church, either as pastors or supplies, were—Rev. John Arnold, Rev. C. F. Boyington and Rev. A. D. Kinser. Rev. J. R. Knodell preaching occasionally.

A class of members of the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in Providence township in February, 1856. Spencer

Hadley and wife, Alfred Moore and wife, Edward Wooten and wife, composed this class, which was organized by Rev. B. Holcomb. Spencer Hadley was class leader. The first services of the Church were held in a log cabin on land now belonging to the estate of Spencer Hadley, near the southeast corner of section 10. Rev. J. W. Stewart conducted the exercises and delivered the discourse. The following named have served as pastors of the Church since its organization: Revs. B. Holcomb, E. C. Crippin, Asa Critchfield, J. F. Hestwood, E. Kendall, C. F. McLain, D. M. Mallory, E. Kendall second time, J. M. Hudson, Jacob Haymond, J. Montgomery, W. A. P. Eberhart, L. S. Cooley, M. A. Goodell, F. M. Coleman, E. Hoskyn. The first revival was held by Rev. E. C. Crippin, in the winter of 1857-8. In the winter of 1864-5, an extensive revival was held, commenced by the Methodists, and continued by them jointly with the Friends, in which a large number of converts were made. Another quite extensive revival was in the winter of 1870-1, led by Rev. Jacob Haymond. Other revival meetings have been held by the Church, but not so extensive as those named. The society, in 1871, erected a house of worship, at a cost of \$1,000. Previous to that time, it worshipped in school houses. The class in Providence township has never been a separate charge, but has at times been connected with Eldora, Steamboat Rock and Xenia, and for several years past with Union, under the name of Union Circuit. It has now a membership of 47, with T. N. Harper, Steward and Class Leader; S. S. Hadley, Steward; E. Hoskyn, Pastor.

EDUCATIONAL.

The people that settled in Providence township believe in education, and, from the beginning, have looked well to those institutions calculated to make men wiser, and therefore better.

The first public school held in the township was in the winter of 1854-5, in the double log house already spoken of as erected for church purposes, near or on the site of the present Honey Creek meeting house. Mr. James Tulburt was the first teacher. There are now in the township 10 school houses, valued at \$800 each.

In addition to the public schools, there is a fine academy in the village of New Providence, which is doing a good work, an account of which is given elsewhere in this work.

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

Providence township is a rich rolling prairie, all of which is under a high state of cultivation. It is well watered by Honey creek and its tributaries.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first settlement in the township was made in 1851.

The first birth in the township was Sarah B., daughter of John J. and Julia Thornton, born in the fall of 1851.

The first death was that of William Dobbins, who died September 6, 1852.

James Dillon and Sarah Fitzgerald, the widow of Patrick Fitzgerald, were the first couple united in marriage.

The first church was erected by the Society of Friends, in 1854.

The first school was built the same year, and taught by James Tulburt.

The first steam mill, built in Providence township was in 1854, by Reuben Bond.

The first water mill was built by L. Lawrence. Mr. J. S. Hadley afterwards purchased it, and it was known as the Hadley mill. There is nothing left at this writing but a portion of the dam and flume to mark its existence.

THE FIRST FERRY.

The first ferry on Honey creek was at Hadley's mill; it was built for the construction of a dam. In the spring of 1858 the water on Honey creek was very high, and people would come for miles to cross the creek, there being no bridges at that time. The Hadley boys tell of a little circumstance of a party crossing while on their way to attend court at Eldora. One of the party was the Judge of the Court, Hon. C. F. McFarland, who, not wishing to swim his horse, persuaded the boys to take him over on their boat, which they did, the Judge taking passage also; when in about the center of the stream, the old horse got uneasy and commenced to back up, stepping on one side, capsized the boat, throwing the Judge, horse and the two Hadley boys into the stream. The boys soon swam out, and secured the horse while the Judge stood in the water up to his arms, having taken out his gold watch and hung it upon a limb. The boys brought the old horse around, loaded on the Judge, and finally landed him on terra firma. The two lawyers concluded to swim their horse and get across without accident.

THE CYCLONE.

On the 3d day of June, 1860, a tornado passed over Providence township. The

following graphic description of the storm was written by A. M. Mulford, a few days after the occurrence, to his sister:

NEW PROVIDENCE.

DEAR SISTER—Agreeable to promise, I now attempt to write you a description of a tornado. The weather here had been dry and warm all the spring, and unusually warm for a few days previous to the storm. The morning was clear, there being some appearance of rain, with a slight sulky south wind, until about 10 o'clock, when light scattering clouds came up, but did not indicate a storm. The general appearance was that we might have a thunderstorm, until about 1 o'clock, when a cloud appeared in the northwest that looked like the forerunner of a shower. The air was very sultry and hot. This cloud continued to approach and others gather to it until it began to thunder. Other clouds came up, and about 3 o'clock Harriet and Miller went to meeting, leaving the children with me at home. It was at my request that Harriet went. The sun was then shining brightly. Soon after they left the clouds gathered together very fast, and appeared to be low and very dark and straggling, with very heavy thunder. About this time a cloud dark and heavy, but not very large, as I could see all of it, gathered up to the south of us very fast. Clouds seemed to come to it from all directions, as I stood watching it. There soon appeared a bulge on the lower side of it, shaped like a corn basket, only larger, which continued to increase and go down till it reached the ground. I could not see the ground, from where I was, but as soon as it reached the ground I saw straw, boards and the roof of a house carried up the pipe, which looked about three feet across, to me. Things would go up the center and be thrown out on the outside, and fall down again. This cloud passed about five miles south of us, and was about six miles long from where it started, until the pipe was drawn up and it ceased its destruction. It destroyed three vacant houses and some fence. Most of its course was across open prairie.

During the time this was passing, the clouds at the west continued to come up with very heavy thunder, which appeared very close to the ground. About a mile west of where our house stood the ground is considerable higher than where the house stood. On this high ground stood the village of New Providence, so I could not see the cloud lower down. As it came up it appeared to bulge out on the lower side, but I could not see that it come very low. The bulging part looked to me to be about one hundred feet across during all this time. The clouds were of a dark greenish-purple color, looking fearful enough to cause fear in the strongest heart. As it approached nearer it changed to a white, misty color, as though there was much rain falling, and coming so slow that I thought there was not much wind with it. What I took for the front edge of the approaching rain reached New Providence. It was hid completely from view; the rain, or rather mist, for it was very fine, came on as slow as usual. I have often watched an approaching shower from our house. When it was within about one hundred yards of the house I noticed that there was a part of the rain in advance of the rest, as I could see back a mile of the south side, and the front part looked like a shower of thick snow, with a moderate wind. I also noticed that it advanced along the south side and turned short north, making an advancing cyclone of frightful appearance. Where the mist struck the house it was very fine, and not any wind, and so thick I could not see the fence thirty feet from the house. Immediately the wind began to blow with a fearful, hollow, roaring sound, which continued until the house was gone from over me; myself and children having gone to the cellar for safety. The storm continued so severe that I could not stand on my feet, I should think, for two minutes, when it gradually decreased, and in about twenty minutes was entirely passed. While it was raging it was so thick and dark that I could see the top of the bank eight feet away. As soon as the noise of the storm was passed, I again heard the thunder as loud as be-

fore, but during the storm I could not see any lightning. Hail fell in considerable quantity, doing some damage outside of the track of the cyclone, which was one-half mile wide, though the whole storm was some ten miles wide from one edge of the rain to the other, the whirl being on the south edge of the storm.

A. M. MULFORD.

TEMPERANCE.

Providence township is noted for its good morals. Among its thrifty people intemperance is unknown, and every effort in behalf of the cause of temperance enlists the active co-operation of nearly every citizen. This being the case, it is not strange that when the constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors was to be submitted to a vote of the people, the citizens of this township were among its strongest advocates. They worked for it "in season and out of season." They prayed for it and argued in its favor, the result being that, when the vote was counted on the evening of the 27th of June, it was found that 250 votes were cast in the township in favor of the amendment and only 2 against.

There never has been a saloon in the township.

INSURANCE.

The first organization of the Providence Township Mutual Insurance Company was effected November 11, 1870, by selecting Cyrus Lundy, William P. Hunnicutt, Caleb Baldwin, William Wildman, William F. Andrews, E. Andrews, L. G. Hunt and C. A. Lundy, a Board of Directors, who completed the organization by electing William Wildman, President; William F. Andrews, Vice-President; Cyrus Lundy,

Secretary and Treasurer. The President and Secretary, together with Eleazer Andrews, were constituted an Executive Committee. Those officers and their successors, who are annually elected, have conducted the business of the association to the present time without any loss, carrying insurance to the amount of \$100,000, on an average. The total expense to the members of the association has not exceeded \$5 on the thousand dollars insured for each five years.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

In addition to those already mentioned, is here given sketches of some who have come into the township since 1859:

George E. Hunnicutt was born in Prince George county, Virginia, April 1, 1808. He is the son of Ephraim and Margaret (Peebles) Hunnicutt, father of Welsh and mother of Scotch descent, but natives of Virginia. They were married in Prince George county, Virginia, where seven children were born—five sons and two daughters. Mrs. Hunnicutt died in 1817, and he afterward married Rachel Hunnicutt, by whom there was one child born. He died in 1831. George E. was reared on a farm and received his education in the pioneer school house of that day. When seventeen years of age his health failed, and he taught school for a number of years. He afterwards embarked in the mercantile business, which did not prove a success. In 1827 his brother, William P., left Virginia and went to Belmont, Ohio, and soon after the family followed. Mr. Hunnicutt settled in Clinton county, Ohio, where he remained about five years, then to Rush county, Indiana, where his

principal occupation was farming. He was married in Rush county, Indiana, to Martha Pusey, a daughter of Joel and Hannah Pusey. By this union there were five children born, four of whom are living—William P., Hannah P., Margaret and Mary Ann. Mrs. H. died in 1856, and he afterwards married Mrs. Mary A. Winslow, *nee* Barker, the widow of Edward Winslow, of Cayuga county, New York. There were three children by this union—Mary B., now the wife of John Nicholson, Richard and Robert B. In 1860 Mr. Hunnicutt left, and came to Hardin county, and settled on section 6, Providence township, where he remained until 1869, when he removed to New Providence, where he is living a retired life. He has 500 acres of land valued at \$35 per acre. The family are members of the Society of Friends.

Levi Hampton, farmer, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1825. He is the son of James and Emily (Walton) Hampton. Mr. Hampton died when Levi was four years old, and his mother afterward married a brother of her first husband, James Hampton, by whom there were three children born. About 1825 the family left Pennsylvania and removed to Ohio. Levi, in 1850, married Miss Hannah M. Patterson. She died in 1851, and in the same year he removed to Henry county, Iowa, where he married Mary Hockett, a daughter of Isaac Hockett, of North Carolina. In 1860 he came to Hardin county, where he purchased a farm of 177 acres, which is valued at \$35 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. Hampton are members of the Society of Friends.

E. B. Mendenhall was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, March 15, 1824.

He is a son of Miles and Margaret (Bundy) Mendenhall, natives of North Carolina. In 1832 his parents emigrated to Wayne county, Indiana, and, in 1836, located permanently in Hendricks county of that State, where they remained until 1866, when they sold out, and moved to Jasper county, Iowa, where the father died in 1867. His mother is still living in Jasper county. Mr. Mendenhall was reared on a farm, receiving his early education in the log cabins, of the rudest kind. In 1852 he married Miss Mary Jane Pearson, a daughter of Isaac Pearson. She was born in Miami county, Ohio, May 11, 1831. Ten children were the fruits of this union, nine of whom are living—Albanus H., Marcellus W., Estella M., Larissa E., Ledru R., Leona A., Luella F., Arrietta M., and Hubert P. Mr. Mendenhall emigrated to Goodhue county, Minnesota, where he located on a quarter section of raw prairie land. He remained there twelve years, and then sold out and came to Hardin county, where he purchased his present home. He has 103 acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre. Mr. Mendenhall has one of the finest orchards in the township, of very choice fruit. The family are members of the Society of Friends.

Jesse C. Davis was born in Wayne county, Indiana, on the 11th day of May, 1834. When twenty-one years of age he came to Marshall county, and the following winter taught school; being one of the first teachers in the county. In 1857 he went to Humboldt county, Iowa, and opened a farm, where he remained three years. In 1858 he married Miss Rebecca Wing. By this union there were ten children; nine are living—Cynthia E., Henry E., William B., Mary A., Alvin C., Alonzo J., Joseph A.,

Dora and Ethel. Renting his farm for one year, he returned to his native State, where he remained four years, and then returned to Iowa and located at Iowa Falls, and embarked in the mercantile business, which he followed for three years, when he purchased his present place of 178 acres, which is valued at \$35 per acre. The family are members of the Society of Friends.

Henry Dudley was born in Upper Canada, in 1827. He was reared on a farm, and received a limited education. In the fall of 1849 he married Miss Lorina Slack, a daughter of Philip Slack. She was born in Canada, September 16, 1829. By this union there were eight children; five are living—Minerva, Mary, Philip, Susannah May and Phœbe. In the spring of 1850 he came to Iowa, locating in Lee county, where he remained until 1864, when he removed to Hardin county, locating in Providence township, where he took up land where he now lives. Mr. Dudley has 137 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. Dudley are members of the Society of Friends. In politics he is a Republican.

Levi Rubottom was born in Morgan county, Indiana, October 2, 1826; is a son of George and Elizabeth (Doan) Rubottom; the father a native of North Carolina, and mother of Tennessee. There was a family of eight children, six sons and two daughters. The subject of this sketch was early educated in the Pioneer School house of Indiana. In the fall of 1853 he left Indiana for Iowa with teams, driving his stock. He located in Warren county, purchased wild land and opened up a farm. In the spring of 1865 he sold out and came to Hardin county. In the winter of 1852

he married Miss Louisa Thompson, a daughter of Thomas A. and Elizabeth Thompson of North Carolina, where she was born in 1833. By this union there were ten children, eight of whom are living, viz.—Rodolpho, Ludoric, Thompson, Alwilda, Charlie, Misses Florence and Vinton. Mr. Rubottom came to the State poor, has now fine property and a home. He has 148 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre.

Henry C. Smith, farmer, was born in Steuben county, New York, February 1, 1845; a son of Thos. J. and Margaret (Gilchrist) Smith. In 1862, Henry C. enlisted in the 34th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company A, and participated in the battles of Triune, Stone River, Liberty Gap, Tullahoma, Mission Ridge and Chattanooga, Buzzard Roost, Rensselaer, Kenesaw Mountain, where he was struck in the left eye with a minnie ball, coming out near the right ear. He was under fire from the 8th day of May until the 27th day of July; was taken prisoner at Stone River, and spent five months in Libby Prison. In 1865 he came to Hardin county. In 1876 he married Miss Hannah Eve Bushman. She was born in Carroll county, Illinois, May 18, 1850. They have three children, viz. Herschel, Julia Eve and Edith. Mr. Smith has 80 acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre.

Ernest Bossemeyer, an energetic farmer of Providence township, was born in Westphalia, Prussia, on the 18th day of June, 1838. In the fall of 1854 he came to America, landing at Baltimore, Maryland. He then went to Lee county, Illinois, where he was employed on a farm for Frederick Bossemeyer five years, to pay his passage. He then went to White-

side county, Illinois. In 1863 he married Anna Ackermann. She was born in Hesse Castle, Germany. A family of seven children were born unto them, five of whom are living—Libbie, Henry, Frank, Ernest, and Harrison. In the fall of 1867 he came to Hardin county, Iowa, where he purchased his present home. Mr. Bossemeyer has 100 acres of land under cultivation, valued at \$35 per acre. In politics he is a Greenbacker.

E. R. Wright was born near Richmond, in Wayne county, Indiana, February 5, 1828, and is a son of Cyrus and Mariam (Cosand) Wright, natives of North Carolina. His parents emigrated to Indiana in 1807, when his father saw the first lot sold in Richmond, a fact in itself which indicates what marvelous changes have taken place. His father was an honest, upright man—was a friend to the down-trodden, and especially of the colored race. Among those who mourned his loss, none, perhaps, were more deeply moved than the colored people of his neighborhood. He was benevolent to a fault. He died at his homestead, in Indiana, in 1877. His mother is still living, in Richmond, Indiana. The subject of this memoir is a self-made man. When fifteen years of age, he was employed in a store as clerk for a time, when his health failed him and he went on a farm for a couple of years, afterwards being engaged in various occupations until 1860, when he again engaged in the mercantile business as one of the firm of Wood & Wright. In 1861 he sold out and was employed as a conductor on the L. & I. R. R. for six years. In February, 1869, he came to Hardin county and located on the prairie, where he now lives, having a

beautiful home and all the comforts of life. He has 200 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. In 1867 he married Miss Florence Kirby.

NEW PROVIDENCE.

The town of New Providence was laid out, in 1855, by E. Andrews, Dr. Eli Jessup and Daniel Dillon, the plat being filed for record February 8, 1856. A. F. Wiloughby was the surveyor. The description accompanying the plat describes it as located "on the south one-half of the southwest quarter of section 3, and the north half of the northwest quarter of section 10, township 86, range 20."

The first goods sold in the town were sold by Calvin McCracken, in 1856. Mr. McCracken continued the business but a short time, when Beach & Ketch took the business. This firm remained a few years, when Calvin McCracken again embarked in trade; again continuing but a short time. Robert King was the next to engage in trade, which, proving successful, he continued in business until his death in 1864. Joseph White purchased the stock on Mr. King's death, and continued the business for two

years, when he sold out to Wildman, Owen & Co. The firm was subsequently called Wildman Bros.; but it continued only a short time, when the stock was sold to C. B. Haworth, who removed the same to Union.

The first hardware store was established in the fall of 1863, by J. B. Mulford, who continued alone until 1865, when the firm of S. S. Mulford & Bro. was formed, adding a stock of general merchandise. In March, 1867, W. F. Andrews purchased the interest of J. B. Mulford, and the firm name was changed to Mulford & Andrews. In 1869 Mr. Andrews retired from the firm, S. S. Mulford becoming sole proprietor, and continuing the business to the present time. His stock is large and complete in all the various lines demanded in the neighborhood, and he has an excellent trade, with the confidence of the community in which he resides.

Being deprived of railroad privileges, New Providence has not made the growth that would naturally be expected from the fact of its being surrounded by some of the best farming country in the State, and settled by a thrifty people.



R H Sheffield Mrs.

CHAPTER XXXII.

TIPTON TOWNSHIP.

Tipton township was so named from Tipton creek, which runs in a southeasterly direction, entering the township on section 6, running through sections 6, 7, 8, 17, 20, 16, 21, 22, 23, 26, and 25, leaving the township at the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of section 25. The south fork of the Iowa river enters the township on section 2, and also runs in a southeasterly but tortuous course through that section and 1 and 12. Honey creek, which takes its rise in Sherman township, enters this township on the northwest quarter of section 30, and, like the others, runs southeast through sections 30, 31, 32, and 33, entering Grant township from the latter section. It will thus be seen the township is well watered, which makes it excellent for stock purposes. Timber exists along the South Fork and Tipton creek.

Tipton township was set off from Pleasant township in 1859, and its first election was held at Point Pleasant. It then included all of the present township of Sherman.

EARLY SETTLERS.

A man by the name of Keith was the first settler in Tipton township. He located on section 12, in 1852. After remaining here about two years he went to Northern Illinois, where he died.

Amasa Collins came into this township in 1854, from Pleasant, where he had previously located. He located on the southeast quarter of section 22, where he built a pole cabin, which stood there until the summer of 1861, when it was torn down. The farm is now owned by Ellen Peel. Mr. Collins remained on this farm until 1865, when he sold out and moved to the village of Point Pleasant, where he engaged in merchandizing about one year, and then moved to Monroe county, Iowa, where he now resides.

John Cayton came here from Hancock county, Ohio, in the spring of 1854, and located on section 26, where he purchased a claim of a man named Carpenter. He remained here until his death, April 21, 1863. He died of congestion of the lungs, and was buried in the cemetery on W. W. Boylan's farm.

T. J. Sheldon located at Point Pleasant in 1854, and engaged in general mercantile business; also engaged in farming. He remained in the mercantile business until 1858, when he removed to his farm on section 11, where he still resides.

T. J. Sheldon was born in Licking county, Ohio, August 31, 1828, where he received a common school education. In 1839 he came to Louisa county, Iowa, remaining a short time; thence overland to

California, where he was engaged in mining two years. He then returned to Ohio, and after six months, once more went to California, where he spent two years. In the fall of 1854 he came to Hardin county, and in the spring of 1855, opened the first store in Point Pleasant. In 1857 he turned his entire attention to farming, and now owns 1,400 acres in this county. He was one of the county commissioners during the county seat war. He was married November 1, 1856, to Miss Henrietta Majors, a native of Knox county, Ohio. They have nine children, all living.

George W. Diltz came here from Wood county, Ohio, in 1855, and located on the west half of the southwest quarter of section 22, on land now owned by T. J. Hunter. He left in 1864, and now resides in Pleasant township.

William Diltz settled on section 21 about the same time. He left in 1864 and now lives in Pleasant township.

Israel A. Johnson was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, August 14, 1837. In 1838 his parents came to Illinois, settling in McLean county, remaining three years; thence to Louisa county, Iowa. His father, Archibald Johnson, being one of the early settlers of that county, remaining until April, 1854, when he settled in Pleasant township, Hardin county. He died on his farm in Pleasant township in February, 1861. Israel married Miss Catherine Fisher, a native of Champaign county, Illinois. He remained in Pleasant township until 1868, when he settled in Tipton, where he has since resided. Three children were born to them—Ellen Ordilla, Anna Elizabeth and Oscar Anson, who

died in 1864. His wife died in 1864. He afterwards married, April 15, 1860, Lodema Crosser. They have three children—Etta May, Pearly Edward and Cora Belle. His second wife died in 1878. Afterwards married, in 1881, Mrs. Mary J. Hayworth, a native of Pennsylvania, she having four children by her first husband—Henry F., Carrie A., Lewis J. and Chloe A. Anna married Jacob Chadwick; Allie married S. S. Stewart; both married September 7, 1881.

Samuel E. Mossman was born in Mercer county, Illinois, November 15, 1841; is the son of Geo. and Hannah (Brown) Mossman; came to Hardin county with his parents in 1854. He enlisted August, 1862, in Company F, 32d Iowa, under Captain Joseph Edgington; he was in nine battles, and was honorably discharged at Davenport at the close of the war. He has held the office of Trustee, Clerk, and is at present Justice of the Peace. He married in 1865 to Miss Margaret A. Hough. They have six children living—Byron R., Wm. L., Eliza Ellen, Frederick Clifford, Isaac Arno and Jasper J.

Geo. Mossman was born in Grayson county, Virginia, July 28, 1804. He was married there in 1822 to Hannah Brown, who was born in Grayson county Virginia, June 22, 1805. They afterward moved to Wayne county, Indiana, and then to LaPorte county, Ind., and St. Joseph county, Indiana; at one time owned the present site of LaPorte, Indiana, and built the first frame house in that town. He came to Tipton Hardin county, Iowa in the fall of 1854, and the spring following entered land in this township. He took an active part in the organization of the Hardin

county Agricultural Society, being its first President. He died October 22, 1870.

Isaac Barnhart was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, September 22, 1831. In 1844 his parents moved to Miami county, Indiana, here he remained ten years, thence to Marshall county, Iowa, and in November, 1855 he made a claim on section 4, Tipton township, but did not settle there until 1870. He married, June 1870, to Mary Ann Reep, who was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, September, 1844, her father settled in Tipton township in 1879. They have four children—Daniel Frederick, Susannah Jane, John Henry and Martha Catherine.

Augustus Mitterer, Tipton township, was born in Wurtenburg, Germany, August 16, 1823. His parents, Peter and Hannah (Ripman) Mitterer, were natives of the same State, and lived and died there. He came to this country in 1846, landing in New York, and settled in Virginia, remaining there until May, 1855, when he removed to Hardin county, settling at Point Pleasant, there being but one house there when he came, but during the next few months he built four houses, which he sold successively to other parties, as they came in. He took an active interest in the building of the Presbyterian Church there, and laid the first stone in the foundation, and drove the last nail into the building. On Sept. 2, 1849, he was married in Fredericktown, Md., to Miss Ann Z. Shipman, by the Rev. William Shinford. There have been born to them nine children, seven of whom are living—Clara A., born May 26, 1854; Sarah A., born May 18, 1857; Augustus W., born September 6, 1860; Martha

J., born February 18, 1863; Joseph S., born June 6, 1865; Ernest F., born February 26, 1868; John L., born December 6, 1870. Sarah A. was married October 22, 1876, to Elam T. Collins, of Buckeye township. Mr. M. learned the trade of tanner and currier in Virginia, and worked at it there, and also after he came to Point Pleasant. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Company F, 32d Iowa infantry, serving in Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee. He was taken sick at Brownsville, Arkansas, in August, 1863, and in October, was sent to the hospital at Little Rock, Arkansas, where he lay six months, and was discharged February 14, 1864, by reason of disability. He has always been identified with the Republican party, and has taken an active part in politics and educational matters, having served in some capacity as an officer of one or more organizations pretty much all of the time. Mr. and Mrs. M. are active members of the Presbyterian Church at Point Pleasant, being among the founders of that organization. He is at present following farming for a business, and has a comfortable home and a farm of 160 acres of land, the home place, 120 acres, being much improved, and worth \$40 per acre, and forty acres of timber land worth about \$10 per acre.

Jacob Hough was born in the town of West Huntington, Moreland county, Pennsylvania, June 21, 1815, where he remained until 1841; then went to Washington county, same State, remaining two years. In 1853 he located in Wood county, Ohio, and soon after removed to Hancock county, where he was engaged in farming. In 1856 he came to the town of Tipton, Hardin county, Iowa, settling on section 36, buy-

ing a farm of 120 acres. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace twelve years. He was married March 6, 1840, to Eliza Craven, who was born December 25, 1821, in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. They have had born to them six children, five of whom are living—William Franklin, born July 1, 1841, killed at battle of Shiloh April 6, 1862; Peter D., born January 21, 1843; C. F., born November 7, 1844; Margaret, born June 21, 1846; Edward R., born March 20, 1851; George W., born September 3, 1855; all born in Pennsylvania but George W., who was born in Ohio.

Leonard Van Patter was born in Canada West, December 12, 1833. In 1839 his parents settled in Ogle county, Illinois, and there remained until 1854, when he located near the pleasant site of Mason City, Iowa. In 1856 he settled on section 11, Tipton township, Hardin county. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace for fourteen years, and is at present Secretary of the Township School Board. He was married April 10, 1856, to Valeda E. McDuffee, a native of Cameron Mills, Steuben county, New York. By this union four children were born—Ella S., Lee, Alured and M. Antoinette.

Charles Hammer, Sr., was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, 1813, and came to America in the spring of 1840, first settling in Maryland, where he remained three years, working at weaving. He then removed to Virginia, and engaged in the same work for twelve years. In 1855 he came to Linn county, Iowa, remaining here until the spring of 1856. He settled at Point Pleasant, Hardin county, and in 1862 he bought his present farm on sec-

tion 24, in Tipton township. Mr. Hammer has held the offices of Constable, Clerk, Justice of the Peace, and was Postmaster of Point Pleasant, eight years. He was married in 1843, to Mary Wilke. Six children were born unto them—Joseph, Chas. W., John A., Franklin, Cornelius and Rose. John A. was born August 8, 1850, in Virginia, and has since lived at home. He was married October 24, 1875, to Mary Lowden, a native of Chisago county, Minnesota. Three children blessed this union—Eugene, Royal and Frederick.

D. C. Crosser, a native of Wood county, Ohio, was born March 11, 1831. He was reared on a farm, and received a good common school education, remaining there until 1856. He then came to Hardin county, Iowa, and located in Pleasant township. In 1880 he settled on his present farm of 160 acres, on section 34, Tipton township. In 1857 he was married to Mary E. Penn, a native of Virginia, her father (William Penn) settling in Hardin county in 1856, in the town of Eldora. They have had five children, all of whom are living—Melissa Ann, Josephine, Sophronia Helen, Willis J. and Dora C.

W. W. Boylan arrived here April 8, 1857, from Clayton county, Iowa, where he had resided since May, 1855. During the year 1855 he made a visit to this county and township, and while here helped raise the first log house built in Point Pleasant. He is still living in the township, now residing on section 22, where he located August 21, 1862. Mr. Boylan was born in Licking county, Ohio, July 15, 1830. In 1833 his parents moved to Hancock county, where he remained until 1855, receiving a common school education, and following

the business of farming. In March, 1855 he came to Iowa, and settled in Clayton county, on a farm, remaining there until March, 1857, when he settled in Hardin county, on section 22, Tipton township, being one of the first settlers of this part of the county. Mr. Boylan has held the office of Justice of the Peace for the past six years, and several times the Assessorship, and also the Secretaryship of the schools of this township. In politics he is a staunch Republican. He has been a member of the M. E. Church since 1855. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' society, and has always taken an active part in the cause of temperance. He was married in December, 1854, to Miss Susannah C. Balmer, a native of Switzerland. They have nine children living—John T., William M., Maloa S., Christian B., Manora M., Catherine M., Tell E., Bernie B., Daisey D.

Jacob S. Rodgers was born in Sussex county, New Jersey, February 23, 1819, remaining until May, 1849, excepting six years spent in Orange county, New York. In 1849 he came West, and soon after settled in LaPorte, Indiana, where he lived seven years. He then came to Jackson county, Iowa, and in 1857 to Hardin county, and, in the spring of 1878, located on section 3, Tipton. He was married in February, 1847, to Catherine M. Meeker, a native of New Jersey, born March 4, 1822. They had three children, two living—Mathias D. and James B., both living at home. James B. was married in 1878 to Miss Sarah E. Hall, a native of Indiana. They have one son—Ralph. Mrs. James B. Rodgers died September 7, 1880.

Wm. Howell was born in Orange county, New York, in March, 1835, remaining

until September, 1857, receiving his education at the Unionville Academy, at Unionville, New York. In 1857 he located on section 10, Tipton, Hardin county, Iowa, and taught school for two years; then began improving his farm. He has held the office of School Director, and also Assessor. He was married in 1871 to Miss Julia A. Bates. Her father, Joseph Bates, settled in Clay township in 1855, and died October 26, 1877. They have one son—LeGrand.

L. D. Gordon was born in Summit county, Ohio, February 27, 1829. In 1837 his parents moved to Johnson county, Iowa, his father, Thomas Gordon, being one of the pioneers of that county. Here he remained five years; thence to Marshall county, where he was married, in 1852, to Miss Julia A. Forr, who bore him one child, and died in 1853. In 1857 he came to Eldora, Hardin county, and afterwards to Steamboat Rock. In 1862 he came to Tipton, where he has since resided. He entered the army in the fall of 1864, in Company I, 13th Iowa. He was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He was married in 1854 to Electa Winn. She bore him three children, and died in 1860. He afterwards married, in 1863, Mary H. Leininger, who bore him two children.

A. D. Meeker, born in Sussex county, New Jersey, in 1836. His parents soon after moved to Winnebago county, Illinois, and soon after that to Indiana, where they spent seven years; thence to Jackson county, Iowa, and, in 1858, settled on section 3, Tipton township, Hardin county. He has held the offices of road Supervisor and Trustee. He was married June 18,

1876, to Anna J. Hall, a native of Indiana. They have one son—Milton C.

E. C. Austin, was born in Essex county, Massachusetts, in August, 1841, remaining there until 16 years of age, when he came to Dubuque county, Iowa, and remained three years. In 1859 he came to section 17, Tipton township. He enlisted August 15, 1862, in Company F, 32d Iowa Infantry, and was honorably discharged August 25, 1865, at Springfield, Illinois. He was married in 1861 to Margaret Fryer.

FIRST MARRIAGE.

The first marriage was John M. C. Potts and Elizabeth Collins, in 1858. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Peter Shamp, a Protestant Methodist minister, at the house of Amasa Collins. Mr. Potts enlisted in 1861 in Company C, 6th Iowa Infantry, and was killed at Dallas, Georgia, May 28, 1864, being a Corporal at the time of his death. One child was born unto them—Absalom, who died in infancy. Mrs. Potts was married again in 1866, to a Mr. Moon, by Esquire (now Rev.) T. J. Hunter. The couple left soon after for Nebraska.

FIRST DEATH.

The first death in the township occurred at the house of George W. Diltz, on section 22, in 1854. A man named Carpenter, who was traveling through here, stopped at the house of Mr. Diltz for the night, where he was taken sick, and the next morning he was dead. A lonely grave in the woods on Tipton creek marks the place of his burial.

CEMETERIES.

The first cemetery was laid out on the northeast corner of the southwest quarter

of section 22, on land now owned by W. W. Boylan. The first burial was Ida, daughter of George W. and Lucinda Diltz, who died of typhoid fever, in 1859.

An association was incorporated in the spring of 1880 for the care of this cemetery. Its officers were George Lohr, President; John T. Boylan, Secretary; Moses Boylan, Treasurer; Jacob B. Smuck, W. W. Boylan, Asias Bucy, Directors.

There is another cemetery located on the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 26, on land owned by W. Keuhlman. An association was formed in the winter of 1879-80. The first burial here was the wife of Fred. Hælscher, who died in the latter part of 1879.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first public school was taught in the summer of 1857, in a temporary log cabin, by Sarah Howell, now the wife of J. M. Boyd. The first building erected for school purposes was a frame structure, located on the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 21. Miss Howell was also the first teacher in this building, in the winter of 1858-9. It was erected by Amasa Collins, in the summer or fall of 1858. The building was subsequently sold to Frank James and moved south to its original location. It is now owned by Israel A. Johnson.

Tipton township is now well supplied with school facilities, there being seven good frame school houses, in addition to the one in the Independent District of Hubbard. The total value of the seven is \$3,500, to which add the Hubbard school

building, erected in the summer of 1882, making a total of \$6,500.

There are 250 children of school age outside of the Hubbard district. With that, about 400.

RELIGIOUS.

By whom the first religious services were held in the township is unknown. Previous to the organization of any society, the township was visited by ministers of several denominations, who "broke to them the bread of life."

The first Methodist Episcopal organization was called the "Tipton Class," and was attached to or a part of the Upper Iowa Conference. This class was organized at the house of John Cayton, in 1858. The house is yet standing on the farm of P. P. Cady. The first members of the class were John Cayton, W. W. Boylan and wife, George W. Diltz and wife, Amasa Collins and wife, Emulous Jones and wife, Almira Jones, Leonard Dean, Wilson Mason, Lewis Mason and wife. The first services were conducted by Rev. E. P. Crippin, of the Upper Iowa Conference, who remained in charge two years. John Cayton was Class Leader; W. W. Boylan, Steward. Regular services were held in this house, once in two weeks, for seven years. The first of this class, and also in the township, was in the winter of 1859-60, and conducted by Rev. D. W. Risher, resulting in fifteen being added to the class. The class is yet in existence, services being held in the Hunter school house, on section 21. They have no church building, and as the town of Hubbard has

lately been built up in proximity to it, it will doubtless become a part of the Hubbard charge.

The Protestant Methodists also had an organization in this township at one time, but have none at the present. The same can be said of the United Brethren.

The Presbyterian Church of Point Pleasant is represented in the history of Pleasant township.

SOCIETIES.

The first society organized in the township was that of the Good Templars, in 1856. The installing officer was Mr. Leland, D. G. W. C. T. The lodge continued its organization but a short time, but doubtless accomplished some good, sowing good seed in the hearts of some of the young people in the neighborhood, producing strong temperance men and women.

Tipton Grange, No. 286, was organized in March, 1872, under a dispensation granted by the officers of the State Grange. It was organized by John T. Miller, who was Deputy Degree Master of the State. The first officers of Tipton Grange were: W. W. Boylan, Master; A. J. Hunter, Secretary; George R. Lohr, Overseer. It was consolidated with Prairie Lee Grange, at Point Pleasant, three years later. The latter surrendered its charter in 1876.

The Tipton Township Literary Society was organized during December, 1881, with John Coomer, President; Lee Van Patter, Secretary; S. E. Mossman, Treasurer. At its first meeting, the question discussed was, "Resolved, that nature is more pleasing to the eye than art." The leading disputants were S. E. Mossman,

affirmative; M. C. Gettis, negative. Misses A. Coomer and Frances Williams were judges appointed to decide on the merits of the argument. Their decision was in favor of the affirmative. Meetings of the society were held once a week, until March, 1882, in the Meeker school house. They were instructive as well as pleasing. It is the design of those interested to continue them each winter.

POSTOFFICES.

Point Pleasant postoffice was established in 1855, and T. J. Sheldon appointed Postmaster. The present Postmaster is Dr. Thomas Crossgrove.

The postoffice of Tipton Grove was established in 1865, and John Boylan appointed Postmaster. It was held at the house of Mr. Boylan, on section 22, the one formerly owned by Amasa Collins. John Boylan was succeeded by W. W. Boylan, and he by P. P. Cady, who held it until it was discontinued in the fall of 1880, when the office at Hubbard was established. There are now two postoffices in the township—Point Pleasant and Hubbard.

TIPTON IN THE WAR.

The township of Tipton furnished its full quota of enlisted men in the war for the Union, but owing to a miscount a draft was made and duly honored. Several of those who went from the township laid down their lives that their country might be saved. They are each duly remembered by those who survive, and their noble sacrifices duly appreciated. Funeral services were held in 1864 on the farm of Amasa Collins for the dead heroes—John M. C. Potts, Francis M. Collins and

Leander Collins. The sermon was preached by Joshua Allen, United Brethren preacher.

A military company was organized at Point Pleasant called the "Union Home Guards," with Sidney Peck, Captain; Perry Hiffner, First Lieutenant, and W. W. Boylan, Second Lieutenant.

CYCLONE.

The cyclone which did so much damage in New Providence and Union townships June 3, 1860, originated near where the village of Hubbard now stands. The only damage it did in this township, aside from tearing down fences, was the unroofing of a double log house owned by Jacob Hough, on section 36.

PROMINENT CITIZENS.

Jacob B. Smuck was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, February 15, 1829, remaining until twenty-two years of age; thence to Ohio, and afterwards to Lee county, Illinois. In 1868 he came to Tipton township, and now owns 380 acres in this township. He enlisted August, 1862 in Company K, 75th Illinois Infantry Volunteers, and was honorably discharged on account of disability, March 13, 1863; re-enlisted in 1865, and was discharged at the close of the war. He was married January, 1866, to Mary E. Vroman, born in Delaware county, Ohio, January 30, 1839. They have six children—Mary Jane, born February 18, 1868; Samuel E., born November 29, 1870; died March 14, 1880; Melissa Bell, born June 8, 1872; Ida Ann, born December 16, 1873; Louisa Caroline, born Feb. 15, 1876; Gertrude Fianna, born September 22, 1879.



L. B. Miller

J. L. Hornung was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, November 16, 1828; came to America in 1852, landing in New York April 24; soon after he went to Pottsville, Pennsylvania, where he learned the trade of cracker baking, remaining four years; thence to Stephenson county, Illinois, working in a distillery two years; thence to Brownsville, Missouri, working at cracker baking a year and a half; he then came to Hardin county, and in June, 1861, he bought a farm on section 35, and in September, 1861, moved his family here. Mr. H. has held the office of School Treasurer and Director. He was married in 1856 to Mary A. Bach, born in Wurtemberg, April 4, 1828, came to America in 1854. They have four children—Charles N., Wm. G., Margaret and John L., Jr.

M. C. Gettis was born in Carroll county, Ohio, in 1832, and is a son of Ira E. and Mary (Daniel) Gettis. In 1839 his parents moved to Pike county, Ohio, and in 1847 went to Stephenson county, Illinois, where they remained one year, and in 1848 came to Scott county, Iowa, where they spent two years, and then went to Clinton county, and afterward to Cedar county. The subject of this sketch was married in Ohio, March 4, 1853, to Miss Sarah Randall, a native of Carroll county, Ohio. In 1855 he settled in Tama county, and built a steam saw-mill, which he run until 1867, when he came to Hardin county, and settled in Pleasant township, where he was engaged in milling, and in 1876 settled on section 4 of Tipton township, where he still remains. His wife died April 7, 1877, by whom he had ten children, seven of whom are living. Mr. Gettis was afterward married to Miss Malissa Williams,

June 20, 1877. She was born in Dubuque county, Iowa. They have had three children, all of whom are living. The father of Mr. Gettis was born in Kent county, Maryland, March 22, 1799, his grandfather being a native of Ireland, and his mother born in Trumbull county, Ohio, December 10, 1804, of English origin. They were married October 9, 1823, and have five children living, of whom M. C. is the youngest. They have been members of the M. E. Church over sixty years.

P. P. Cady was born in Steuben county, New York, October 24, 1817. He was reared on a farm, receiving a good common school education with an attendance at Franklin Academy, New York. In 1839 he moved to Oakland county, Michigan, and remained there about five years. From 1842 to 1851 he spent in the western part of Michigan, teaching at the Indian Mission, at the present site of Grand Rapids, excepting 1846 and 1847, which he spent in Chicago, engaged in the lumber trade. In 1848 he was married to Miss Olive B. Prescott, a native of Maine. In 1851 he settled in Alamakee county, Iowa, taught school the first winter, and in 1852 he entered land in that county, remaining until 1865, when he came to Tipton township, Hardin county, and settled on section 26. While in Alamakee county he was Justice of the Peace and Town Clerk. From 1869 until 1870 he was Postmaster of Tipton Grove postoffice, when it was discontinued. They have been blessed with five children—Ellen M., now the wife of the Rev. Matthew Wing, of Union township; James F., now an attorney at Union; J. Judson, living on a farm near Hubbard; Jessie A., and Frank

living at home. They also have an adopted daughter named Mary A., now the wife of O. Crandall, now living at Cresco, Howard county.

Mrs. Olive B. Cady, the subject of this sketch, descended from the Prescott family, who was the original emigrant from England to America, (See Prescott Genealogy) and is a distant relative of the noted William H. Prescott, of Massachusetts, the great historian. If she had possessed the privilege of selecting her ancestors, she could not have hit upon a better family than that from which she descended, as there is no record that any one of them ever did a mean, base, or vicious act. Into whatever they undertook they threw the whole energy of their natures. Olive was singularly blessed in having been as fortunate in her mother as in her father. She was remarkable for good sense, energy, and beneficence. Olive was born in Newport, Penobscot county, Maine, April 24, 1825. She was educated at Newport Academy, and commenced teaching school at the early age of fifteen years, always commanding the highest wages—\$1.00 and \$1.50 per week—and boarded around; but amply supported herself. In the year 1845 she emigrated to the then Far West, found employment on the third day after reaching Chicago, and with her needle, from the first day earned \$1.00 and \$1.25 per day on piece work, taking her dinner, and seldom leaving her seat the whole day long. In 1848 she became acquainted with and was married to Mr. Perley P. Cady, of Michigan. She was always a keeper at home, living in peace and plenty, had five children, and always practicing the traits of character inherited from her parents,

she early taught them industry, honesty and sobriety. She is now fifty-seven years of age and still finds her happiness in promoting the happiness of her family and friends.

J. H. Mingle was born in Sussex county, New Jersey, town of Stillwater, July 18, 1819, remaining until 1828, when his parents moved to Bradford county, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1852, when he settled in Carroll county, Illinois, and was there engaged in blacksmithing until the spring of 1865, when he came to Steamboat Rock, Hardin county, Iowa, and engaged in farming. He lived in Clay township eight years, one summer in Concord, and then spent four years in Union. In August, 1878, he located on section 9, Tipton, where he has since resided. He was married in Pennsylvania, in 1841, to Miss Catherine Holly. She bore him six children, and died in 1855. He was afterwards married, in Whiteside county, Ill., August 9, 1857, to Rachel J. Briggs, who was born in Windsor county, Vermont, June 28, 1834. She bore him six children, five of whom are living.

John M. Mitchell was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, July 25, 1830, remaining until the fall of 1856. He received a limited common school education. In the fall of 1856 he came to Tama county, Iowa, and worked at the carpenter trade until 1858. He then moved to Marshall county, where he was engaged in farming until 1863, when he enlisted in Company E, 3d Iowa Infantry, serving until the close of the war, in 1865. He was detached from the 3d Iowa to the 1st Missouri Light Artillery, but was discharged with the 3d Iowa. In the fall of 1865 he

settled on section 11, Tipton township, Hardin county, and in 1866 he bought a farm on section 13, where he remained two years. In 1877 he moved to his present location, on section 9. He was married, in 1856, to Miss Anna Frayer, a native of Pennsylvania. They have eight children, all living—Jennie, Alice, George, Jessie, Emma, William, Alfred and Elizabeth Ann.

J. B. Chadwick was born in Cayuga county, New York, June 20, 1813. At the age of thirteen years he began an attendance at the Academy at Fredonia, New York. At fifteen he began learning the saddler's trade in Tompkins county, New York. This he followed as an apprentice until the age of twenty. He then married Eliza Tooker, of Cayuga county, New York. He then embarked in the harness trade in that county, and afterwards in Steuben county, and while in that county he began the study of law, and was admitted to the Bar in Chataqua county. In 1859 he emigrated to Kent county, Michigan, and practiced law in that and in Jackson counties until 1864, when he came to Des Moines, Iowa, where he engaged in the wholesale harness and leather trade. In 1866 he was engaged as Superintendent of the County Poor Farm, and also built the county buildings. In 1867 he moved to Hamilton county, and began farming on an extensive scale, and also gave considerable attention to dairying. In 1870 he located on section 36, Tipton, where he has since lived a retired life. While in Steuben county, he took an active part in the politics of that county, and was nominated for the Legislature by the Whigs. During the past four years he has made three trips to Europe. They have

four children living—Sarah A., Abiather, Eliza and M. T.

Geo. R. Lohr was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, April 12, 1839. In 1846 his parents moved to Knox county, Ohio. His educational advantages were limited. Coming West he settled in Fulton county, Illinois, on a farm, on which he remained until 1870, when he settled on section 13, Tipton township, and, in 1871, settled on his present location, section 21, where he has remained since, excepting while engaged in the hotel business, in 1881, at Hubbard, having built the Hubbard House. He has held the offices of Town Clerk and Assessor. He was married January 1, 1860, to Miss Allie McBroom, a native of Illinois. They have had seven children, three of whom are living.

George Smuck was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, May 18, 1836, where he remained until 1860. He then settled in Lee county, Illinois, on a farm, remaining ten years. In 1870 he located in Tipton township, Hardin county, Iowa, where he has since resided, owning at the present time a fine farm of 240 acres. He was married in 1856 to Miss Barbara Ann Butt, who was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, April 22, 1841. They have eight children—Henry, born June 22, 1857; Emma, born February 29, 1862; Jacob, born February 21, 1864; George, born May 23, 1866; Katie, born March 2, 1868; Lucetta, born July 23, 1870; John, born April 2, 1877; Mary A., born September 16, 1879.

August Boeke was born in Germany, in 1852. He came to America in 1871, and located on section 25, in Tipton township, remaining one year; thence to Minneapolis,

Minnesota, where he remained two years, working at the butcher's trade. From there he went to Eldora, remaining one year. He then bought 120 acres of land on section 33, where he now lives. He was married, in 1877, to Miss Mary Groncona, a native of Germany. They have one daughter—Minnie.

Asias Bucy was born in Allegheny county, Maryland, April, 1833. In 1834 his parents settled in Tuscarawas county, Ohio. In 1838 they removed to Holmes county, Ohio, remaining on a farm until Asias was twenty-three years of age; thence to Fulton county, Illinois, where he remained twelve years; thence to Stark county, Illinois, remaining six years; thence to Polk county, Iowa, remaining there five years; thence came to Hardin county and settled on section 27, Tipton township, where he now owns a fine farm of 160 acres. In 1856 he married Miss Eliza Jane Lohr, a native of Ohio. They have ten children living—Martha A., George P., Jesse F., Sarah Olive, Samuel A., Alice M., Norman A., Charles N., Franklin T., Cora M.

James McBride was born in county Antrim, Ireland, Townland of Tulegraley, July 23, 1827. He came to America in 1847, and soon after located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in carpet manufacturing, remaining there seven years. In 1858 he located in Stark county, Illinois, remaining until 1860, when he followed the business of farming, he remained here until 1867, when he went to Bureau county, Illinois; then went to Clinton county, Iowa, where he remained three years; when he went to Tama county, remaining five years; in 1872, he located in Eldora township, Hardin county, where he

remained three years; then he spent one year at Point Pleasant; and in 1876 he bought the farm where he now lives on section 9, Tipton township; he was married July 23, 1850, to Miss Martha Alexander, born in county Derry, Ireland, April 6, 1832. They have eight children—Jane, born January 25, 1852; Martha, born May 24, 1854; Annie, born April 21, 1856; Robert, born Feb 28, 1858; William, born April 4, 1860; Sarah, born August 12, 1865; Thomas, born August 10, 1867; John, born April 2, 1869; an adopted daughter, Mary, born January 28, 1850.

A. M. Drake was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, Nov. 10, 1832. In 1852 he moved to Knox county, Ill.; received a common school education, with an attendance of two years at Hiram College, being a student eighteen months at the time of the attendance of the late James A. Garfield. Remaining until 1865 he engaged in farming. In 1865 he came to Winneshiek county, Iowa, remaining two years. In the fall of 1870 he settled in Poweshiek county, Iowa; and in 1874 settled on the South Fork, Tipton township, and in 1877, settled on section 29, where he owns a farm of 160 acres; was married in 1857, to Miss Elizabeth Shrimplin, a native of Knox county, Ohio. They have six children, four living—Addison N., William A., Margaret J., Frank E.; died: Thomas W. and John M.

H. D. Hoover was born in Miami county, Ohio, in 1852. In 1854 his parents moved to Cedar county, Iowa, Eli Hoover, his father, being one of the pioneer settlers, and is still a resident of that county. Here Mr. Hoover remained until he attained his majority, going thence to Marshall county, where he remained two years.

Soon afterward he went to Benton, and in 1875 he bought a farm adjoining the present village of Hubbard, and has since made two additions to the village. In the spring of 1881 he settled here. He is a member of the town council. He was married September 5, 1873, to Miss Hannah M. Plummer, a native of Ohio. Her father, Joseph Plummer, being one of the early settlers of Marshall county. They have one child—Mary Lillian.

John P. Fox was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, remaining there until about twelve years of age; thence to Clinton county, Pennsylvania, where he remained until twenty-two years of age, when he removed to Freeport, Illinois, engaging in the carpenter's trade, and in 1878 he went to Tipton, Hardin county, Iowa, settling on land, which he had entered in 1854. He was married in April, 1850, to Miss Margaret J. Demmick, a native of Illinois. They have four children living—Mace, Olive, Ella, and William.

George Marshman was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, October 27, 1828. In 1842 his parents moved to Richland county, Ohio, where he remained until 1879, engaging in farming and stock dealing. In 1867 he went with a drove of sheep to Illinois, and traded for land in Tipton township, Iowa. In 1879 he moved his family to this town, and now lives on section 19. In politics he is a staunch Republican, having cast his first vote with the Whig party, for General Scott. He was married in 1863 to Miss Lydia Ann Roberts, a native of Morrow county, Ohio. George Gordon, Charles Albert, James Arvine, Mary Agnes, and Grace Elizabeth, are their children.

S. O. Ridout was born in Delaware county, Indiana, May 23, 1850. In 1852 his parents moved to Black Hawk county, Iowa. His father, Isaac R., took a claim in that county. Here S. O. remained until 1856, and then removed with the family to Kansas and Missouri, and in 1860 returned to Iowa, settling in Jasper county. In 1872 he was engaged in teaching in that and Marshall counties until 1880, since which time he has followed cabinet making. August 6, 1881, he located at Hubbard.

Frank M. Reese was born in Miami county, Ohio, in 1847, where he remained until 1857, and then came with his parents to Cedar county, Iowa, remaining until 1865. He then removed to Boone county, where he learned the mason trade, which he followed while there. In 1869 he left there and spent his time until 1875 in the Western States, being two years at Topeka, Kansas. In 1875 he returned to Boone county and entered the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company until the spring of 1881, when he located at Hubbard, and in July opened a restaurant. He was married August 8, 1876, to Miss Anna Emerson, a native of Vermont.

TOWN OF HUBBARD.

The town of Hubbard presents almost phenomenal attractions. Less than two years ago, where now stands a flourishing place of 700 inhabitants, was an open prairie, the property of A. J. Hunter, who deeded it to the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, who had it surveyed by A. K. Harvey, and filed the plat of the town in the office of the Recorder, Octo-

ber 12, 1880. The description accompanying the plat describes it as being situated "on the west half of the northeast quarter of section 33, in township 87, range 21." An addition was made and filed for record October 26, 1880, embracing a part of the east half of the southwest quarter of section 34, in the same township and range. E. P. Stubbs was the surveyor, and the plat was made for the proprietor, H. D. Hoover.

In the spring of 1881 Mr. Hoover made his second addition, embracing in all about 14 acres which he has added to the town plat.

The first sale of lots made in the town of Hubbard was on Monday, October 11, 1880. Mr. Bliss, agent for the company, was present on the town site on that day, remaining about two hours, during which time he sold 16 lots. Among those purchasing were, T. W. Strother, J. C. Moorman, DeRoy Ellsworth, Webb & Christie, J. L. Marshall, Z. L. Martin, T. J. Hunter, Geo. Lohr, Asa Bushnell, Vinton & Lawton, R. Rilling and J. J. Parsons. The prices ranged from \$100 to \$175. Each purchaser bound himself to erect a building on the lot purchased, within six months, worth \$400.

The village was named in honor of Judge N. M. Hubbard, of Cedar Rapids, the attorney of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad.

The first building erected in the place was a wooden structure, built by Lawton & Vinton, of Belle Plains. It was used for a boarding house. It is still standing, and is used by John B. Rush as a grocery and dwelling.

J. M. Christy opened the first store in the place, on the 27th of October, 1880, in a building 22x50, one story high. It was a hardware store. He has since added to it a shop 22x20.

The second store in the village, but the first for general merchandise, was opened by J. L. Marshall, November 17, 1880.

The first wagonmakers were the Reeves Brothers, in the fall of 1880. They retired from business in the summer of 1882.

The first blacksmith was Charles Clancy, who is still in the business.

The first shoemaker was John W. McNabb, from Eldora, who began business here in March, 1881. He is still pegging away.

Hubbard, which, on the 20th day of October, had not a house upon the town site, on the 1st day of January, 1881, had several stores, representing various lines of trade, and a population of nearly 300 people.

E. B. Gard opened a harness shop on Maple street in January, 1881, being the first in that line of trade.

POSTOFFICE.

A town without a postoffice would be an anomaly, so almost as soon as the village was laid out, a petition was sent to the proper authorities at Washington, which at once gave orders for the discontinuance of Tipton creek postoffice, and the establishment of Hubbard. J. J. Parsons was appointed Postmaster of Hubbard; and on the 3d day of December, 1880, the first mail was received at this point. The population of the town increased so rapidly that the Postmaster-General ordered a money order department in connection, July

1, 1881. The first order drawn was by E. B. Gard, of the Gard House, in favor of J. E. Simpson, of Dubuque, Iowa, for \$3.75. The first order paid was to John W. Sweet, the amount being \$15. The amount of business transacted the first year was about \$12,000.

SCHOOL.

In educational advantages Hubbard is abreast with the times. The first school was taught by Harvey Slack in a school building just northeast of the village limits, in the fall of 1881. A new school house has just been completed at a cost of \$3,500, capable of accommodating 150 pupils; and the school is to be thoroughly graded and made equal to the best in the county or State.

Henry Slack, principal of the Hubbard Schools, was born in Lee county, Iowa, in 1849; remaining here until six years of age, when he went with his parents to Hardin county; his father, Daniel Slack, locating on section 5 of Providence township. His educational advantages were good, having completed his studies at "Whittier College," Salem, Iowa. At the age of nineteen he began teaching, which he has since followed, and is, although a young man, one of the best instructors in this part of the State. December, 1881 he took charge of the Hubbard Graded Schools, and is the present Principal. He was married in 1872, to Miss Tamar Hobson of Henry county, Iowa.

INCORPORATION.

The continued steady growth of the village was such as to render it necessary that it should be incorporated as a town

under the general laws of the State. At the October term, 1881, of the Circuit Court, Judge Miracle appointed, as incorporation commissioners, J. L. Marshall, J. M. Christie, E. B. Gard, Mark J. Kelley and Pliny Fry. The incorporation election was held November 1, 1881. There were 76 votes cast for incorporation, and 5 against. Articles of incorporation were filed in November, 1881, and the first election for town officers was held February 8, 1882, resulting in the election of the following named: Madison Slack, Mayor; J. L. Marshall, G. S. Clift, D. M. Shellenberger, J. K. Milner and H. D. Hoover, Council; Rufus A. Johnson, Recorder; Irvin Mills, Treasurer; Charles W. Whitney, Marshal; and S. F. Hammer, Assessor. The following were all re-elected March 6, 1882, receiving the following vote:

Mayor.

Madison Slack 79

Recorder.

Rufus A. Johnson 86

Treasurer.

Irvin Mills 82

Assessor.

A. F. Hammer 87

Trustees.

J. K. Milner 82

J. L. Marshall 85

D. M. Shellenberger 62

George A. Clift 84

H. D. Hoover 77

RELIGIOUS.

There are seven religious denominations represented here in the summer of 1882, thus showing that the religious and moral

welfare of the community is well cared for. Those represented are the German Lutheran, German Evangelical, Methodist, Episcopal, Orthodox, Friends, Presbyterians, Christians and Baptists. There are but three church edifices, however, belonging to the three first. The German Lutheran Church was the first built in the place. It was completed early in the spring of 1881, and received a present of a fine bell from Judge Hubbard, who had made an offer of one to the church edifice first completed. The Evangelical Church was the second one completed, it being ready for occupancy but a few weeks later. It was dedicated by Rev. Mr. Brower, the presiding elder of the district.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was completed in the spring of 1882, at a cost of \$1,100. It was dedicated in May, by Elder Lee, of Belle Plains, and its organization perfected at this time. The society was composed of a portion of the class that met at the Hunter school house, in Tipton township, the first members of which were G. R. Lohr and family, M. Boylan and family, W. W. Boylan and family, T. J. Hunter and family, James Meeker and wife, A. Bucy and wife. Rev. Safford is the pastor in charge; G. R. Lohr, class leader; Moses Boylan circuit steward. Rev. Safford came from Missouri and was transferred from the Missouri Conference. The church is out of debt, with provisions made for a parsonage in the near future.

A Union Sunday School was organized in 1881 with Pliny Fry as Superintendent. It now holds its sessions in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is in a prosperous condition, with the following named officers: G. S. Clift, Superintendent; Eli

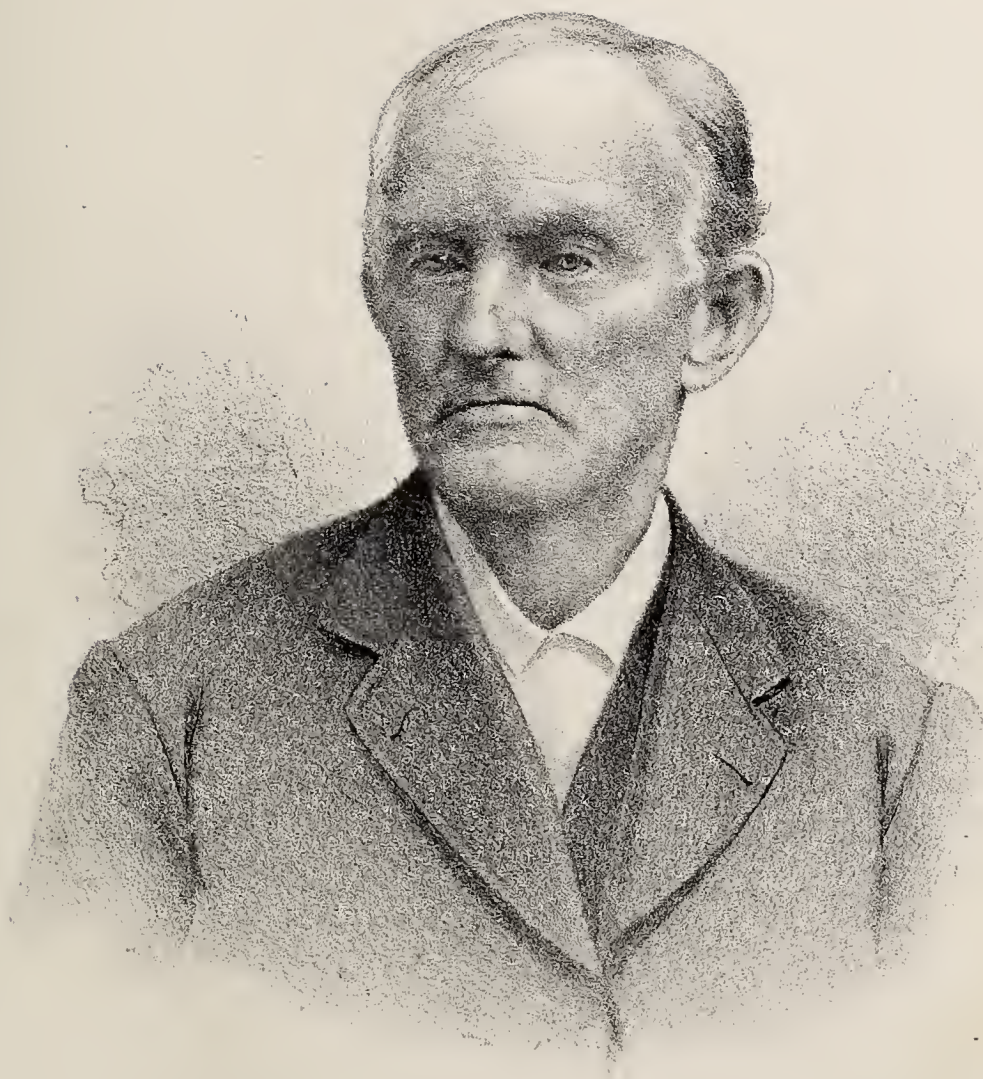
G. Swain, Assistant Superintendent; Miss T. E. Hunter, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Orthodox Friends of Hubbard were organized into a congregation in March, 1882, by order of Honey Creek Monthly Meeting of Friends. The members at the time of organization were: S. F. Hammer and family, J. L. Marshall and child, Z. L. Martin and family, Pliny Fry and wife, H. D. Hoover and family, J. H. Bales and family, Mrs. Mahala Middleton and family, J. F. Haworth and family, S. B. Woodward and family, Irvin Mills and family, Harvy Slack and wife, Robert Trout and wife, Dr. Isaac Ridout and wife, and Mrs. L. J. Trout. In all about forty. Pliny Fry was appointed Leader. They held their services at first in Hadley & Webb's Hall; but now occupy the Methodist Episcopal Church. They have never yet had a resident pastor. A revival was held in the name of the Society of Friends at the Evangelical Lutheran Church, in December, 1881; and in January, 1882, by B. P. Newell, of Legrand, Marshall county, Iowa, which resulted in much good and several additions to the church. The congregation is in a healthy condition, with the prospect of being able to do much good in the community.

SOCIETIES.

The civic societies represented in Hubbard are the Odd Fellows, the Legion of Honor, the V. A. S. Fraternity and the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union of Tipton Township was organized June 17, 1881, with the following named officers: President, Mrs. Frances J. Kelley; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Mary C. Fry,



Mr Nicholson.

Mrs. Israel A. Johnson, Mrs. P. P. Cady, Mrs. Mary Meeker, Mrs. Dancer; Secretary, Mrs. Susie Martin; Treasurer, Mrs. E. G. Swem. The Hubbard Union is in a flourishing condition, having now 22 members, in place of 7, which it had in the beginning. At the State Convention, held in October, 1881, Mrs. Susie Martin was the delegate. At the late County Convention, Mrs. Fry, of this Union, read an essay on "Temperance in our Schools," which was highly spoken of. Mrs. Susie Martin, also of this Union, read an essay entitled "Why Join the W. C. T. U?" another able article. For a time the Union controlled a column in the *Hubbard Times*, which was edited by Mrs. Frances Kelley. The present officers of the Union are as follows: Mrs. Mary C. Fry, President; Mrs. Dr. P. Slack, Vice-President; Mrs. Susie Martin, Secretary; Mrs. Minnie Cutler, Financial Secretary; Mrs. M. J. Kelley, Treasurer. The present officers of this Union are: Mary C. Fry, President; Mrs. E. G. Swem, Vice-President; Susie J. Martin, Secretary; Mrs. J. E. Cutler, Financial Secretary; and Frances J. Kelley, Treasurer.

The Iowa Legion of Honor, No. 113, of Hubbard, was organized, under a charter from the Grand Lodge of the State, in June, 1881. There were 24 charter members. The following named were elected and installed as its first officers: J. L. Marshall, President; J. J. Parsons, Vice-President; Harvey Slack, Rec. Sec.; J. K. Milner, Fin. Sec.; D. M. Shellenberger, Usher; Madison Slack, Treas.; R. J. Reid, Chaplain; W. H. Scott, Sentinel; Robert Trout, Doorkeeper. Its present officers are, J. L. Marshall, President; D. M. Shel-

lenberger, Vice-President; Harvey Slack, Rec. Sec.; Hillis W. Fannon, Fin. Sec.; Madison Slack, Treas.; C. W. Whitney, Usher; R. J. Reid, Chaplain; Robt. Trout, Sentinel; J. J. Parsons, Doorkeeper.

Idaho Lodge, No. 454, I. O. O. F., was organized June 27, 1882, with the following named charter members: J. H. Bales, Irvin Mills, J. K. Milner, W. H. Bailey, C. A. Clancy, J. C. Bailey and A. E. Mills. Its first officers were, J. H. Bales, N. G.; Irvin Mills, V. G.; J. K. Milner, Secretary; W. H. Bailey, Treasurer. The Lodge is in a flourishing condition, with a membership of 25.

Concordia Collegium, No. 106, V. A. S. Fraternity, was started at Hubbard July 5, 1882, with eight charter members, viz: S. O. Ridout, Dr. P. Slack, Mark J. Kelley, Samuel S. Doak, H. D. Riand, E. B. Bond, Henry DeWitt and William Weir. The officers are, S. O. Ridout, Rector; E. B. Bond, Vice-Rector; Mark J. Kelley, Scribe; P. Slack, Sarcedas; H. D. Riand, Usher; Henry DeWitt, Speculator. The order is in a prosperous condition, having for its object the fraternal welfare of its members, and life insurance.

ATTORNEYS.

The first Attorney to locate in Hubbard was J. J. Parsons, who first hung out his shingle in November, 1880. He was followed by L. O. Lowden at a later period. See Bar chapter.

NEWSPAPERS.

The Hubbard *News* was the first newspaper, its first issue bearing date April 2, 1881. Its publication discontinued August 1, 1882. The Hubbard *Times* now represents

the enterprise of the place. See chapter on "The Press."

HOTELS.

The Hubbard House was the first regular hotel built in the place. Its erection was commenced in the fall of 1880, and completed and occupied January, 1881. It was built by George R. Lohr, who opened it to the public in January, 1881. It is a two story frame building, conveniently arranged, containing twenty-one rooms. George R. Lohr ran the house until the spring of 1881, when he formed a partnership with his brother, T. J. Lohr, the two running it until November 17, 1881, when it was leased by J. W. Swafford, who still continues its management. The house is quite popular.

E. B. Gard also opened a hotel in August, 1881, known as the Gard House, which is very popular with the traveling public.

THE BANK OF HUBBARD.

This institution was opened December 1, 1881, and reorganized March 1, 1882, with W. Thompson, President; S. S. Sweet, Vice-President; E. G. Swem, Cashier. It is the first and only bank in the place, with sufficient capital to do a good safe business. The President and Vice-President reside at Belle Plains.

ELEVATORS AND MILL.

Among the first to seek an opening for business in Hubbard were James and Spence Nichols. In the fall of 1881 the brothers built a large elevator near the depot, two stories in height, with basement, and having a capacity of 20,000 bushels of grain. In connection with the elevator is

a feed mill, with a 20-horse power engine. This is the only mill in the place. The firm handle a large amount of grain in the course of a year, and also deal somewhat extensively in stock.

Another elevator was erected in the fall of 1881 by Francis & Valentine, from Poweshiek county, Iowa, with a storage capacity of about 10,000 bushels, and now owned by Thompson & Swem.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

As already remarked, J. L. Marshall was the first to engage in the general mercantile trade in the town. There are now five firms—Marshall & Bales, J. J. Neumann, Strother & Milner, J. C. Moorman and T. J. Hunter.

Strother & Milner opened up a stock of general merchandise December 9, 1880, on the corner of Illinois and Maple streets, in a building 22x60. They are young men of business qualities, and have succeeded in working up an extensive trade.

J. L. Marshall was in trade in the village of Idaho, in Grant township, when the town of Hubbard was laid out, and realizing that this place was to be the "future great," and that Idaho would have to succumb to the inevitable, lost no time in removing to this place. He opened his stock in a building erected for the purpose, on Maple street, on the 17th day of November, 1880. On the 14th of October, 1881, J. H. Bales was admitted as a partner, and the firm now do business under the name of Marshall & Bales. They carry a fine stock and have an excellent trade.

HARDWARE.

The pioneer hardware merchant was J. M. Christy, who yet continues in the trade, having a partner, and doing business under the firm name of Christy & Trout.

Hadley & Webb were not far behind the first firm, opening out a stock of the same line of goods, January 1, 1881, on the corner of Maple and Michigan streets. Their building is 22x60 feet, with a ware-room in the rear 20x35 feet. The firm is doing a heavy business, being well and favorably known. Mr. Hadley is in the same line at Eldora, while Captain Webb gives his personal attention to the business at this place.

MEAT MARKET.

The first market established in Hubbard was in October, 1880, by Hayworth & Mills, who continued to do business until the spring of 1881, when they were succeeded by Mills & Knode. In the fall of 1881 Irvin Mills became sole proprietor, and yet continues the business.

LUMBER YARDS.

D. M. Shellenberger & Co. established their lumber yard in Hubbard, November 1, 1880. They are pioneers in the trade. They keep a stock which is a credit to the town, and have a very large trade. D. M. Shellenberger, a number one business man, has charge of the business.

S. F. Hammer & Co. are also dealers in lumber.

OTHER TRADES.

In the summer of 1882, in addition to the trades and firms already mentioned,

S. F. Hammer & Co. are dealers in agricultural implements; Frank Reese has a restaurant; J. W. McNabb is the shoemaker; J. Q. A. Hutton represents the jewelry interests; E. B. Gard is the harness maker; Whitney & Wales have a livery stable; E. B. Bond is a photographic artist; Charles Edgett is the tonsorial artist; Mrs. M. S. Kenney, sewing machine agent; J. J. Parson, postmaster; Samuel Surprise, H. D. Riand and Whitney & Wales, draying; Mrs. Tamar Slack and Miss Eliza Lockwood, milliners; George W. Hough, L. O. Lowden, Philip Slack, E. G. Swem and F. J. Kallmerten, insurance agents; L. O. Lowden, land agent and attorney; Dr. Philip Slack, Dr. F. J. Kallmerten, Dr. William Painter, Dr. Isaac Ridout, physicians; Eaton & Hinshaw, furniture dealers; C. A. Clancy, blacksmith; J. W. Skellenger, wagonmaker; Thomas Cloud, Julius Bender, Jesse Kearnes, August Belka, G. W. Reeves, John Dunn, J. B. Rush, D. F. Magee, carpenters; E. Witherspoon, brick and stone mason; George S. Clift, C. S. Carothers, H. L. Wood, painters; Holt & Manning, Charles Lundy, plasterers; Miss Vora Turner, Mrs. Lydia Easton, Mrs. F. D. Slinker, Miss Vira Benson, dress-makers; S. S. Doak, express and station agent.

THE FUTURE.

Judging from the past, the town of Hubbard has a bright future before it. Surrounded by a fine country which is tributary to it, with live business, with unrivaled school and educational privileges, it should be a prosperous town.

COAL INTERESTS.

The Cedar Rapids *Daily Republican* of June 15, 1882, contained the following allusions to the coal interests of Hubbard, which at the present time are being developed:

On December 10, 1880, S. T. Robinson, formerly agent for the Michigan Division of the Grand Trunk Railway at Cassapolis, Michigan, came to Hubbard as agent for the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, and believing this would be a grand place to make a home, began at once to cast about probabilities and possibilities for the town of his choice. Finding that extensive coal mines had already been developed at Eldora, fifteen miles to the northeast; also at another point twenty-five miles to the southwest, he had business sagacity and experience enough to cause him to arrive at the conclusion that Hubbard itself rested upon an immense coal bed. Having arrived at this conclusion, feeling a moral certainty in the correctness of his conclusions, the next thing to do was to cause some of the far sighted business men of Hubbard to see the enterprise in its true light. It took but little time to do this, and in four days there was plenty of men to join him in going down into the bowels of the earth and force her to yield up her rich treasures. On January 10, 1881, the Hubbard Coal and Mining Company was organized at DeRoy Ellsworth's store in this city, and the following officers were elected: President, D. R. Ellsworth; Directors, E. B. Gard, J. L. Marshall, Hugo Neumann, Irvin Mills, J. M. Christy; Secretary, S. T. Robinson; Treasurer, D. M. Shellenberger. The capital of the company being fixed at \$10,000. Operations commenced at once. Some land was at once leased, and during the snow blockade of the winter of 1881, many were the bright pictures drawn by the enterprising men composing the company. Thus whiling away those long to be remembered fifty-one days of snow blockade, passed with no connection but the telegraph with the outside

world, and thus did they brace each other up during this fearful spell of weather. As is usually the case in this class of enterprises, there arose some slight jealousies, but nothing caused the faith of Mr. Robinson to waver, and ably seconded in his efforts by Mr. E. B. Gard, DeRoy Ellsworth and others, they were successful in interesting Mr. Geo. J. Bliss, and eight other gentlemen of Chicago in the enterprise. An arrangement was made with responsible parties to put down a prospect hole to the depth of 300 feet. On November 15, 1881, the company commenced drilling at a distance of seventy rods east of the depot, on Hugo Neumann's land, and on May 26, 1882, six months and eleven days from the time the drill commenced to go down into mother earth through the sand, and clay, and rock that composed her outer shell at a depth of a little over 360 feet, they showed up five feet and three inches of coal. This coal bed has a fine black slate roof, and directly below is six inches of fine clay; next below this eleven inches of Indian town marble; and beneath this fire-clay, all going to show that undoubtedly there is yet another vein of coal of finer quality and thicker, a short distance below the one already developed.

A joint stock company was organized in July, 1882, with a capital stock amounting to \$100,000, and articles of incorporation were filed at Des Moines. At the present time 4,000 acres of land have been leased by the company. Articles of incorporation are as follows:

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that, under and in pursuance of the Statutes of the State of Iowa, a corporation for pecuniary profit has been created by the name of "Hubbard Mining Company of Iowa."

The principal place of business of the corporation is at Clinton, in Clinton county, Iowa.

The general nature of the business of the corporation shall be to purchase or lease land in the State of Iowa, and to prospect or explore

therein for coal, stone or other valuable minerals, and to mine, take out, remove, sell or otherwise dispose of the same, and to have and exercise all the rights, privileges and immunities granted to and conferred upon like corporations by the laws of the State of Iowa.

The amount of stock authorized is one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), of which one hundred (100) per cent. shall be paid when subscribed for.

The corporation is to commence on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1882, and to continue 20 years, with power of renewal.

The business of the corporation is to be managed by a Board of five Directors, who are to be elected by the stockholders on the first Thursday in May in each year (after the year 1883), at such place and in such manner as the by-laws may prescribe; and the Directors so elected are to elect or appoint the following officers, to-wit:

- A President,
- A Vice-President,
- A Treasurer,
- A Secretary.

The Directors created by the articles of incorporation are:

- George J. Bliss, of Chicago, Illinois.
- John M. Whitman, of Clinton, Iowa.
- Edson P. Albee, of Lombard, Illinois,
- Hiram R. McCullough, of Chicago, Illinois.
- Charles E. Simmons, of Chicago, Illinois.

And the officers so created are:

- George J. Bliss, President.
- John M. Whitman, Vice-President.
- Hiram R. McCullough, Secretary.
- John M. Whitman, Treasurer.

The highest amount of indebtedness to which this corporation is at any time to subject itself is sixty six thousand six hundred and sixty-six and sixty-six one hundredths (\$66,666.66-100) dollars.

The private property of stockholders is exempt from liability for the debts or liabilities of the corporation.

Dated August 23, 1882. -

John M. Whitman,
Melvin J. Ballou,
Hiram R. McCullough,
William F. Fitch,
Edward W. Beattie,
Edson P. Albee,
James H. Staver,
George J. Bliss,
Samuel T. Robinson,
Charles E. Simmons,
Corporators.

BUSINESS MEN.

Among the business men worthy of special mention, are those of whom sketches are here given:]

DeRoy Ellsworth, one of the well-known pioneers of Hardin county, was born in Potter county, Pennsylvania, May 26, 1834. He is the son of D. Freeman and Rhoda L. (Babcock) Ellsworth. Until nine years of age DeRoy lived with his parents upon a farm. He then moved with them to Condersport, the county seat of Potter county, and at thirteen years of age began clerking in a store. In 1854, in company with his parents, he came to Hardin county, locating at Eldora. He arrived here on the 25th day of May. His health having failed him in the East, he determined to follow an out-door life, but, after working one month, he went into the store of G. W. Jones, where he remained five months. He then again tried out-door work, turning his attention to farming and carpentering. From 1855 to 1865 he alternately followed the mercantile trade, with some out-door employment. In February, 1865, he obtained a position in the Quartermaster's Department in the Army of the Potomac, serving until the close of the war, when he

returned to Eldora. Mr. Ellsworth has led an active life, and been a valuable member of society. Every public enterprise has found in him an advocate and a helper. He was for several years a member of the Board of Supervisors of Hardin county, and has held other local offices. Had he belonged to the dominant party he would doubtless have held higher positions, but in politics he has been a life long Democrat. He is a member of the United Workmen and Knights of Honor, of Eldora. DeRoy Ellsworth and Charity L. Westfall were united in marriage April 21, 1868. They have three children—Emrick E., Charles D., and DeRoy C. Mrs. Ellsworth is a native of New York, and came to Iowa in the spring of 1867.

J. H. Nichols was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, March 27, 1847, where he remained until 1867, receiving a liberal business education. He came with his parents to State Center, Marshall county, Iowa, in 1867, and soon after entered the mercantile trade with his brother, S. J., and in 1880 the firm built and began to occupy their new large steam elevator at Hubbard. He was married October 10, 1871, to Miss Althea S. Brayton, of DeKalb county, Illinois. They have two daughters—Bessie and Edith.

S. J. Nichols was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, January 15, 1850, remaining until 1867; thence with his parents to State Center, Iowa, where, in company with his brother, J. H., he entered the mercantile trade, remaining until 1880, when he, in company with J. H., opened the grain and live stock trade at Hubbard. He was married October 1, 1879, to Miss

Hattie Jones, a native of DeKalb county, Illinois.

T. W. Strother was born in Hancock county, Ohio, December 28, 1849. In 1850 his parents settled in Clayton county, Iowa, his father, C. W. Strother, being one of the early settlers of that county, where they remained six years. He then settled in Olmstead county, Minnesota, remaining ten years, and then settled in Pleasant township, this county. T. W. received a liberal education. In 1869 he took a course in Bailey's Commercial College, at Dubuque, and afterwards entered the employ of Wilde & Bliss. In 1880 he entered into partnership with J. K. Milner, at Hubbard. He was married in 1873 to Miss Rebecca Jane Elliott, a native of Illinois. They have two children—Mabel and Mary.

J. K. Milner was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, February 22, 1854. In 1855 his parents moved to Jones county, Iowa, his father, R. W. Milner, being one of the pioneers of that county. In 1865 he went to Clinton county and engaged in teaching; afterwards to Dubuque county, and was engaged in mining three years; afterwards returned to Jones county, and in 1880 he came to Hubbard and entered into the mercantile trade with T. W. Strother. He was married in 1879 to Miss K. L. Elliott, a native of Illinois. They have one child—Daisy D.

J. M. Christy was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, September 25, 1855, remaining until 1878. He received his education at Jamestown College, graduating in the class of 1873. He afterwards taught school in different parts of the West, and was also engaged in the hard-

ware trade at Jamestown, Pennsylvania. In 1878 he came to Iowa and located at Ackley, teaching in this county until he engaged in the hardware trade at Hubbard, in October, 1880. He was married in 1880 to Miss Mary Hadley, of Providence. They have one son—Guy.

D. M. Shellenberger was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, February 19, 1849. His educational advantages were common school, with two years at the State Normal. In 1872 he was engaged in the lumber trade in his native town, remaining until 1876. He then came to Iowa and remained at Maquoketa and Clinton until October, 1880, when in company with the Clinton Lumber Company he opened a lumber yard at Hubbard. He is one of the present Councilmen of this place, and Vice-President of the Order of the Legion of Honor. He was married in 1873 to Miss Lena Smith, of Pennsylvania, who bore him one son—Robert.

J. L. Marshall, merchant, was born in Richmond, Indiana, September 22, 1845. In 1846 his parents moved to Lee county, Iowa, where his father, Stephen Marshall, entered a farm, and died in 1849. In 1857 he moved to Henry county, Iowa, and in 1860 to Hardin. In 1862 to McLean county, Illinois, and engaged in farming. In January, 1865, he enlisted in Company D, 152d Illinois Infantry, and served until honorably discharged at Memphis, Tennessee, September 18, 1865. He then engaged in trade at McLean, Illinois, with J. S. Barber & Co. In 1866 he sold his interest and came to Henry county, Iowa, where he was married March 18, 1866, to Miss Elva Frazier, of that county, remaining there until 1871, engaged in farming,

and then embarked in the mercantile trade at Idaho, Hardin county. November 17, 1880, he removed his stock to Hubbard, where he still remains one of Hubbard's most enterprising business men. Mr. Marshall was raised a "Friend," and still adheres to that religious faith. They have five children living—Clayton, Andrew, Bertha, Willard and Cora.

Isaac Painter, son of Thomas and Mary Painter, of Paintersville, Green county, Ohio, was born April 22, 1830. His youthful days were spent on a farm with his father. His education was such as could in those days be obtained in the log school houses, with one log out and greased paper inserted for window lights; the furniture consisting of slab desks and benches, puncheon floor, the old-fashioned fire-place, the governing rule, the beach rod, and the pupils studying their lessons aloud. Tiring of the monotonous scenes of home, as is often the case, young Painter, in the autumn of 1849, came West to seek his fortune. He stopped for a while at Mooresville, Morgan county, Indiana, where he attended a better grade of school for a time, clerking in a store and teaching a writing school to pay expenses, and for pastime courting the pretty girls. March 16, 1852, he was joined in wedlock to one Joanna T. Johnson, daughter of Ashley and Lydia Johnson, of Monrovia, Indiana. The matrimonial ceremony being said, and the knot being tied by the parties themselves, as was the custom amongst the Quakers of that day. A short time after Mr. Painter and wife wended their way back to the old homestead in Ohio, where they sojourned one year, during which time unto them a son was born, whom they

named Thomas Ashley, in honor of his two grandfathers. In the spring of 1853 Mr. Painter and wife emigrated West, to settle in life, and bought a farm and settled thereon, two miles north of Monrovia, Indiana, remaining there until the 15th day of September, 1870, during which time, sons and daughters were born unto them, to-wit—Ludovic J., Edwin J., Laura Letta, Mary Lydia, Willie R. and Jesse. By this time Mr. Painter thought the Western prairies would be a good place for so many boys, so he pulled up stakes and started northwest across the country with teams, and landing at Iowa Falls, Hardin county, Iowa, in October 1870, located on the farm where the pool of Siloam now is; and here is where their youngest daughter, Annie, was born, making eight children in all. Remaining there until the spring of 1876, they moved with the tribe of Isaac, and pitched their tents on 240 acres of prairie land in the southern part of Hardin county, in Grant township; where by industry, economy and perseverance, they have fitted up a beautiful and comfortable home, whereon they live at the present time, with their two younger children—Jesse and Annie—the rest having settled in business for themselves. Mr. Painter has filled the office of Justice of the Peace for four years past in Grant township, and has been engaged in the real estate business for two years past in the town of Hubbard, Iowa. He has always taken an interest and an active part in public improvement wherever he resided. Has also been interested in Sabbath Schools and moral reforms of the day, as well as in the politics of his country. In politics he has usually acted with the Republican

party, but of late has cast his vote with the Greenback party, believing that a reformation is much needed in national affairs, and that a change in party power would bring it about.

C. A. Clancy was born in Richland county, Ohio, in 1851. In 1855 his parents moved to Henry county, Illinois, his father, Alex. Clancy, settling on a farm, remaining eleven years; thence to Marshall county, Iowa, and in 1867 to Tipton township. C. A. started a blacksmith shop at Idaho, this county, in 1876, where he remained until he came to Hubbard in October, 1880. He holds the office of Conductor in the Odd Fellows' Lodge of this place, of which Order he is a member. He was married in 1872 to Harriet C. Gettis, a native of the Hawkeye State. They have three children living.

J. W. McNabb was born in the county of Lampton, Ontario, in May, 1854, where he remained until 1879. He began learning the trade of shoemaking when sixteen years of age, which trade he has since followed. In 1879 he came to Montgomery county, remaining about three months, when he went to Butler county, remaining about four months, when he came to Eldora, Hardin county, remaining until the spring of 1881, when he opened his shop in Hubbard. He was married January 19, 1877, to Miss Alma A. Yokom, a native of Canada. They have one son living—Dustin Wallace, born in Canada.

J. W. Skellenger, a native of New York State, was born in Yates county, in 1835, where he remained but a short time, his father moving to Orleans county soon after. Here he resided until twenty-one years of age. He then came to Illinois, settling in



M. V. Sayre.

Carroll county, and engaged in the furniture trade at Savannah, remaining in that trade one year, and then engaged in the wagon trade two years, then farmed three years. He then moved to Grundy county, Iowa, and engaged in farming until 1873, when he came to Eldora and opened a wagon shop. Four years later he moved to New Providence, and afterward to Whitten, and, in March, 1882, located at Hubbard, and opened his wagon shop. He was married in 1860 to Miss Melvina Bancroft, by whom he had three children, all of whom are living. Mrs. Skellenger died in 1877. Mr. Skellenger afterward married Eliza J. Wood, in 1880, and they have one child living.

Irvin Mills was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, in 1834, remaining there until thirteen years of age, when, with his parents, he removed to Washington county, Iowa, remaining there two years, then going to Keokuk county, his father, Elijah Mills, being one of the pioneer settlers of that county. Here he grew to manhood, and in 1855 came to Hardin county, and located on a farm in Providence township, living in that and Grant township, following

farming, until 1880. Mr. Mills was elected the first Treasurer of the village of Hubbard. He was married in 1854 to Rebecca Hadley, who bore him four children, all of whom are living. Mrs. Mills died in 1859, and Mr. Mills was afterward married, in 1860, to Duiah J. Hickman. Three children were born to them, all of whom are living. Mr. Mills' second wife died in 1879, and in 1880 he was married to Emily Woody, one child being born to them—Mabel.

Thomas Cloud, a carpenter, was born near Dayton, Ohio, December 29, 1839, remaining there until 1861, when he enlisted in Company I, 101st Indiana Infantry, serving until honorably discharged at Chicago, in 1865, at the close of the war. He then settled in Story county, Iowa, and remained there a year and a half. He then moved to Allen county, Kansas, working at the carpenter's trade three years, when he returned to Story county, remaining there until the starting of Hubbard, when he came here and built the first dwelling. He was married in 1867 to Miss Harriet Burt, a native of England. They have one child living.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

SHERMAN TOWNSHIP.

The township of Sherman was so named in honor of General W. T. Sherman, who, at the time it was organized was the most noted man in the Nation, save General Grant. It comprises township 87, north 22, west of the 5th principal meridian.

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

The township is exclusively prairie, with more or less low and flat land, which make good pasture at present, and as the county becomes more thickly settled and drained by cultivation and otherwise, will make the most productive farms in the county. The only living streams in the township are Tipton and Honey creeks. The former enters the township on section 4, and pursuing almost an easterly course, passes through sections 3, 2 and 1, from the latter of which it enters Tipton township. Honey creek rises on the southwest quarter of section 17, and running southeast passes through sections 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25, from the latter of which it enters Tipton township.

SETTLEMENT.

The great body of the land in Sherman township was entered by speculators and held by them, thus preventing its settlement at an early date, though the fact of its being devoid of timber had much to do

with its settlement by the pioneers. It always has been and always will be the fact that the first settlers of a new country select the timber, from the fact that it is necessary in order to have material with which to construct their houses. This being the case, it was not until 1864 that a settlement was effected in this township.

The first white man to permanently locate in the township was Milton Kennedy, who for a number of years had been residing in Ellis township. He erected a house and commenced to open a farm on section 1, in the spring of 1864.

Among those who settled in the township from 1864 to 1870 inclusive, were the following named: T. Knutson, 1866; Adolph Bucholtz, Fred Winterfield, William Davis, Michael Nestor, Samuel Young, Philo Williams, 1869; E. Heinzerling, Charles Hough, J. L. Liscom, Fred Finn, Samuel Elliot, Herman Wieltzin, 1870.

EDUCATIONAL.

Notwithstanding the township was late in its settlement and was not organized until within a few years, in educational progress it will compare with any of the older townships. In the spring of 1870 it had not a school building in all of its thirty-six square miles. During that year

the school house known as the Winterfield school house, on the southwest quarter of section 1, was erected at a cost of \$800. The following winter a term of school was taught therein by Thlen Briggs, at that time a resident of Tipton township, and now a resident of Ellis township.

The township is now divided into nine school districts, and now have eight good, comfortable frame school houses, the total assessed value being reported at \$4,000. On the first day of October, 1881, there were reported by the County Superintendent, 148 persons between the ages of five and twenty-one. Of this number 89 were enrolled in the public schools. There had been during the year four male and four female teachers employed, the former receiving an average of \$26.50 per month, and the latter of \$25.33.

With the town of Radcliff, which has grown up since the report was made, a still better showing would be made by the township.

FIRST BIRTH.

The first birth in the township was Mary, daughter of Philo Williams, who was born in July, 1869.

Oliver Munson also had a daughter born in 1869, who is supposed by many to be the first born in the township.

FIRST MARRIAGE.

Fred Winterfield, Jr., and Wena Radhoe, were married in the fall of 1872, the ceremony being performed by Andrew Bronson, at that time a Justice of the Peace of Ellis township.

FIRST DEATH.

Ole Anderson committed suicide in 1869. The cause of his committing the deed was on account of depression of mind from illness and the death of his wife. This was the first death in the township.

ORGANIC.

Sherman township was organized in 1870. The first election was held at the house of Herman Wiltzien. There were present at this election and town meeting, E. Heinzerling, C. P. Hough, A. Bucholtz, five of the Knudsons, Philo Williams, Fred Winterfield, Samuel Elliott, Samuel Young and William Davis. The following named officers were elected: Trustees, E. Heinzerling, Fred Winterfield, S. Knudson; Clerk, Philo Williams.

From 1871 to the present time, the following named have served in the township offices named:

1871—Trustees, E. Heinzerling, Samuel Knudson; Clerk, Philo Williams; Assessor, Frederick Finn.

1872—Trustees, E. Heinzerling, Samuel Knudson, Philo Williams; Clerk, Frederick Finn; Assessor, Frederick Finn.

1873—Trustees, E. Heinzerling, John Finnity, Charles Hough; Clerk, Frederick Finn.

1874—Trustees, Joseph Topp, John Finnity, Charles Hough; Clerk, Samuel Elliott; Assessor, Frederick Finn.

1875—Trustees, Herman Flesner, John Knurr, Samuel Young; Clerk, C. P. Hough; Assessor, Frederick Finn.

1876—Trustees, *Frank Ave, John Runon, Charles H. Gilbert; Clerk, Samuel Elliott; Assessor, Urbane Webster.

*Refused to qualify, and James Springer appointed.

1877—Trustees, D. Turner, Joseph Topp, Samuel Young; Clerk, J. R. Springer; Assessor, F. Finn.

1878—Trustees, Samuel Young, G. J. Kimball, Alex. McCoy; Clerk, D. B. Turner; Assessor, F. Finn.

1879—Trustees, G. J. Kimball, N. Clark, John Wykle; Clerk, D. B. Turner; Assessor, F. Finn.

1880—Trustees, A. McCoy, N. Clark, John Wykle; Clerk, J. A. Hammer; Assessor, F. Finn.

1881—Trustees, Alex. McCoy, N. Clark; Clerk, A. Gilbert; Assessor, F. Finn.

1882—Trustees, John Wykle, Alex. McCoy, Newton Clark; Clerk, A. Gilbert; Assessor, F. Finn.

DEFALCATION.

In 1879 Samuel Elliott left the country, taking with him \$970 belonging to the School Fund.

SMALL-POX.

In 1871, Fred Wagner, wife, daughter, and son-in-law, Henry Kreuger, arrived in the township, direct from Germany. They were all taken sick, and a doctor summoned, who, for some cause, refused to respond to the call. With what they were afflicted, the parties knew not. The doctor was again summoned, and responded by sending a student, who at once pronounced the disease small-pox. Efforts were now made to prevent the spread of the disease. Five deaths ensued, and a large number were afflicted before the disease was checked. The cemetery, located on section 1, was commenced at this time.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious services in Sherman township were held at the Winterfield School House, in the fall of 1872, by Rev. Speaker, of the German Methodist Church. Meetings were held until 1876, when they effected an organization, with the following named members: Fred Winterfield and wife, John Comro and wife, John Littlefield and wife, Henry Kreuger and wife, and Sophia Kettenbergh. This class was organized under the labors of Rev. Tramm, and at the present time is in a flourishing condition, and has a membership of 19, with Rev. Prefe in charge.

The same winter (1876), and at the same school house, an organization of the Evangelical denomination was effected by Rev. Miller, with A. Bucholtz, wife and two daughters, and Mr. Schenedke. This organization is in a very prosperous condition, having at the present time 26 members. They have services once in two weeks, conducted by Rev. Kane.

TOWN OF RADCLIFF.

This town was laid out in the fall of 1880, by the Toledo and Northwestern R. R. Co., and is located on the east half of the southwest quarter of section 29. It was so named by Mr. Bliss, general land agent of this company.

The first building was erected in the spring of 1881, by A. N. Drake. The lumber was hauled from Hubbard. This was before a side track was put in at this place. The building is now used as a general store by Mr. Drake, who commenced here the first mercantile business.

POSTOFFICE.

Before the completion of the railroad, an office was established at this point. A. N. Drake was appointed postmaster. The business of the office commenced April 1, 1881. Mr. Drake still continues to discharge the duties of the office.

HARDWARE.

The first hardware store in Radcliff was established December 19, 1881, by Jason B. Smith and Frank E. DeMarsh, under the firm name of Smith & DeMarsh.

RAILROAD.

The Toledo Branch of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad was completed to Radcliff July 15, 1881, and regular trains began running. While still incomplete, but track laid, a station was established here, with R. C. Hungerford as agent. The receipts for the first month were as follows: Freight, \$571.36; passengers, \$45.93; total, \$617.29. For June, 1882, there was received for freight \$981.75; for passengers, \$167.50. total, \$1,149.25. For July a total of \$1,256 was received, showing a gratifying increase. This was at a time when no grain was going forward. George Willhoite is now the station agent, and also agent for the American Express Company, which do the business over the line of the Northwestern Railway.

LUMBER.

H. D. Ballard and H. W. Nash, under the firm name of Ballard & Nash, on the 14th day of April, 1881, opened a lumber yard, and commenced dealing in agricultural implements. They were the pioneers in this branch of trade. The firm continued

to do business until February, 1882, when Mr. Nash sold his interest to Thomas Hollis, and the business was continued under the firm name of Thomas Hollis & Co. The first eight months the firm sold over 600,000 feet of lumber, and over \$1,000 worth of agricultural implements.

J. M. Huffman & Co. are also dealers in lumber and other material that usually is connected with that line of trade.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

The first store for the sale of general merchandise was opened by Bergfeld & Baer, on September 12, 1881. There are now five stores in the place.

Stukenberg & Thalman established their present business in May, 1882.

Bergfeld & Baer commenced business September 12, 1881.

Rorem Bros. established their present business May 12, 1882.

A. N. Drake commenced business in the spring of 1881.

L. Goodman commenced business in the spring of 1882.

DRUGS.

Bently & Adams opened a stock of drugs, druggists' sundries and stationery, March 1, 1882.

HARNESS.

J. Little carries a general line in his trade. He commenced business in Radcliff in June, 1882.

ELEVATOR.

An elevator was moved here by Thomas Hollis, in the fall of 1881. It was burned down in June, 1882, the estimated loss

being about \$5,000. Immediately after the destruction of the old elevator, Mr. Hollis, in connection with H. D. Ballard, under the firm name of Hollis & Ballard, at once erected a new elevator, which was completed and the first load of grain taken in on the 1st day of September, 1882.

GROCERIES.

The second business building erected in Radcliff was by E. A. Windette, who opened a stock of groceries and provisions in May, 1881, and was the pioneer in that branch of trade. He anticipated the railroad by two months.

FURNITURE.

George Flinn commenced business August, 1882.

BLACKSMITHS.

Pierson & Harris opened up business in Radcliff in the spring of 1881, and continued the partnership until the spring of 1882, when they dissolved the partnership, and each went into the business by themselves, being the only two shops in the place.

SECRET BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The first society organized in Radcliff was the V. A. S. Fraternity, which was organized August 16, 1882, with the following named officers and charter members: J. A. Casebeer, Chief Rector; J. B. Smith, Vice-Rector; J. C. Adams, Scribe; A. J. Harris, Chief Questor; L. D. Pierson, Usher; Furguson, Speculator; F. D. Reece, Cessedon; J. T. Livengood, Medical Examiner; H. D. Ballard, Thomas Hollis. The Society starts out with good prospects,

having some of the best men in the community as its founders. A benefit of \$2,000 is given in case of death of a member.

ELEVATOR.

The first elevator and warehouse erected in Radcliff was built by Thomas Hollis & Co., early in the year 1882. On the 31st day of May, 1882, they had the misfortune to have this elevator destroyed by fire, entailing a loss upon them of about \$7,000, with an insurance of only \$2,200. They were not discouraged, however, by their loss, but put forth their best efforts, and in less than ninety days had erected their present elevator, occupying the site of the old one. This elevator is one of the best on the line of the Northwestern Railroad, and has a capacity of 20,000 bushels of grain. The bins are all 8x8 feet, 16 in number, with a depth ranging from 14 to 33 feet. These are constructed out of 2x4 scantling, requiring 40,000 feet, and 40,000 pounds of 20-penny spikes. There is about \$1,500 worth of machinery in the building. There being no bank in Radcliff, the firm does its business through the First National Bank of Belle Plains and the Bank of Hubbard.

OTHER BUSINESS.

Among other business not already mentioned are the following: Blacksmiths, A. J. Harris, L. D. Pierson; Grain Buyers, Thomas Hollis & Co., W. H. Richards; Agricultural Implements, Thomas' Hollis & Co., Smith & DeMarsha; Furniture, Rorem Bros., George Finn; Harness, C. F. Little; Meat Market, C. Hiller; Restaurant, L. Finton; Hotel, Mrs. L. Koontz; Board-

ing House, H. G. Beach; Coal Dealers, Thomas Hollis & Co., J. M. Huffman & Co.; Physicians, Dr. J. F. Livengood, Dr. E. M. Rogers; Attorney, J. C. Adams; Justices of the Peace, J. A. Casebeer, Fred Finn; Real Estate, A. N. Drake, Fred Finn, J. A. Casebeer.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

The biographies of the leading men of a community is history in itself. In this connection is given sketches of a number of representative citizens of the township:

H. S. Bradford is a son of Townsend and Louise M. (Simons) Bradford, and was born in Knox county, Ohio, January 22, 1847. In 1857 the family came to Hardin county and settled in Jackson township. In 1864 H. S. Bradford enlisted in Company G, 1st Iowa Cavalry, and served two years and three months. In 1870 he married Miss Mary Hughes, and in 1881 located where he now resides. They have five children—Allen, Nellie, Townsend, Cecil and an infant.

Among the early settlers of Sherman township, Frederick Finn deserves special mention, because he has always been public spirited, being ever ready to lend a helping hand to anything that would be a public benefit. Mr. Finn came to Hardin county in 1865, and for five years was engaged in a restaurant business at Iowa Falls. Then, in 1870, he traded his property for land in Sherman township, changed his place of residence, and commenced to develop his new home. Being a carpenter by trade, he has also, at different intervals, done a considerable amount of contracting and building, erecting three church edifices at Hubbard in 1881. He

also has an office in Radcliff, and here attends to the duties of Justice of the Peace, besides dealing extensively in real estate. He located on section 10, where he now resides. Mr. Finn is a native of Prussia, Germany, born March 5, 1827. He came to the United States in 1850, landing in the city of New York in the month of August; but he soon went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he followed his trade as wood carver for two years. In 1852 he came to Iowa, and engaged in cabinet-making; but, as his health would not permit him to work indoors steady, he, at different intervals, did carpenter work. He also, in 1854, purchased 120 acres of government land, and improved the same. The climate did not agree with him, however, as he was troubled with ague, etc. He therefore, in 1856, sold out, with the view of going to the mountains, but when he got to Dubuque his friends persuaded him to remain with them. He therefore engaged in mercantile business near that city one year; then in Jackson county until he came to Hardin county. Mr. Finn, in 1857, married Miss Elizabeth Heinzerling, daughter of E. Heinzerling. They have had nine children, seven of whom are now living—William, George, Charles, Ida, Rose, Frank and Clara. Mr. Finn is a Republican in politics, and has held local town and school offices. His religious connections are with the Lutheran Church.

Philo Williams, one of the pioneers of Sherman, settled on section 12, where he now resides, in January, 1869. He had purchased the land in November, 1867, and in June, 1868, hired Peter Fryer to break 16 acres. Mr. Williams is a native of

Onondaga county, New York, born September 27, 1825. In 1846 he went to Michigan, and in 1850 came to Iowa. In 1854 he married Miss Elizabeth Finley. In 1864 he enlisted in Company H, 12th Iowa, and served one year. Mr. Williams is an earnest Republican, and in 1876 cast the only Republican ballot in Sherman township. There were others who would have voted that ticket, but could not procure ballots. Mr. Williams sent to Ellis township for his. Their children are—Harrison, Melisse, Frances, Joseph and Mary.

Emanuel Heinzerling, a prominent farmer of Sherman township, is a native of Germany, and was born in the year 1814. He remained in his native land, receiving common school education, until twenty years of age, when he came to the United States, landing in New York City, where he remained one year; after which he went to Pennsylvania, where he worked at the carpenter trade, which business he followed until 1852, when he came to Jackson county, Iowa. After remaining there eighteen years, came to Sherman township, Hardin county, and purchased the farm where he now resides, on section 2, and has a well improved farm of 125 acres. He was married in 1834, to Regen Longa, a native of Pennsylvania. They are the parents of eleven children, seven of whom are now living—Elizabeth, Catherine, Louis, Louisa, Mary, Jane and Ellen. Mr. Heinzerling is a member of the Lutheran Church, and in politics is a Democrat. Mrs. Heinzerling is a member of the Reform Church.

A. Bucholtz, a representative man in his township, as well as one of the leading

farmers, was born in Germany in the year 1833, where he remained until fourteen years of age, when he came with his parents to the United States, spending the first winter in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, when they went to Indiana, remaining one year. From there went to Michigan, and from there to Springfield, Illinois. After remaining here one summer, went to Racine county, Wisconsin, where he followed farming until 1869, when he sold his farm and came to Sherman township, Hardin county, Iowa, and purchased the farm where he now resides, on section 1, it being the farm entered by Wilson Kennedy, where the first settlement in the township was made. He has a well improved farm of 320 acres. In politics, Mr. Bucholtz is a Republican, and since coming to the township has held local offices. He was married in 1856 to Mary Cruger, also a native of Germany, by whom he has eight children, four boys and four girls, viz: Lizzie, William, Charlie, Annie, Polina, August, Mary and Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Bucholtz are members of the German Evangelical Church.

Charles P. Hough, a large and prominent farmer, resides on section 28, where he located in 1870. He owns 348 acres of land, and has the same well improved. Mr. Hough is a native of Germany, and was born October 6, 1832. He came to the United States, landing in the city of New York, January 19, 1854. He spent the first summer in Pennsylvania, working at his trade—stone-cutter. He then went to New York State, next to Ohio, and subsequently to Wisconsin. In 1856 he settled at Prairie du Chien, where he continued his trade until 1870. He was married in



John Benson.

1856 to Miss Theresa Faber. They have four children—Charles, Ida, Amelia and William. Mr. Hough was a member of the committee who revised the history of Sherman township. February 10, 1865, Mr. Hough enlisted in Company C, 48th Wisconsin, and served thirteen months, the field of operation being in the West.

John Rumper resides on the west half of the southeast quarter of section 29, and it is on this land that one-half of the village of Radcliff is located. Mr. Rumper was born in Germany, in 1843. He came to the United States in 1870, and to the place where he now resides in 1874, having previously lived in Mason county, Illinois, three years, and a few months in Butler county, Iowa. He was married in 1870 to Mena Kuhlemkamp. They have three children—Ellen, Samuel and Amanda. Mr. Rumper owns 300 acres of land, and also a one-half interest in 20 acres of the site of the town of Radcliff.

John C. Gillham came to Hardin county in 1874, and lived in Pleasant township until 1881, since which time he has resided on section 24, Sherman township. He was born in Madison county, Indiana, June 25, 1844. In 1855 the family removed to La Salle county, Illinois, where, in 1871, Mr. Gillham married Miss Mary Johnson. They have two children—Melvin and Warren.

Herman Flesner came to Radcliff as soon as the town was laid out; erected his present building, and engaged in the saloon business. His first beer he hauled from Hubbard (as the side track was not yet laid to Radcliff), and was the first article sold in Radcliff, and he has since supplied the public with vinuous and malt beverages.

Mr. Flesner was born in Adams county, Illinois, in 1850, and lived in said State until 1873, when he came to Iowa, and followed farming in Sherman township, Hardin county, for three years. He then returned to Illinois, and remained until 1878, when he again came to Hardin county. In 1870 he married Miss Hilka A. Burnes. She died in 1874. Of the three children of this union, none are living. In January, 1876, he married Augusta Zinch, and by this union has four children—John, Henry, George and Albert.

H. D. Ballard, of the firm of Thomas Hollis & Co., settled with his parents, M. R. and Eliza Ballard, in Story county, in 1857. August 8, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, of the 2d Iowa Cavalry, but only served six months, when he was discharged on account of disability. In December, 1862, he again enlisted, this time in Company A, of the 23d Iowa Infantry, and served until September 2, 1865. He then returned to Story county, and followed farming until 1876, when he became associated with J. C. Mitchel, with whom he remained until February 8, 1881, since which time he has been at Radcliff. Miss E. E. Nash became his wife in 1866. They have one child—Rollin B.

Jason B. Smith, of the firm of Smith & DeMarsha, was born in Wyoming county, New York, May 5, 1843. His father, Daniel Smith, was a native of Vermont, and his mother, Harriet (Freeman) Smith, of Connecticut. In 1848 this family immigrated to Wisconsin and settled in Walworth county. At twelve years of age Jason B. Smith commenced clerking in a store at Delavan. His school days were few, but by being ambitious and industri-

ous he has secured a good practical business education. In 1865 his father gave him the choice of several pieces of property, and after due consideration he accepted 130 acres of land located in Pleasant township, Hardin county, and at once, in accordance with the advice of the great journalist, started for his new home. Mr. Smith had \$1,000 in money, and with this he purchased a team and wagon, erected a house, and commenced a farmer's life. During the lonely days that followed, he often wished he was once more under the parental roof, but his pride would not permit him to return home. Mr. Smith did not permit matters to continue in this wise long, for he soon made the acquaintance of Miss Rebecca Penn, of Eldora, and in 1866 she became his wife. In 1873 Mr. Smith left the farm and engaged in an agricultural implement business at Eldora, which he continued until 1881, when he came to Radcliff, and engaged in his present business, and is now meeting with marked success. The children are—Llewellyn D., Estella, Cady and Grace.

Edgar Crosley was born in Dubuque county, Iowa, February 16, 1855. His parents being John and Catherine (Meyers) Crosley. In 1857 the family removed to JoDaviess county, Illinois, and in 1867 to Grundy county, Iowa. In 1874 Edgar Crosley married Miss Cordelia Best. He then resided in Marshall county; afterward in Grundy, and in 1881 came to Hardin. Their children are—Montford, Blanche, Birdie, and an infant.

George C. Hough is an enterprising and well-to-do farmer, who came to Hardin county and settled on section 34, where he now resides, in 1880. Mr. Hough is a

native of Germany, born January 17, 1830. He learned the stone-cutter's trade, and in 1854 came to the United States, landing in New York City on January 19. He first worked in Brooklyn one year; then at North Hampton, Pennsylvania, about the same length of time, after which he emigrated to Wisconsin. In 1874 he came to Iowa, and lived in Dallas county until he came to Hardin county. Mr. Hough was married in 1860, to Miss Maintainnie Hohanshalt, and they now have four children—F. S., William H., Adaline M. and Della M.

George R. Willhoite, the gentlemanly and accommodating Station and Express Agent, of Radcliff, was born in Illinois, March 30, 1852. At the age of fifteen years Mr. Willhoite commenced work at the harness trade, and followed the same until 1874, since which time he has been railroading. He came to Radcliff May 10, 1882. In September, 1875, he married Miss Addie Sutliff. They have two children—Grace and Roy.

The first mercantile business of Radcliff was established by A. N. Drake. He purchased his lot in January, 1881, erected the store building he now occupies, bought a small stock of general merchandise, and on about the 10th day of April opened business. Mr. Drake had never had any experience in mercantile life, but he at once gained the confidence of the public, and as he met with good success in trade, he soon enlarged his stock of goods, and is now doing a good paying business. Addison N. Drake is the oldest son of A. M. and Elizabeth Drake, and was born in Knox county, Ohio, March 6, 1858. In 1867 the family removed to Decorah,

Iowa, where they resided until 1870, and then returned to Ohio. But like many other families who return to their native States, they then fully realized the advantages presented by the Western country.

They therefore in the spring of 1874 loaded their worldly goods into a wagon, and again started for the grand old Hawkeye State, and soon settled in Tipton township, Hardin county. Here the subject of this sketch helped till the soil during the summer seasons, while during the winters he taught school. In May, 1880, Mr. Drake was united in marriage with Miss Carrie R. Coolidge, daughter of F. D. and Mary (Sibert) Coolidge, and they now have one daughter—Mamie, she being the first child born in the village of Radcliff. Mr. Drake is an honest and upright citizen, accomodating in business, and prompt in the discharge of his obligations. He is a Republican in politics, and is at present serving as Postmaster and Notary Public.

J. C. Adams, of the firm of Bently & Adams, is a native of North Carolina, and was born October 7, 1839. He resided in his native State, helping till the soil, until 1859. The family then removed to Henry county, Indiana, and two years subsequently to Marshall county, Iowa. J. C. Adams, when eighteen years of age, commenced teaching school, and this he continued most of the time until 1872. During this time, in 1866, Miss Florence A. Bently became his wife, and in 1868 he located in Hardin county. After giving up teaching Mr. Adams entered the Law Department of the Iowa State University, and June 26, 1873, graduated with the degree of LL.B. He then returned to Union, Hardin county, and there carried

on a general law and collection business until 1882, when he came to Radcliff and formed a partnership with S. T. Bently, and engaged in his present business. Mr. Adams is a member of the Christian Church. The children are—Addie, Luther E., and Hattie May.

J. T. Livengood, M.D., was born in Winnesheik county, Iowa, January 17, 1854. His father, William R. Livengood, enlisted in the United States' service 1862, and went out with Company D, of the 38th Iowa, and now fills a soldier's grave. His mother, Sarah E. (Ridgeway) Livengood, died in 1877. J. T. Livengood is the oldest of four children. He was educated in the schools of Decorah, and resided in his native county until 1872. He then came to Hardin county, and commenced the study of medicine with Dr. A. H. Pearsons, of Union, as preceptor. In 1874 he entered the Hahneoman College of Chicago, and remained until the following spring. He then returned to Union, and formed a partnership with his preceptor, and continued with him until 1881, during which time, in 1877, he was again attending college. Dr. Livengood then came to Radcliff, where he now has quite an extensive practice. He was married in October, 1878, to Miss Cora L. Reinhart. They have one daughter—Lulu.

F. Stuckenberg of the firm of Stuckenberg & Thalman, was born in Ogle county, Illinois on the 10th day of July, 1849. His parents, Frederick and Rebecca (Shaper) Stuckenberg, were both natives of Germany, who came to the United States and settled in Ogle county before there was a railroad west of Chicago. The subject of this sketch received a common school edu-

cation, and helped till the soil in his native State until 1873. Then came to Iowa and followed farming in Butler county until 1882, since which time he has been at Radcliff. Mr. Stuckenberg in 1874 married Miss Ricca Rattmyer, and they now have two children—Minnie A. and Henry A.

A. P. Baer of the firm of Bergfield & Baer is a young and enterprising merchant, who has had considerable experience in mercantile life. He commenced as clerk in a store at Joliet, Illinois in 1873, and continued in a retail business until March, 1880; then entered a wholesale house in Chicago, and in 1881 formed a partnership with R. H. Bergfield; came to Radcliff and engaged in his present business. Mr. Baer was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania in 1854. His parents being David E. and Mary A. (Murry) Baer. In 1857 the family migrated to Illinois. A. P. Baer was married in September, 1879, to Miss Rose Weishaar. They have had one son.

E. A. Windette is found among the very first men who came to Radcliff. He was born in Randolph county, Illinois, February 11, 1856. His father, an Englishman by birth, came to the United States when but eight years of age. He died in 1881. His mother, Partheia (Calkins) Windette, is a native of the State of New York, and now resides at Mechanicsville, Iowa. E. A. Windette learned the painter's trade, and followed the same in his native State until 1873. He then came to Iowa, continued painting until 1881, since which time he has been at Radcliff. He was married in 1876, to Miss Emma I. Allen. They have one child—William Allen.

The firm of Rorem Bros. commenced business on the 12th day of May, 1882,

and, as they carry a good stock of general merchandise and furniture, they have established a good business. They are both natives of Norway, being the sons of Torgrino O. and Anna (Tedness) Rorem. They came to the United States with their parents in 1867, and soon settled in Scott township, Hamilton county, Iowa, where they helped till the soil until they engaged in their present business. Austin, the older of the brothers, was born January 7, 1855, and Ole J., the younger, was born June 10, 1857. They are Republicans in politics, and in religion Lutherans.

The first blacksmith in Radcliff was Le-roy D. Pierson, as he came to the village in the spring of 1881, erected his present shop, and, during the month of April, commenced business. He now employs several men, and is doing quite a large business in his line. Mr. Pierson is a native of Jackson county, Michigan, and was born in 1850, his parents being John C. and Electa (Tucker) Pierson. He learned horseshoeing, and followed the same in his native State until 1869. He then came to Iowa, and located in Scott township, Hamilton county, and was there engaged in a general blacksmith and plow shop until he came to Radcliff. Mr. Pierson was married in 1873 to Miss Bessie Carhart, a native of Wisconsin.

J. A. Casebeer is a man who, in business relations, has the entire confidence of his fellow-men. He holds the office of Justice of the Peace, attends to collections and also deals in real estate. He came to Sherman township and located on section 29, in 1881, his land lying just west of the village of Radcliff. Mr. Casebeer was born in Cedar county, Iowa, June 5, 1850.

His parents, John and Laurinda (Humphrey) Casebeer, both being natives of Ohio. He was educated at the Iowa College at Grinnell, where he graduated in 1876. During the years he attended college, he at several different intervals taught school, in order to obtain means to pay his tuition

and other expenses while at school, and subsequent to graduating he went to the Pacific Slope, and there taught until 1881. In 1878 Miss Martha Loughridge became his wife, she being a graduate of the same class with Mr. Casebeer, and they now have two children—Albert and George.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

That which now constitutes the township of Union has the honor of being the first in which a white man sought to make his home in the present county of Hardin.

Greenberry Haggin, a perfect type of the old style pioneer, one who preferred to live on the outskirts of civilization, to be the connecting link between the savage and civilized life, in 1849, with his family, came into this unbroken wilderness, and, building a cabin on section 23, there sought to live the retired but independent life of a pioneer. Mr. Haggin had several sons, all of whom took up claims on sections 10, 14 and 23. The old gentleman and some of his family remained here but a few years, and then took up their line of march to Minnesota. The Haggin's families were the only ones that located here during the year 1849.

In 1850 came James Austin Dawdy, William Robeson, Samuel Smith, Sr., with his two sons, Alexander and Samuel Smith, Jr., all from Knox county, Illinois. Jacob Miller and a Mr. Grimsley, the former being from Illinois, while the native place of the latter is unknown, with Thomas N. Hauser, were also pioneers of 1850. Of this number, Thomas N. Hauser, Jacob Miller and Samuel Smith, Jr., are the only ones now living.

William Robeson located on section 14, removing several times, but finally died on the same section.

Mr. Grimsley located on section 10, where he opened a farm, and did blacksmithing under an old oak tree, in the spring and summer of 1851. He subsequently erected a small shop. He was the first blacksmith, and it is supposed that

the first coal used from the Hardin county mines was used by him in his forge in 1851. Samuel Smith, Jr., relates that in the spring of 1851 he went with Mr. Grimsley down the river near where the mines of Moran & Buckner were afterwards located, and from the bottom of the Iowa river dug out a load of coal, which they hauled back to be used by Grimsley in his business. In fording the river near the house of the latter, the wagon box was detached, and the whole load went to the bottom. Mr. Grimsley died in 1852, and was doubtless the first death in the township.

Samuel Smith, Sr., was a native of Virginia, and was born in Greenbrier county. Here he grew to manhood, and was united in marriage with Charlotte Shintaffer, by whom he had fifteen children, twelve boys and three girls, all of whom grew to be men and women, except one boy. After his marriage, the family moved to Ohio, where they resided during the last war with Great Britain. Mr. Smith enlisted, and was with Scott at Fort Meigs. About 1824 the family removed to Indiana, and in 1837 to Knox county, Illinois, where they remained until 1849, and then came to Iowa and located in Keokuk county, remaining there until the spring of 1850, when they came to what is now Union township, in Hardin county. Mr. Smith died in 1854, and Mrs. Smith in 1858, at advanced ages.

The year 1851 is what is known as the wet season by all the old pioneers. It began to rain on the 8th day of May, and continued for six weeks. The Iowa river was higher than ever before or since. The few that remain of those living in the

county at the time, explain that the reason so little sickness followed was the fact there were no doctors in the country.

John Q. Irvin, L.W. Price, Daniel Spurlin and family, and Washington Asher are the only ones that came to the county in 1851.

From 1852 on, the township rapidly filled up with a fine and enterprising class of citizens; business enterprises were established, and an era of prosperity commenced, which continued until a short period before the war.

During the first decade, in addition to those already mentioned, there located in the township the following named: L. H. Lockwood, William Lockard, James Drury, James Long and family, and George Whitney.

THE PIONEERS.

Following are given sketches of many of the pioneers of the township:

T. N. Hauser was born in North Carolina, on the 13th day of September, 1822. He is the son of George and Catherine (Shores) Hauser. There were a family of nine children—five sons and four daughters. In 1823 the father of Mr. Hauser left his home in North Carolina with his family for Indiana, where he arrived in due time. He purchased land and made a farm, and in connection with this farm ran a general store and dealt in live stock. He was a man of strict integrity, and an active business man. He died in Marshall county, Iowa, in 1866, his wife dying in 1844. They were members of the Christian Church. T. N. Hauser, the subject of this sketch, was reared on his father's farm and received a common school education. August 6, 1844, he married Miss

Nancy (Bayles) Hauser. She was born in North Carolina March 23, 1825. In 1850 they emigrated to Iowa, coming through with teams, camping out, and finally locating in Hardin county, where they now reside. Their first cabin was 12x14, made of round poles, without windows, and for light a log was cut out, over which was pasted greased paper. Mr. Hauser purchased his claim of a man by the name of Haggin, paying for the same a horse and \$15 in money. Being in straightened circumstances he contracted to spilt 2,000 rails for a man by the name of Smith for 50 cents per hundred, and during the same winter split enough to fence his own farm, and also hewed timber for a new house, which he erected the following spring. The furniture with which his cabin was supplied was made by himself from native timber. The spring and summer of 1851 is known as the wet season. Everything in this new country was very scarce. For six weeks Mr. Hauser was compelled to borrow corn from his more fortunate neighbors, and not being able to get to mill on account of high water, there being then no bridges, he was forced to pound it into meal. Mr. Hauser has now been identified with the county a third of a century; he has seen an unbroken wilderness settled by a thrifty and enterprising people, and almost the entire county under a high state of cultivation. He has accumulated a competence and possesses 360 acres of fine land, while such of his children as are married are also comfortably situated. In politics he is a Republican and has been honored with several local offices. When the Old Settlers' Society was organized in 1874, he was its first President. Mr. and

Mrs. Hauser are the parents of ten children—Elijah J., Sarah J., David, William, Hattie, Nelson, Leonard, George, Carrie and Pauline.

Wm. Montz was born in Frederick county, Maryland, on the 25th day of February, 1813. He was one of a family of eighteen children, and was reared on a farm. When four years old he went to Ohio with his parents, where he was educated in the Pioneer School House of that State. In 1849 he married Susannah Miller, a widow of Henry Sufall. She was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, November 18, 1825. By this union there were six children, five of whom are living, viz.—Nancy C., wife of Elijah Walton; Annie S., wife of Frank Lamer; Martha M., wife of Albert Meyers; Willie H. and Sophia F. In 1843, Mr. Montz left Ohio and came to Cedar county, Iowa, where he was employed in a saw mill for some years. In 1850 he came to Hardin county and located on section one. Mr. Montz is at present living a retired life at Whitten. He has 240 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre, besides property in Whitten, valued at \$800.

James A. Dawdy was born in Barrow county, Kentucky, July 19, 1819. In 1839 he married Eliza Robinson. She was born in the same county June 26, 1818. Mr. and Mrs. Dawdy were the parents of six children, five of whom are living—James A., born July 5, 1842; Wm. M., born February 17, 1843; Louisa F., born January 14, 1845; Thomas M., born April 10, 1849; Mary J., born November 12, 1851. In an early day Mr. Dawdy and family emigrated to Tazewell county, Illinois, from which place they removed to Knox county,

in the same State, and in 1848 to Keokuk county, Iowa. In 1850 they came to Hardin county, where Mr. Dawdy purchased wild land and made a farm, and where he remained until his death, which occurred in May, 1864. He was a member of the Christian Church, a kind husband and an indulgent parent. At the time of his death he had accumulated a fine property, thus leaving his wife and children in comfortable circumstances. He had a farm of 248 acres, mostly under cultivation. Mrs. Dawdy says that often she has had to grind buck-wheat in a coffee mill for a large family, and pound corn in a stump burnt out for that purpose.

Joel G. Lounsberry was born in Windsor, Boone county, N. Y., September 12, 1833. He is the son of J. W. and Esther (Guernsey) Lounsberry, the latter dying when he was but two years of age. In early life Joel learned the trade of millwright with his father and afterwards took up the carpenter trade. In 1850 he came to Hardin county, Iowa, locating in Eldora, where he subsequently embarked in the cabinet trade, employing as high as six men. In the spring of 1861 he enlisted in the 1st Iowa Cavalry, Company G, and was mustered in at Burlington. He participated in the battles of Prairie Grove, Little Rock, Black River Bridge and others, serving three years and two months. He was injured at Prairie Grove. He was promoted sergeant of the company, and in 1856 he married Miss Martha E. Edgington, a sister of Colonel Edgington, of Eldora. She was born March 18, 1835. By this union there was one child, which died in infancy. Mrs. Lounsberry died in 1860.

For his second wife he married Jane Whitney, a daughter of George Whitney. She was born in Stephenson county, Illinois. They are the parents of four children, three of whom are living—Willie G., George W., and J. Clement. Mr. Lounsberry has a beautiful farm of 210 acres under cultivation, and valued at \$40 per acre.

Jacob Miller was born in Macon county, Illinois, March 11, 1827. He is a son of David Miller, of North Carolina, and Jane (Cooper) Miller. Jacob came to Hardin county in the fall of 1850. His education was received in the pioneer school house, traveling from three to four miles through the woods, each day, to school. He was married in Marshall county, Iowa, to Harriet Ballard, a daughter of Philip Ballard, of Kentucky. She was born in Indiana, November 18, 1828. The family consisted of eleven children, nine of whom are living, viz: Henry R., William J., Robert E., Charles F., Lewis A., Martha A., John W., Mary M., Rosella E. Immediately after marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Miller moved to Hardin county and located where they now reside, moving into a log cabin, 14 by 16, with a puncheon floor. At that time no family lived north on the river. They had to go to Cedar Falls for their milling, many times pounding their corn into meal for the family use. There was then plenty of game. Mr. Miller came to Iowa a poor man, with nothing but his hands and a good constitution. He went to work to make a home, and, by good management, has accumulated a fine property, and to-day is one of the well-to-do farmers of the county, having 280 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre.



R. Campbell.

J. Q. Irvin, one of the energetic farmers and early settlers of Hardin county, Iowa, was born in East Tennessee, on the 4th day of September, 1830. He is a son of S. L. and Elizabeth (Crouse) Irvin, who were married in North Carolina, where two children were born—Sarah and Nancy. In an early day they emigrated to Tennessee, and in 1830 to Russell county, Kentucky, when J. Q. was a babe. They were members of the Baptist Church. In 1844, while on their way from Kentucky to Illinois, Mr. Irvin died in Hosiertown, Owen county, Indiana. Being unable to go any farther, the family remained there some eight years, when Mrs. Irvin married Lawrence Arney, and is still living in Indiana. In the fall of 1851, J. Q. left Indiana for Hardin county, Iowa, where he made a claim of 240 acres of beautiful prairie land, and in 1853 entered the same, and now has one of the finest farms and homes in the county. In 1850 he married Miss Eliza R. Hauser, a daughter of George Hauser. She was born in Owen county, Indiana, in January, 1831. Mr. Irvin came to this county in limited circumstances, but went to work, and by judicious management has accumulated a fine property, and to-day is among the large and prosperous farmers of the county. He has 400 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. Irvin are members of the Christian Church. He was instrumental in building up the Christian Church in Union, and at present in building a church in Whitten.

L. W. Price was born in Rush county, Indiana, June 30, 1830. His parents were Jacob and Hannah (Bailey) Price, natives of Pennsylvania. He moved to Rush county, Indiana in 1828, where the father

died in 1846. His mother is still living at the advanced age of eighty-two. In the spring of 1851, Mr. Price came to Hardin county, Iowa, where he erected a log cabin, clapboard roof, puncheon floor, with furniture to match, cutting poles for bedsteads. In February, 1859 he married Zilphia Shinn. By this union there were six children, three of whom are living—Eva A., Mary E. and Emma E. Mrs. Price died in 1870, she was a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Price afterward married Paulina C. Hauser of Indiana. She was born in Owen county, Indiana, October 25, 1838. There were four children, three of whom are living—Claine W., Theron C. and Mabel L. Mr. Price was visited in 1860 by the cyclone, which passed over the county. He had a wagon which he had just purchased, blown to pieces, costing \$65 for repairs. Mr. Price came to the county in limited circumstances, with 60 cents in his pocket, but with a brave heart started out to make a home, and by good management has accumulated a fine property and a home, and to-day is one of the well-to-do farmers of the northwest. He has 140 acres, valued at \$50 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. Price are members of the Christian Church.

Wm. Lockard was born near Williamsport, Va., March 24, 1814. He is a son of Isaac and Sarah (Miles) Lockard, who emigrated to Ohio, Champaign county, when William was a small boy. The subject of this sketch married Elizabeth Steenberger, a daughter of George and Nancy Steenberger, who emigrated to Ohio when it was a territory. The country was then occupied by Indians, and often were the family forced to leave their homes and go to forts

for safety. She was born in Champaign county, Ohio, February 24, 1817. Mr. and Mrs. Lockard were the parents of eight children—Mary Ann, John, who enlisted in the 6th Iowa Infantry, and was shot at the battle of Shiloh, and died while on his way home; Philander, who was a member of the same regiment, and died with typhoid fever at St. Louis, Missouri; Philip, George, Thomas, Isaac, Ira. In the fall of 1851 Mr. Lockard and family left Ohio with teams, camping out and doing their own cooking. They stopped in Benton county, Iowa, while Mr. Lockard looked up a home. They remained there a year and a half, when they moved to Hardin county, where they still reside. Mrs. Lockard says they moved into a log cabin, in which they could not stand up straight, and where she did her cooking for eight to ten years, in an old-fashioned fire-place. While in Benton county they lived in a log cabin without any windows, and often covered the roof with carpets to protect them from the storm. Mr. Lockard has hauled wheat to Waterloo and sold it for 30 cents per bushel. In 1860, at the time the cyclone passed over this county, the storm blew out every window and the roof from their house. Mr. and Mrs. Lockard came to the county in limited circumstances, but to-day are reaping their reward of a life of toil. They have 260 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. They are members of the United Brethren Church.

George W. Lockard was born in Champaign county, Ohio, July 25, 1844. He was reared on his father's farm, and educated in the pioneer log cabins of Hardin county. When eighteen years of age he attended the Albion Seminary for a year and a half.

On July 4, 1867, he married Miss Jennie Hauser, a daughter of T. N. Hauser. She was born in Owen county, Indiana, October 16, 1841. Two children are the fruits of this marriage—Theodore E., and Nellie E. Mr. Lockard came to the county when a boy, and has since been identified with its interests. Mr. Lockard has 360 acres of beautiful prairie land, under a high state of cultivation, which is valued at \$40 per acre.

Daniel Spurlin was born in North Carolina, March 1, 1807, and in 1841 married Miss A. J. Swift, a daughter of Peter Swift, of Pennsylvania, where she was born May 20, 1818. Her parents emigrated to Holmes county, Ohio, when she was four years of age. When she was twenty-two years old they removed to Owen county, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Spurlin were the parents of nine children, seven of whom are living,—William Swift M., who enlisted in the 9th Iowa Cavalry, and was killed while on duty at Ashland Station, on the Red River Expedition; Zachariah, Ellen J., Jeremiah, Samuel, Andrew, Daniel, Delilah and Mary, E., who died young. In 1846 the family left Indiana and went to Mercer county, Illinois, where they remained five years, and in the spring of 1851 came to Hardin county, coming with teams over roads almost impassable, at a time well remembered by the early settlers as the wet summer. They moved into a claim shanty 16x18 feet, with a four-light window. Mr. Spurlin had, at the time of his death, a comfortable property, consisting, in part, of 320 acres of beautiful prairie land. In 1869 he was killed while returning from a religious meeting, by a runaway team, Mrs. Spurlin being badly injured at the same

time. Mr. Spurlin was a member of the Baptist Church; was a kind husband and an indulgent parent, and was loved and respected by all. An account of the sad affair in which Mr. Spurlin lost his life will be found in the Miscellaneous Chapter.

Peter Lepley was born in Knox county, Ohio, January 31, 1826. He is the son of John and Mary (Carmery) Lepley. In 1859 he married Elizabeth Hardinger. She was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, July 3, 1833. Three children blessed their union—May, wife of Albert Rowan; John and Joseph. In 1854 Mr. Lepley emigrated to Hardin county, Iowa, where he took up 120 acres of land, and commenced to make a home, since which time he has added 80 acres, making 200 acres of farming land, and also 20 acres of timber, valued at \$50 per acre. Mr. Lepley is a practical farmer, and has succeeded in accumulating a fine property, and to-day is one of the well-to-do farmers of the township.

M. V. Sayers was born in Champaign county, Ohio, February 10, 1812, and was educated in the Old Log Shool House of the early day. His parents, John and Jane Sayers, were the parents of thirteen children, ten of whom lived to be adults. His father died in 1836, and M. V. took charge of the farm. In March, 1838 he married Jane Saylor. She was born in Clark county, Ohio, September 13, 1818. Five children blessed this union, four of whom are living, viz.—Anzoletta, John C. who enlisted in the 32d Regiment Volunteer Infantry, Company F, and contracted disease and died at Little Rock, Arkansas in 1863; and Mary J., Lydia and Rebecca. In the fall of 1840 the family left Ohio in

a Prairie Schooner, locating in Rock Island county, Illinois, where Mr. Sayers opened up a farm, and where they lived in a log cabin 16x16, of the rudest kind. July 21, 1851, Mrs Sayers died. She was highly respected by all who knew her. December 10, 1854, Mr. Sayers again married, taking as a wife Lonisa McMullen. She was born in Connorsville, Indiana, March 15, 1821. In June, 1862 they came to Hardin county, Iowa and located on the place where they now live. Mr. Sayer has a beautiful home which he has worked hard to secure. He has 160 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Mr. Sayers has lived to see seven generations. His great-grand-father, his grand-father, his mother, himself, his children, his children's children, and his children's children's children.

J. Q. Adams, who is among the oldest settlers of Hardin county, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, on the 29th day of June, 1820. His parents were David and Jane (Caruthers) Adams, father of Irish and mother of Scotch descent. Her grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and served seven years. He was honorably discharged, and lived to be nearly one hundred years old. When ninety-nine he made a speech at a Fourth of July celebration. In 1839 his father emigrated to Warren county, Illinois, where he remained until 1854, when he came to Hardin county, and settled on the farm where Gifford now stands. Mrs. Adams died in 1870, and Mr. Adams in 1874. They were members of the Presbyterian Church. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and received a liberal education. In the fall of 1844 he went to Galena, Illinois, at the time of the

great mineral excitement, where he married Jane Patterson, a widow of Dr. James Armstrong. Mr. and Mrs. Adams have been blessed with eight children, six of whom are living—Louisa, Nellie, Edmund, William P., John W. and Lewis. In about 1854 he came to Hardin county, where he engaged in farming near Gifford. In 1862 he sold his farm and purchased land in Grundy county, and in 1882 engaged in the livery business. In April, 1882, his first stable was burned to the ground, nine horses perishing in the flames, besides buggies and harness, being a heavy loss. He is at present doing a good business.

John Moore was a native of Kentucky, and came to Hardin county and settled in Union township. In 1840 he was engaged in the lead mines in the vicinity of Galena and Dubuque. Three years later he married Eliza J. Adams, daughter of David Adams, of Warren county, Illinois. She was born in Ohio, May 26, 1824. There was a family of nine children, seven of whom are now living—Samantha R., born June 30, 1844; William H., born September 26, 1846; John D., born April 7, 1849; Oscar, born August 21, 1852; Lucius, born April 20, 1855; Etna F., born May 10, 1858; Albert O., born June 4, 1860, died October 28, 1879; George F., born June 3, 1867, died June 22, 1871; Emma J., born January, 1869. About 1850, in company with James H. Drain, he went to California, crossing the plains and Rocky Mountains by the slow, tedious and dangerous mode of travel of those days, in search of golden fortune. He returned like many others, to his family the next year, and sought other employment until 1855. Dur-

ing the first and early years of his life here, he spent the time not necessarily employed on the farm at the trade of carpenter and joiner. He was always characterized as an honest and industrious man, always temperate and mild in his habits, a good neighbor, a kind and affectionate husband and father, and a true and sympathizing friend. Mr. Moore died on the farm which he originally settled, June 13, 1880.

Lyman H. Lockwood, one of the energetic, go-ahead American type, and an early settler of Hardin county, Iowa, was born in Franklin county, Ohio, January 21, 1821, son of Oliver and Lydia (Maynard) Lockwood, who were the parents of eight children. The elder Lockwood emigrated to Marshall county, Iowa, in April, 1855, where he purchased wild land and made a home, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1872. Lyman H. was reared on his father's farm. When eighteen years of age he commenced the mercantile business, clerking until he was thirty years old. On March 9, 1850, he married Miss Theresa A. Tait, a daughter of Francis Tait, of Virginia, who was born September 25, 1825. They had eight children, seven of whom are living—James A., Ella A., Clara M., Eliza, Angie, Frank M. and Florence. Mr. Lockwood came to the county poor, but by good, judicious management, has accumulated a fine property and home, and to-day is among the large and well-to-do farmers of the county. He has 160 acres of valuable prairie land, valued at \$50 per acre, and 80 acres in section 19, valued at \$30 per acre. In politics he is a Republican, and has held several local offices of trust in the gift of the people.



J. W. Lounsbury.

William Martin, a pioneer of Hardin county, Iowa, was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, January 27, 1818. When he was ten years old his parents emigrated to Vermilion county, Illinois, where he became acquainted with Miss Lucinda Parish, a daughter of Meredith Parish, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. She was born in Franklin county, Ohio, February 20, 1827. They were married July 21, 1841. There was a family of nine children, eight of whom are living—Martha J., Celinda A., Sarah E., Angie L., William B., Edward P., Mahlon C., and Minnie L. In 1855 they left their home, with teams, and started for Hardin county, Iowa, locating in Eldora, where he engaged in the grocery business for one year, when his health failed him, and his physician advised him to go on a farm. He rented for a couple of years, but in March, 1859, purchased the place where Mrs. Martin now lives. Mr. Martin died at his home, July 4, 1872. In early life he was a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Martin was a man with a large heart, always found on the side of the down-trodden, and was liberal to a fault. He was a kind husband, an indulgent parent, and was universally respected by all who knew him. At the time of his death he had accumulated a fine property, thus leaving his widow in comfortable circumstances.

James Reed, one of the early settlers of Hardin county, Iowa, was born in Centre county, Pennsylvania, May 30, 1819. When a small boy his mother came to Fairfield county, Ohio, where he was reared on a farm, receiving a limited education. In October, 1844, he married Miss Isabel Hartinger, a daughter of John and Susan

(Waters) Hartinger, of Pennsylvania. She was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, July 12, 1826. Eleven children blessed this union, nine of whom are living—John, Catherine, Susan, Mary E., Margaret, Elizabeth, Martha L., Frank, and William. Mr. and Mrs. Reed emigrated, with teams, in 1855, to Hardin county, Iowa, locating on the place where they now reside, moving into a log cabin 16x18 feet, without any window glass, with a clapboard roof, and a mud-and-stick chimney. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, 32d Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the following engagements: Cape Girardeau, Missouri; Ft. DuRessy, Louisiana; Pleasant Hill, Louisiana; Tupelo, Mississippi, and many others, among which was the capture of Fort Blakely, the last battle of the war. He was mustered out with honor at Clinton, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Reed came to the county, poor, commencing at the lower round of the ladder; but by hard work they have accumulated a fine property and home, and to-day are among the well-to-do farmers of the county. They have 120 acres in the home farm, valued at \$40 per acre; also eight acres of timber. Mr. and Mrs. Reed are members of the Christian Church.

John Benson, one of the early settlers of Hardin county, Iowa, was born in Saratoga county, New York, on the 18th day of April, 1796. In early life he followed the lumber business and building mills. On the 4th day of March, 1830, he married Miss Almada Green, a daughter of Job Green, of Herkimer county, New York, where she was born March 3, 1810. Mr. and Mrs. Benson were the parents of ten children, nine of whom are living—three

sons and six daughters. In 1844 Mr. Benson left Ohio with his family, coming through with teams; Mrs. Benson driving one team. They stopped one year in Muscatine county, Iowa, and in the meantime Mr. Benson was looking up a location. In 1845, removed to Jackson county, Iowa, where he embarked in manufacturing fanning mills. In 1852, removed to Delaware county, Iowa, where he built a saw-mill and again embarked in the lumber trade, which business he followed for nineteen years. Mr. Benson in 1855-6 came to Hardin county, Iowa, where he purchased a large tract of land and built a saw-mill, one of the first in the county. In 1865 the family removed to this county, where Mrs. Benson and a portion of the family still reside. In politics he was an Old Line Whig, but at the time of the organization of the Republican party, united and affiliated with it until the time of his death, which occurred August 29, 1866. While in Delaware county he was elected County Judge in 1841, which position he filled with honor. He was also elected School Fund Commissioner in 1849. Mr. Benson died, leaving a widow and large family to mourn his loss. He was an upright, honest man, and was universally respected.

William Bates, a retired farmer and one of the early settlers of Union township, was born near Herfordshire, England, April 30, 1834. William was educated in his native country, attending school nights and Sundays. In 1849, then a boy of sixteen, in company with his brother Benjamin, he left home and came to America, where he spent a few months at Glehams in a woolen factory, when he went to Morris, Grundy county, Illinois, where he was

employed in farm labor. In March, 1853, he started for California, arriving on the 24th day of August. He was there employed in the mines, and driving pack teams, making his home at Little York, Nevada, or Bear river. On the 5th day of October, 1855, he left California via Isthmus, coming via New York to Morris, Illinois, and the following March came to Hardin county, Iowa, where he purchased land. March 14, 1858, he married Miss Minerva J. Valentine. She was born in Henry county, Indiana, September 23, 1839. By this union there are twelve children, seven of whom are living—Rosa, wife of Herschel H. Barnes, Elizabeth, Addie, Hattie, Nina, William H. and Seth. William Bates purchased 215 acres in Union township, the place where Greenberry Haggin first settled, valued at \$40 per acre. In 1860, at the time of the cyclone, his house was blown away, and himself with two children escaped by getting into the cellar.

A. F. Wood, one of the prominent farmers of Hardin county, was born in Cayuga county, New York, on the 6th day of January, 1829. He is a son of Elijah Wood, who was born in Westchester county, New York, December 19, 1803, and Roxana Bouchton, born June 30, 1804. They were the parents of five children, four sons and one daughter. In 1844 the family emigrated to Carroll county, Illinois, where Mr. Woods remained until his death, which occurred in 1848. Mrs. Woods is still living. The subject of this sketch was married January 8, 1851, in Carroll county, Illinois, to Miss Mary Wilcox, a daughter of Daniel Wilcox, of New York. She was born on the

31st day of August, 1833. By this union there are nine children, viz.:—Mary J., wife of A. J. Pelham; Adelbert and Ellen, now Mrs. Melvin Craig; Oscar E., James M., Nettie, Nellie G., Charles W., William W. In the spring of 1856 Mr. Wood came to Hardin county, and being favorably impressed with the country, he concluded to bring his family. They located at Berlin, where they remained until the spring of 1859, when they removed to the present place, adjoining Union Village. In 1860 Mr. Wood took a trip to Pike's Peak, crossing the plains, remaining one year. In August, 1862 he enlisted in the 22d Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company F, and participated in several engagements, among which were Cape Girardeau, Pleasant Hill, and in all the engagements of the regiment. In April, 1863, he was promoted to sergeant, and on the 23d day of August, 1865, received the commission of Second Lieutenant. After coming from the war he was nominated for Sheriff of Hardin county and elected. In politics he is a republican and has held several offices of trust. Mr. Wood came to the county in limited circumstances, but by fair dealing and judicious management has accumulated a fine property and home. He has 342 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre—280 acres in Sherman township, valued at \$16 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. Wood are members of the Congregational Church of Union.

George Whitney was born in Dutchess county, New York, September 12, 1822. When a child his parents emigrated to Upper Canada. His father was Crosby Whitney, a native of Maine; his mother, Mary Cameron. By this union there were

two children—George and Lydia. The latter married Samuel Row. Mr. Whitney died when George was four years old. Mrs. W. subsequently married Caleb Tompkins. By this union there were four children, two sons and two daughters,—Eliza J., Sarah, Samuel and Caleb. The subject of this sketch was married in 1846 to Miss Maria Row. Seven children blessed this union, six of whom are living—Martha E., Crosby, Henry, George H., Jane and Ulysses G. In about 1834 Mr. Whitney left Canada and came to Stephenson county, Illinois. In 1850 he made a trip to California, crossing the plains, and there engaged in mining and farming. In 1854 he returned to Illinois, and in April, 1856, arrived in Hardin county and located on the east side of the river, in Union township. They moved into a cabin 16x18, of the rudest kind, with a four-lighted window, clap-board roof, and puncheon floor; the door being hung on wooden hinges, and a dry goods box for a table. Mr. Whitney is now living in Union village. He has a beautiful farm of 275 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre.

Joshua W. Lounsberry was born in Broom county, New York, on the 18th day of February, 1809. In 1831 he married Ruth (Guernsey) Lounsberry. She was born in the same county. By this union there were three children—Mary, Joel G. and Nathaniel L. In 1835 he emigrated to Trumbull county, Ohio; moving with teams. He there remained a short time, and finally settled in Loraine, Richland county, where he became personally acquainted with Governor Kirkwood, and Clark, a brother-in-law. Mr. Lounsberry by trade is a millwright. He built some

of the large steam saw and grist mills in Ohio, and followed the business up to 1852, when he was employed by Hall & Allen, of Mansfield, Ohio, as general agent for portable engines and mill gearing. In 1854 he came West, traveling through the different States looking at the land, and finally selecting the place where he now resides. In the spring of 1855 he went to Iowa City, where he built a mill for Kirkwood & Clark. In the following fall he moved his family and resided there until 1856, when he came to Eldora, remaining one year, when he built his present home, into which they moved and have lived for twenty-six years. Mrs. L. died in Trumbull county, Ohio, in February, 1836. He subsequently married Percella Gayer. By this union there were seven children. His second wife died January 1, 1855, and he afterwards married Sarah Bird. One child blessed this marriage—Ella. Mr. Lounsberry has been identified with the county for many years, and has lived to see the broad prairies transformed into beautiful farms. Coming to the county a poor man, by judicious management he has accumulated a competency. Mr. and Mrs. Lounsberry are members of the Congregational Church.

Robert Campbell was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, on the 9th day of October, 1827. He is a son of James and Rebecca (Gardner) Campbell, natives of Pennsylvania, and who were there married. They were the parents of nine children, six sons and three daughters, seven of whom are living, viz.—William K., James, Robert, Leah, wife of Jacob Kline; Josiah R., Elizabeth J., wife of Geo. Kline; Sarah A., wife of Eli Heckard, and Benj. F.

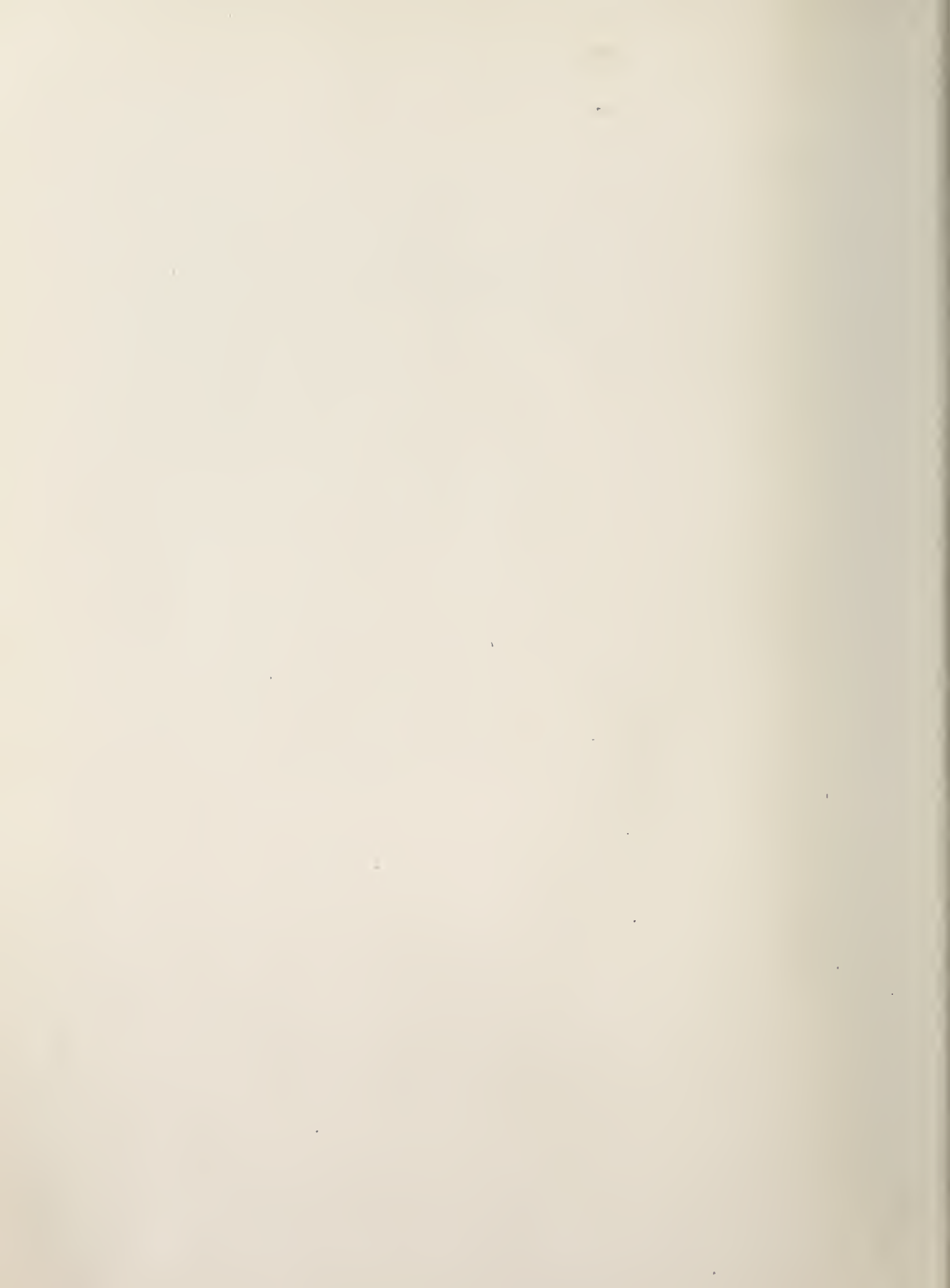
In 1832 Mr. Campbell emigrated from Pennsylvania to Crawford county, Ohio, where he made a home and remained until his death, which occurred in 1852. His widow is still living on the old homestead. Robert received his education in the Pioneer School. In 1850 he married Mary David. She was born in Center county, Pennsylvania, December 28, 1827. By this union there were four sons and four daughters, viz.—Albion L., Samantha J., Rebecca E., James R., Wm. A., Sarah D., Andrew C. and Sidney J. In the fall of 1855 the family came to Cedar county, Iowa, and the following spring to Hardin county. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell came to the county poor, being \$30 in debt. He has now a beautiful farm of 265 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, valued at \$40 per acre.

A. A. Lounsberry was born in Richland county, Ohio, on the 5th day of October, 1841. He is a son of J. W. and Percilla (Gayer) Lounsberry, and was thirteen years old when his parents emigrated to Iowa City, where they lived until 1856, when they removed to Eldora, Hardin county. Mr. A. A. Lounsberry worked on the farm until he was of age, when he saw the necessity of a more thorough education, and therefore attended Albion Seminary two terms. He was married to Miss Martha Whitney, a daughter of George Whitney, by whom he had five children, two sons and three daughters, viz: Emma, May, Rosa, Rufus and an infant. Mr. Lounsberry has 150 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. Lounsberry are members of the Congregational Church.

O. D. Wood is one of the enterprising business men of Hardin county, born in



James Reed.



Cayuga county, N. Y., November 11, 1836. When eight years of age, his parents removed to Carroll county, Illinois, where he was reared on a farm. In 1857 he came to Hardin county, and, with his brother, purchased a steam mill at Berlin. He remained there two years, when, having traded his mill for land, he came to this township, where he has since resided. In November, 1859, he married Hannah Hiserote. By this union there were born four children, three sons and one daughter, viz: Elizabeth, Frank, Fred. and Dick. Mr. Wood came to the county with nothing but a good constitution and a strong arm, and went manfully to work to make a home, and, by good management, has accumulated a fine property and home. He is one of the well-to-do farmers of the county, having 80 acres of land adjoining Union village, valued at \$50 per acre; also 160 acres in Wright county, valued at \$15 per acre; also 80 acres in New Providence township, valued at \$50 per acre.

William H. Carter was born in Hendricks county, Indiana, April 15, 1840. He is a son of William and Martha (Chipman) Carter, natives of North Carolina. His father emigrated to Marshall county, Iowa, in the fall of 1857, where he purchased a farm, and remained until his death. The subject of this memoir came to the State when he was seventeen years old, and has grown up with the State. In 1865 he married Miss Anna Sawin, a daughter of David Sawin, of Hardin county, Iowa. She was born in Kane county, Illinois, in 1849. By this union there were seven children, six of whom are living—Joseph G., Litta M., Annie J., Hattie E., Rutherford H., and Ida W.

H. F. Carter was born in Hendricks county, Indiana, July 4, 1856, and when three months old his parents emigrated to Marshall county, Iowa, where he grew to manhood and received his education. In 1880 he married Miss Lora French. She was born in August, 1853. They have one child—Grace. Mr. Carter is a member of the Society of Friends.

Lewis E. Rash, whose parents emigrated to East Tennessee, and thence to Keokuk county, Iowa, in 1847, was born in East Tennessee, April 24, 1834. In 1856 he married Rachel Hammer, who was born in the same State, May 23, 1836. There was a family of twelve children, ten of whom are living, viz.—Alvah C., Columbus E., Nancy E., Flora Ann, Bennie J., Emma R., Solon L., Henry T., Bertha J., and Andrew S. In 1857 Mr. Rash came to Hardin county, and located on the place where he now lives. Mr. Rash came to the county in limited circumstances; but has accumulated a fine property. He has 160 acres of land in Union township, which is valued at \$35 per acre; 200 acres in Grant township, valued at \$20 per acre, also 80 acres valued at \$35 per acre.

O. J. Carter, one of the pioneers of Union township, was born in Randolph county, North Carolina, on the 31st day of January, 1825. He was one of eight children, seven of whom are living, viz.: John S., Oliver J., Jane, Paris C., Louisa, Elizabeth, William H. In 1838 his parents emigrated from North Carolina to Hendricks county, Indiana, and settled in a dense forest. They cleared up a farm and remained on it for nine years, when they sold out and came to Marshall county, Iowa, where his father died on the 1st of

June, 1865. The elder Carter left North Carolina for the reason that he did not desire to bring up his family in a slave State. His prayer was that he should live to see the negro free. His mother died in 1869. They were members of the Society of Friends. O. J. was schooled in the primitive log cabins of Indiana, under the tyrant rule of hickory. In 1853 he married Minerva Wick. She was born in Hendricks county, Indiana, on the 4th of April, 1834. Mr. and Mrs. Carter are the parents of four living children—Harvey F., Maggie J., Annie L., and Eva May. On the 8th day of December, 1867, Mrs. Carter died. She was a niece of Judge Wick, of Indiana, author of the code of that State. Mr. Carter again married in 1868, taking as a wife Rebecca A. Hinshaw, a daughter of John Hinshaw and Anna (Rauff) Hinshaw. She was born in Henry county, Indiana, March 8th 1841. There were three children by this union—Emily F., William H., and John B. In the fall of 1856 they came to Marshall county, locating in Bangor township, where he purchased a small farm, and lived there until the fall of 1865, when he removed to his present place. Mr. and Mrs. Carter commenced in the west poor, but they now have a comfortable home, with 80 acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre. They are members of the Society of Friends.

L. S. Frazer was born in Randolph county, Indiana, April 17, 1832. He is a son of Henry and Mary (Otwell) Frazer, natives of Guilford county, North Carolina, where they were married and three children were born—Ann, Jerusha and Fanny. In about 1821 the family emi-

grated to Randolph county, Indiana, and settled in the heavy timber, clearing up a farm, and where seven more children were born—Bronson, Matilda, Abe, L. S., Heber, Elzina and Curtis O. In 1855 L. S. Frazer came to Henry county, Iowa, bringing his parents with him, his mother dying on the road. He remained in Henry county one year, when he removed to Marshall county, Iowa. In 1853 he married Miss Phœbe Hixon, a daughter of John Hixon. She was born in Preble county, Ohio, in 1834. In 1857 Mrs. Frazer died. She was a Christian, and respected by all who knew her. Mr. Frazer was married in 1860, to Miss Emma Bunch. She was born in Wayne county, Indiana, April 7, 1840. There were three children, two of whom are living—Arthur and Josie. Mr. Frazer, when he came to this country, had but \$5 of ready money in his pocket. He has now a fine property and farm, with 70 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, valued at \$45 per acre. Mr. Frazer is a member of the Society of Friends.

J. W. Lawrence, one of the enterprising business men of Union, Iowa, was born in Hart county, Kentucky, on the 10th day of November, 1842. He is a son of William W. Lawrence, a native of Virginia, and Jane Johnson of Kentucky. There were nine children, four of whom are living, viz.—Martha J. W. Harlington of Cloud county, Kansas; J. W., Nancy, wife of Andrew Tyser of Union, and William H. In 1857 his parents emigrated to Hardin county, Iowa, and lived here until 1875, when they removed to Kansas, where his father died in 1878. His mother died in Union in 1879. She was a member of the Baptist Church, and lived as she died

a Christian. The subject of this memoir received but a limited education in early life, and is principally a self-made man; coming to Hardin county he worked on a farm until nineteen years of age, when he went to the southern part of the State, where he dealt in wood and timber. In 1862 he enlisted in the 2d Iowa Cavalry, Company A., and participated in several engagements—Water Valley, Mississippi; Coffeeville, Holly Springs, Ripley, Jackson, Tennessee; Tupelo, West Point. He was recommended by the Colonel of his regiment to raise a company of negroes, which he did, and had them under drill for two months, but there being some misunderstanding in reference to the commanding officers, got disgusted and returned to his old command. Soon after returning, he was detailed to the quartermaster's department, where he remained a short time, when the command was sent to the army of the Cumberland, and participated in the battle of Nashville. He was soon after made Orderly Sergeant. He was mustered out at East Port, Mississippi, August 2, 1865. After retiring from the army he was employed at various occupations until 1873, when he embarked in the implement trade as salesman. In October of the same year, he purchased the business which he run for two years, when he formed a partnership with Cady Sawin, adding Hardware; two years later he took in H. T. Benson, and opened up a branch at Eldora, remaining one year, when the business was divided up, Mr. Lawrence taking the hardware. In 1881 he took in as a partner, H. C. Chapin; they carry a stock of \$7,000 to \$8,000. In 1867, Mr. Lawrence married Miss Julia E. Shephard. She was born in

Stephenson county, Illinois, in 1847. By this union there are six children, five living, viz.—Callie T., Charles E., Herbert S., Cora L. and Cady O. In politics he is a Republican, and has held several local offices of trust; is at present a Justice of the Peace. Is a member of the I. O. O. F. Industry Lodge No. 225.

John Rogers, one of the early settlers of Hardin county, was born in Harrison county, Ohio, October 13, 1828, and is a son of Warner and Elizabeth (McGregory) Rogers, natives of Maryland, who were married in Holmes county, Ohio, about 1816, and were the parents of ten children, eight of whom are living, viz: Jane, William, John, Joseph, Warner, Elijah B., Hester A. and Wesley B. Mr. Rogers' father left Maryland in 1810, and located in Harrison county, Ohio, where he learned the trade of miller, which occupation he followed in connection with his farm. He remained in the same county until his death, which occurred in 1851. His mother died in 1877. The subject of this memoir was raised and educated in his native State. In October, 1854, he married Miss Kate M. George, a daughter of Wm. George, of Maryland, where she was born in 1833. Six children blessed this union—Adrienne N., Lillie V., Rowland S., Carl L., Halleck E. and Everman S. In the fall of 1857 the family left Ohio with teams and emigrated to Hardin county. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers came to the county poor, commencing at the lower round of the ladder, but by hard work have accumulated a fine property and have a pleasant home. They have 460 acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre.

Geo. Lepley, a farmer and stock grower, and one of the early settlers of Hardin county, was born in Knox county, Ohio, January 26, 1831, and is a son of Jacob and Margaret (Hoyman) Lepley, natives of Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, receiving his education in the common schools. On February 19, 1874, he was married to Miss Catherine Kemmer, who was born in Knox county, November 4, 1838. By this union there were two children born—Samuel and Oscar. Mr. Lepley has a beautiful home, and a farm of 116 acres in Union township, under a high state of cultivation, valued at \$40 per acre; also 80 acres in Concord township, valued at \$15 per acre. Mrs. Lepley is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Lepley enlisted in the 32d Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry.

William Nicholson, one of the pioneers of Hardin county, Iowa, was born in Venango county, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1804. In 1826 he married Nancy Graham, by whom he had eight children, five of whom are living—Mary J., Margaret, James, Elizabeth and Artmusa E. Mrs. Nicholson died in 1867. Mr. Nicholson again married, taking as a wife Susan Jones, the widow of Joel Jones, in 1870. They have three living children—Oliver, Lillie Ann and Melinda. Mr. Nicholson came to Marshall county, Iowa, in 1858, where he remained a short time, when he came to Eldora township, Hardin county, where he took up 300 acres of land. In 1869 he sold his place near Eldora, and came to this township. Mr. Nicholson has 509 acres of land in Hardin county, valued at \$25 per acre. He worked on the first canal that ever floated a boat in Ohio.

While in Ohio he worked as a laborer splitting many thousand rails, and made several trips to New Orleans on flat-boats. At one time he walked from McLean county, Illinois, to his home in Pennsylvania, 1,052½ miles, making an average of 45 miles per day.

O. B. Chapin, one of the prominent farmers and business men of Union, was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, November 23, 1830. He is the son of Paul and Beulah (Barker) Chapin, who were the parents of three children, two sons and one daughter. Mr. Paul Chapin was a farmer by occupation. In 1856 he emigrated to Marshall county, Iowa, where he remained until his death, which occurred October 3, 1875, his consort dying in the same year. They lived together as husband and wife for fifty-seven years. Mr. Chapin was a deacon in the Congregational Church for many years, always giving liberally of his means in building up the church. O. B. was raised on a farm, and received his education in his native State. In 1858 he married Ellen Hunsdon. She was born in 1836. By this union there were two children—Henry C., and Jennie A. In 1859 they came to Hardin county, and lived in a log cabin of the rudest kind. In the fall of 1876 they came to their present place. Mr. Chapin came to the county in limited circumstances, but by judicious management has accumulated a fine property and pleasant home, and to-day is one of the staunch farmers of the county. He has 500 acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre and 160 in Marshall county, valued at \$40 per acre. In politics he is a Republican, and was supervisor for six years. In 1874 he was

elected to the State Legislature from his district. Mr. Chapin is a member of the I. O. O. F., Industry Lodge No. 225.

B. S. Parish was born in Vermilion county, Indiana, December 18, 1831. He is a son of Meredith and Lucinda (Smith) Parish, natives of Kentucky. He was reared on a farm, and received his education in the log cabin, going through the timbers for two and a half miles. In 1856 he came to Iowa, spending one year near Des Moines, where he made shingles, which to-day cover some of the old residences of that place. In the spring of 1859 he purchased the place where he now resides. August 12, 1860, he married Miss Martha J. Martin, a daughter of Wm. Martin of Danville, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Parish are the parents of three children—Laura M., wife of A. W. Allen; Wm. M. and Ethel R. Coming to the county poor, they moved into a cabin 15x15, which is still standing as one of the old land marks; but a large and commodious residence has been erected in which the family now reside. Mr. Parish has a beautiful farm near Whitten of 160 acres, valued at \$50 per acre, 35 acres of timber worth \$15 per acre.

EDUCATIONAL.

In the winter of 1853-4 a select school was held at the house of James A. Dawdy, and taught by a Mr. Whitehead. This was the beginning of the educational work in Union township, which now boasts of thirteen school houses, valued at \$800, each.

The first school house was erected in 1854, on section 14. It was a rude, log affair, 18x18 feet in size, with its usual accompaniments of puncheon floor, slab

seats, and low ceiling. - In this educational temple, Ezra Abbott yielded the first ferule and birch rod, and taught the mysteries contained in Webster's Elementary Spelling Book, McGuffey's Readers, Ray's and Pike's Arithmetics, and, possibly, Kirkham's Grammar.

The second teacher in Union township was a man by the name of Fisher, or better known as "Old Greasy Breeches," or "Montezuma," and under his supervision the school became reduced to one scholar, E. J. Hauser, now one of the enterprising business men of Eldora, who was elected as County Treasurer in 1875. It was said he would hear him recite a lesson, and then lay down and go to sleep until he was compelled to hear the next lesson.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious services were held in private houses by Rev. E. C. Crippin, a Methodist Episcopal preacher, and likewise an early settler of the county. Few of the early settlers of the county but remember this zealous, God-fearing man, who was ever ready to answer any ministerial calls, whether it be at the bedside of the sick or dying, or to unite in the holy bonds of wedlock such as desired to become one.

The first place designed especially for religious worship was a hall, over a store, erected in 1871, which was fitted up by the Methodist Episcopal brethren. Here they assembled for several years, and worshiped God after the manner of the early Methodists, who cared more for the God they worshiped, than the fashions and follies of the world.

The first regular church edifice was erected by the Congregationalists in the town of Union. Other edifices have since been erected, an account of which will be found in this chapter.

MILLS.

The early settlers of Union township were dependent upon a mill on Timber creek, in Marshall county, known as the Timber Creek Mill. It was a small affair, and often caused the people considerable inconvenience in waiting their turn for grist. When their wants could not be supplied here, they were compelled to go to Iowa City or other places almost equally distant.

The first mill erected in the township was for sawing lumber. It was built by L. F. Sanders, in 1854. It was run by water-power. The dam soon gave out and the mill has long since disappeared.

The first grist mill was erected on section 22, about one mile from the present village of Union, by the Benson heirs.

ORGANIZATION.

The township of Union was organized by Alexander Smith, County Judge, in 1853. The first election for township officers was held at the house of Cyrus Rowen, about one-half mile north of the present village of Union. Thomas N. Hauser was elected Justice of the Peace, and was the first in the township. There had been an election in the township prior to this—the first in the county, which was held in March, 1853, at the residence of Henry Abrams, for county officers.

POSTOFFICES.

The first postoffice was established in 1855, with Thos. N. Hauser as Postmaster. The office was held at his house, and was known as the Union Postoffice. Mr. Hauser held the office some five years and then resigned. Several parties held the office after the resignation of Mr. Hauser, and it was removed to different parts of the township, having no regular abiding place until 1869, when it was moved to the village of Union. There are now three postoffices in the township—Union, Whitten and Gifford.

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

Union township is a rich rolling prairie, except along the banks of the Iowa river, which is quite heavily timbered; the young timber being very thick, and if not cut away, will in time afford a great deal of valuable fire wood and lumber for building purposes. The Iowa river enters the township on section 4, and flows through sections 4, 9, 10, 15, 16, 22, 26, 27 and 35, emerging from the latter and flowing into Marshall county. Several small streams flow into the river in different parts of the township, three affording living water for stock purposes. Honey creek, in the southeast corner, derives its name from the number of Bee trees that was found on its banks in an early day.

REPRESENTATIVE MEN.

In addition to those already given, sketches of many of Union township's best citizens, who came in at a late date, are here given:

J. F. Sloan was born in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, on the 17th day of

March, 1808. He is the son of James and Mary (Hughes) Sloan. Mr. and Mrs. Sloan were the parents of twelve children, seven sons and five daughters. The subject of this sketch was reared on his father's farm, and received his education in a log cabin with slab seats, and a log cut out and greased paper pasted over for lights. October 1, 1835, he married Miss Elizabeth Law. She was born in Ireland, her parents emigrating to this country in 1812, when she was an infant. Mrs. Sloan was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and died a true Christian. In 1845 Mr. Sloan emigrated to Rock Island county, Illinois, where he purchased land and embarked in farming, and where Mrs. Sloan died in 1849. In 1860 he sold out in Illinois and came to Hardin county, where he is at present residing. Mr. Sloan is at present leading a retired life. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

William A. Sloan was born in Derry township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, September 22, 1798, and was the first son of James and Mary (Hughes) Sloan, both of whom were natives of Westmoreland county, in the same State. They were born near Hannastown, which was the first county seat of the first county organized in Western Pennsylvania. They both died in Armstrong county. Derry township was named by William's grandfather in honor of his native county in Ireland. William remained with his parents until of age, helping his father upon the farm and occasionally attending the common schools of the neighborhood in winter. When he reached manhood, he began working at the cabinet-maker and joiner's trade, in Brookfield, Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, fol-

lowing the same for about ten years. He was Treasurer of Jefferson county for six years, after which he went to Newbury, Ohio, where he engaged in the mercantile business for one year. He then removed his stock of goods to Rochester, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, remaining there one year, and then moving back to his native county, where he continued in the mercantile trade three years longer. In 1856 he sold out his stock of goods and came to Iowa, entering a large quantity of land in Grundy county, and returning to Pennsylvania, where he spent the following winter. In the spring of 1857 he returned to Iowa, accompanied by his brother, James F. Sloan. Together they commenced the improvement of the land they had entered the previous year. The winter of 1857-8 the brothers spent in Illinois City, Rock Island county, Illinois. The subject of this sketch spent his summers in Grundy county and winters in Rock Island county, Illinois, and in Pennsylvania until 1860, when he located in Hardin county, about six miles south of Eldora, where he continued to reside till his death, which occurred September 22, 1881, on his eighty-third birth-day. He was twice married—first, to Mary Hunter, who was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, and who died in Brookfield, the same State. His second wife was Charlotte Clark. He was never blessed with children. William A. Sloan was a man of sterling integrity of character, and was respected by all who knew him. He held the office of Justice of the Peace in this county for many years. He was, and had been for many years, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was a consistent Christian. On the organ-

ization of that body in Eldora, he was one of the organizing members and one of its first Elders. He was a very liberal supporter of the Church.

John Galoway, a pioneer of Hardin county, Iowa, was born in Butler county, Ohio, on the 11th day of December, 1832; son of Jacob and Sarah (Brosier) Galoway. There was a family of nine children, five of whom are living. His father is still living in Ohio. John, when at the age of seventeen, learned the trade of a cooper, which he followed a few years. In 1856 he married Miss Lydia Haas, a daughter of John Haas. Mr. Galoway left Ohio in 1857, and came to Hardin county, locating on the place where he now lives. In 1860 he removed to Grundy county, where B. S. Parish now lives. He experienced the effects of the cyclone, which is so well remembered by the old settlers. His house was blown away with everything in it. There were fourteen persons in the house, and four in the cellar. Not a person was killed, but several were badly hurt, Mrs. Galoway being blown out on the prairie some thirty rods, receiving a severe scalp wound. Her child was also blown some distance from the site of the house, but was finally found in a slough. The building was a frame structure, and when the storm was over there was not two boards found nailed together. It seemed a miracle how so many of them could go through such a storm without losing their lives. In 1857 Mr. and Mrs. Galoway came to the county poor, and at a time when if a man had a dollar in his pocket he was not sure it would be good for anything in the morning. The county was then thinly settled. By hard work and good management they

have accumulated a fine property. They have 200 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Mrs. Galoway and son are members of the Christian Church.

J. A. Wilson, one of the early settlers of Hardin county, was born in Logan county, Ohio, May 1, 1832. He is a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Holt) Wilson, natives of Pennsylvania, but who were reared in Kentucky, where they were married. Nine children blessed their union, seven sons and two daughters. In about 1818 Mr. Wilson's parents emigrated to Ohio, where they took up a claim, and, afterward, made a farm. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812. Both parents died in Ohio. Mr. Wilson was reared on a farm, and was educated in the common schools. In 1855 he married Anzoletta Sayer, a daughter of Milton V. and Jane Sayer. She was born in Logan county, Ohio, January 17, 1839. By this union there were eleven children, seven of whom are living—Mary E., William P., Elizabeth J., Deborah L., John A., Alma G., and Cora E. In September, 1854, he left Ohio, and moved to Rock Island county, Illinois, where he remained until September, 1860, when he came to Hardin county, Iowa, where he has since resided. His first market was at Waterloo, where he hauled wheat, which he sold for forty cents per bushel. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson came to the county in limited circumstances. They have now 250 acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre. In 1862 Mr. Wilson enlisted in the 32d Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company F, and served with honor.

Captain John Devine, one of the pioneers of Union township, was born in Ireland, December 24, 1824. When four years old



J. F. Sloan

he was sent to live with an uncle, Wm. J. Burns of Union county, Ohio, but before arriving at his destination his uncle died. He then went to live with an aunt, but not finding it agreeable, left, and then lived with Martin Roseman, in Guernsey county where he remained until he was fifteen years old. In company with a young Doctor he subsequently started for Texas. The Mexican trouble had then commenced. Arriving at Louisville, Kentucky, he enlisted under General Chambers, and was sent with other recruits to Galveston, Texas. While enroute there was an election of officers, and he was made Orderly Sergeant. Arriving at Labacca General Huston took charge of the recruits' train, then went to Monterey via Matamoras and Rio Grande, where they were engaged with the Mexicans. After the expedition of Monterey he was elected Captain of a Militia Company; was sent against the Indians to protect the frontiersmen. He remained in that capacity for two years, when the company was disbanded. He then joined the Texas Rangers under Colonel Jack Hayes, and was used as a scout. He held a commission as 2d Lieutenant. He remained in this service but a short time, when he resigned his commission and returned to Ohio, where he married Mary L. George of Maryland. By this union there was a family of eight children—Aderesta J., John C., Agatha E., Winfield S., Randolph A., Edwin, Florence, Frank and Sigle. Mrs. Devine died in 1861. In the fall of 1862, Mr. Devine enlisted in the 32d Regiment Infantry, Company F, and was elected 1st Lieutenant. He was mustered in at Dubuque. The first engagement was at Cape Girardeau, Missouri; then at Pleasant Hill, where

he was wounded, causing the amputation of one of his legs. After being wounded he lay on the the field from 9 o'clock till 2 the following morning before being found. In August, 1865, Captain Devine married Laura H. Hall, by whom there was three children—Edward T., Clara May and Estella J. In the spring of 1857 he came to Hardin county, Iowa and located on the place where he now resides. Captain Devine has traveled extensively over the western country, visiting Pike's Peak twice, and was the first man who struck a pick in what is now known as Leadville. The Captain has 211 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. In politics he is a Republican, and the family are members of the M. E. Church.

James Madole, one of the early settlers of Hardin county, Iowa, was born in Manchester, England, April 29, 1831. In 1845, when a boy fourteen years of age, he came to America, stopping at Plainfield, New Jersey, where he was employed driving coach for Captain Tucker for some time. He then was engaged in the butcher business, which he followed for a number of years. From Plainfield he went to Kingston, Canada, in 1855, where he was employed by a man by the name of Campbell, an Attorney-at-Law, to drive coach. He subsequently went to Toronto, where he drove coach for the Clerk of the Crown. From there he went to Sandwich, Illinois, where he embarked in the butcher business. In the spring of 1860 he came to Hardin county, Iowa, where he was initiated by being visited by the cyclone which passed over the county in that year. In December, 1860, he married Miss Lois Gifford. She was born in Madison county, New

York, June 23, 1840. Six children blessed this union—Flora Bell, Matilda J., Thomas R., Albert E., Mary E. and Sylva C. Mr. Madole has a fine farm of 140 acres, with a comfortable home.

T. M. Middleton, who came to the county in an early day, was born in North Carolina, December 31, 1824. When quite young he removed to Green county, Indiana, where he subsequently became acquainted with Mary J. Littlejohn, and was married in 1849. She was born in Green county, Indiana, December 16, 1831. Eight children blessed this union, seven of whom are living—Harriet, born May 9, 1851; Eliza E., born February 22, 1853; Charles, born September 20, 1855; Caroline M., born January 16, 1858; William P., born August 7, 1861; John A., born June 17, 1865, and Paulina E., born March 23, 1868. In 1863 Mr. and Mrs. Middleton with their family came to Grundy county, Iowa. He died February 25, 1871. He was a member of the Christian Church, and always took an active interest in support of the same. He was a kind husband, an indulgent parent, and was respected by all who knew him. Mr. Middleton died, leaving his family in easy circumstances, with 145 acres of land under cultivation, valued at \$50 per acre.

Milton H. Worden, one of the early settlers of Union township, was born in Ogle county, Illinois, January 13, 1842. He is a son of Thomas and Maria (Nichols) Worden, natives of Delaware county, New York, who emigrated to Ogle county, Illinois, at an early day, being among the pioneers of that county. There was a family of four children—Ira, William, Henry and Jane—who were born in Delaware county, New

York, and eight born in Ogle county, Illinois—John, M. H., Ann, Sykes, Mayhew, Wayne, Harriet, and Newton W. John, who enlisted in the 7th Illinois Cavalry, was taken prisoner, and was incarcerated in Andersonville prison for eighteen months. Mr. and Mrs. Worden are at present living in Ogle county. The subject of this sketch was reared on his father's farm. In 1862 he married Miss Jane Wilcox, a daughter of Stephen and Mary (Smith) Wilcox. She was born in Cayuga county, New York, September 4, 1840. There are three children living—Lillie, Nellie, and Edward. In the fall of 1863 the family left Ogle county in a prairie schooner, and wended their way to Hardin county, Iowa. Mr. Worden has 80 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre.

George Pierce was born in East Tennessee, on the 24th day of November, 1847, where he remained until he was sixteen years old, when he came with his parents to Hardin county, Iowa. His parents located in Providence township, where his father died, in December, 1879. His mother is still living. George, at the age of seventeen learned the trade of carpentering. In 1871 he patented the Hawkeye Seeder, which proved a success.

J. B. Parish, one of the energetic and prosperous farmers of Union township, was born in Clark county, Kentucky, June 4, 1833; son of Barnett J. and Tacy (Cumings) Parish, who were of Scotch descent, their grand-parents coming from Scotland and settling near Alexandria, Virginia, in about 1799. There was a family of ten children—four sons and six daughters. J. B. was reared on his father's farm, and received a liberal education. In 1859

he married Miss Lydia Parish, a daughter of Meredith Parish. She was born January 12, 1840. They have one child—Lulu. In 1863 Mr. Parish came to Hardin county, Iowa, and in 1876 purchased his present farm of 165 acres, valued at \$50 per acre. He has also 200 acres in Wright county, valued at \$20 per acre. In politics he is a Republican, and has held several local offices.

David Ingram, farmer and stock-grower, was born in Wayne county, New York, November 24, 1834. He is the son of Eliphalet and Maria (Doggett) Ingram, who were the parents of five children. David was reared on his father's farm, and received a common school education. When nine years of age his parents emigrated to Elkhart, Indiana. In 1858 he married Miss Eliza Jane Mabie. She was born in Huron county, New York, October 27, 1831. There were nine children, four living—Zipporah, Rosilla, Ona and Sarah. In January, 1862, the family left Indiana and came to Marshall county, Iowa, locating in Liberty township, and in 1864 came to Hardin and settled on the place where they now live. Mr. and Mrs. Ingram came to the State in limited circumstances. They have now 227 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. Ingram are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Ingram was a soldier in the 13th Iowa Volunteer Infantry.

E. M. Lepley, one of the enterprising farmers of Union township, was born in Knox county, Ohio, July 13, 1844. He is a son of John and Mary Lepley, who were the parents of twelve children, six of whom are living. His father was a farmer by occupation, and died in Knox county. The

subject of this memoir married Miss Katy Cramer, a daughter of John Cramer, one of the pioneers of Hardin county, who was killed in 1873 by being run away with by a team. She was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, March 19, 1848. Mr. and Mrs. Lepley are the parents of six children, viz: Elliott, Irwin, Samuel, Rosa, Eddie and Peter. In 1864, Mr. Lepley came to Hardin county, where he remained a couple of years, returning then to Ohio, where he remained until 1868, when he again came out and purchased his present place, which was then wild prairie land, and commenced to make a home. He has now 115 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre, and also 4 acres of timber.

N. Hallett was born in Steuben county, New York, on the 11th day of December, 1825. He is the son of Elijah Hallett, who was born February 2, 1793, and Elizabeth (McCore) Hallett, born February 1, 1796, who were the parents of eight children, four sons and four daughters, three of whom are living—Nelson, Lorenza and the subject of this sketch. His father died February 21, 1832, and his mother March 27, 1873. N. Hallett was married in 1850 to Miss Harriet Smith, a daughter of T. J. and Margaret (Gilchrist) Smith. She was born February 14, 1831. Their children were, Estella J., born May 23, 1852; died April 16, 1880; Myra E., born April 1, 1861; died January 12, 1864; Vinnie E., born September 27, 1867; and George S., born October 26, 1870. In the fall of 1852, Mr. Hallett left Steuben county, New York, and emigrated to Whiteside county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming. In 1865 he came to Hardin county, Iowa, and located where

the town of Gifford now stands, remaining there until the fall of 1867, when he purchased his present place. Mr. and Mrs. Hallett came to the West in an early day in limited circumstances, but by industry and economy, have secured a pleasant home. They have 80 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, valued at \$35 per acre. The family are members of the Society of Friends.

Philip J. Wilcox was born in Cayuga county, New York, April 2, 1826. He is the son of Daniel and Betsy (Burgduff) Wilcox, who were married in Cayuga county, New York, where a family of nine children was born, five of whom are living—Mary E., wife of A. F. Wood; Jacob, Lafayette, Daniel and P. L. In 1844 his parents emigrated to Carroll county, Illinois, and there Philip was employed on a farm by the month. In 1857 he married Lucy Danes. By this union there were four children, three of whom are living—Clarisa, Charlie and Rosa. In the fall of 1865 Mr. Wilcox came to Hardin county, purchased land, and, by hard work and economy, has made a comfortable home. He has 85 acres of land, well improved, valued at \$35 per acre.

D. B. Miller, one of the large and influential farmers and stock growers, was born in Williams county, Ohio, June 17, 1843. He is one of a family of nine children, seven of whom are living—William, Sabina, Harriet, Herman L., D. B., Lydia and Ellen. The subject of this memoir was reared on his father's farm, and was educated in his native State. In the fall of 1865 he left Ohio and came to Hardin county, his father having previously purchased a large tract of land, which he pre-

sented to him, on condition he would come out and open it up. Mr. Miller has broken and brought under cultivation one of the best farms in the county, which is finely located. His dwelling house is a beautiful structure; his out-buildings large and commodious. His main barn is 80 by 40 feet, with an addition of 20 feet, and a hay barn 25 by 100. His granary has a capacity of 5,000 bushels. Mr. Miller has 660 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, valued at \$40 per acre. He feeds a large number of head of stock. In 1867 he married Miss Amanda Lancaster. She was born in Boone county, Indiana. Two children blessed this union, one of whom is living—Evaline. Mrs. Miller died in 1877. Mr. Miller married Miss Elva Coffin in October, 1879, a daughter of Jesse and Emily Coffin. She was born in Richmond, Wayne county, Indiana, January 4, 1855. They have one child—Clement C.

Amos Story, farmer and stock grower, was born in Morrow county, Ohio, January 1, 1823. He is the son of Nehemiah and Nancy (Kitteridge) Story, natives of New Hampshire. In about 1819 or 1820 his parents emigrated to Ohio, then a Territory. Amos was reared in the wilds of Ohio, where he received his education in the log cabin. In the fall of 1848 he married Miss Elizabeth David. She was born in Center county, Pennsylvania. By this union there was a family of seven children, six of whom are living—David L., Reuben P., Stephen A., James R., Charles T. and Amos C. In the summer of 1850 he emigrated to Cedar county, Iowa, and in 1866 came to Hardin county. He has 260 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre.

Mr. Story has been identified with the State for 32 years, and has seen the wild prairies transformed into beautiful homes and farms.

Jacob Claus, one of Hardin county's energetic and prominent farmers, was born in Hesse Damstadt, Germany, October 3, 1833. He is the son of Ernest and Elizabeth Claus. His mother died at the age of thirty-two, leaving a family of eight children to mourn her loss. In 1847 his father came to the United States, locating at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1860. Jacob Claus located in Rock Island county, Illinois, where he worked on a farm as a laborer. In 1861 he returned to Pennsylvania on a visit to his friends. On the 12th day of August, 1862, he enlisted in the 102d Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company C. He participated in the battles of Rensselaer, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek and battles around Atlanta. He was also with Sherman on his March to the Sea, and in Grand Review at Washington. He was always found on duty, never spending a day in the hospital. After being discharged he went to Mercer county, Illinois. December 27, 1866, he married Miss Ellen Davis. She was born in West Virginia. By this union there were four children, three of whom are living—John M., Edwin V. and Maud M. In 1867 he left Illinois and came to Hardin county, where he purchased some raw prairie land, which he has transformed into one of the finest farms in the county. Mr. Claus started out with one dollar in his pocket when twenty-one years of age. He is now one of the well-to-do farmers of the county. He has now

160 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, valued at \$65 per acre, and 10 acres of timber, valued at \$30 per acre. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

A. H. Morris, one of the early settlers of Hardin county, was born in Wayne county, North Carolina, August 19, 1818. He is a son of Zachariah and Rebecca Morris. When A. H. was five years old his mother died, and his father married his first wife's sister. In 1833 his father left his home in North Carolina, and emigrated to Park county, Indiana, where he is still living at the age of eighty-four; but his step-mother died in Indiana in 1850. His father again married, taking as a wife a widow of David Lewis of Illinois. The subject of this memoir was reared on a farm, and received a common school education. In 1841 he married Miss Martha R. Morris. She was born in North Carolina, May 22, 1827. Seven children blessed this union, three of whom are living—Elizabeth, Zachariah and Harriet. In 1842 the family emigrated to Henry county, Iowa, where they lived in a log cabin 14x15, made out of round poles with mud chimney. He remained in Henry until 1851, engaging in farming and merchandizing, when he returned to Indiana, where he was engaged in the merchandize and milling business. In 1867 he came to Hardin county, where he has since followed various occupations. In politics he was originally an Abolitionist and a Conductor on the underground railroad. He was instrumental in giving many a poor negro his liberty. He is at present a Republican, has held several local offices of trust in the county.

Willis Newby was born in North Carolina, September 9, 1808, and is a son of

Nathan and Leah Sanders, who were married in North Carolina, where seven children were born. His father died in North Carolina, and his mother subsequently married Jacob Lamb. In 1831 Willis removed to Ohio, where he spent a short time, and then went to Jackson county, Indiana, where he made a claim in the heavy timber. In 1832 he married Miss Milicent Newby, but no relation. She was born in North Carolina, November 11, 1814. This marriage was blessed with eleven children, nine of whom are living, viz: Samuel, Joseph W., Jacob L., John H., Leah E., Martba J., Thomas R., Benj. P. and Micajah H. In August, 1867, Mr. Newby came to Hardin county, and purchased a farm in Union township, on which he remained until 1877, when he came to Union village, where he has since remained. He has 152 acres of beautiful land in Union township, valued at \$40 per acre. He also has 20 acres of timber, valued at \$15 per acre. The family are members of the Society of Friends.

Willis Steenberger, one of the early settlers of Union township, was born in Champaign county, Ohio, August 27, 1810. He was reared on a farm, and received his education in the log cabin of a new country. January 8, 1834, he married Maria Anderson, who was born in Orange county, Virginia, January 21, 1816. There were twelve children born to them, eleven of whom are living—Elizabeth Joseph, Mary, Nancy, Sarah, Emeline, Harrison, Amanda, Philander, Samantha and Delilah. Mr. and Mrs. Steenberger have lived together as man and wife for forty-eight years. Mr. Steenberger always takes his station in the harvest field, and the present season (1882)

tended 24 acres of corn. In the fall of 1852 he emigrated to Iowa and located near Albion, in Marshall county, coming through with teams, being seven weeks making the trip. He there took up 160 acres of prairie land and 40 acres of timber. He moved into a log cabin, 14 by 12, which had been used as a chicken house and calf pen. There was no floor or place for a window. It being wet and sloppy, they gathered up some slabs and put down for a floor, to keep them out of the mud. The family remained in this hovel until Mr. Steenberger built a log cabin on the land he had taken up. In 1868 he sold his place in Marshall and came to Hardin county to his present home. Mr. Steenberger has a beautiful home, with 185 acres of land under cultivation, worth \$40 per acre.

Levi Marshall, farmer and stock grower, was born in Henry county, Indiana, July 22, 1835. He is a son of Jesse and Mary Marshall, natives of Tennessee, where they were married and two children were born—Jane and Wm. In 1832 they emigrated to Indiana, where ten children were born, five of whom are living. The father died in Indiana, but the mother is still living. Levi was educated in the pioneer schools. September, 1857, he married Arrena Pearson. She was born in Henry county, Indiana, October 17, 1841. Ten children bless this union, five sons and five daughters—Jesse W., Eunice E., Francis E., Charles V., Orpha J., Albert S., Annie L., Minnie M., Fred R. and Estella M. In 1861 he removed to Iowa, locating in Winneshiek county. In 1868 he came to Hardin county, Iowa, where he purchased his present place. He has 160 acres of

land, valued at \$40 per acre. The family are members of the Society of Friends.

William G. Wilson, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Lewis county, Kentucky, September 2, 1814. When a boy, his parents emigrated to Ross county, Ohio, where they remained five years, and then removed to Logan county, Ohio, where his father died in 1835. His mother died in the same county in 1852. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, under General Harrison. Wm. G., in 1854, married Miss Milicent Davis, a daughter of Thos. Davis. She was born in Ohio in 1822. By this union there were three children—Alma, Christina and John M. In 1867 the family emigrated from Ohio to Rock Island county, Illinois, and in 1869 came to Hardin county, where they now reside. Mr. Wilson has 127 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre.

Mark Barnes, a son of Grant and Mary Barnes, of Union, was born in Iowa county, Wisconsin, October 14, 1850. In 1869 he came to Hardin county. In 1870 he married Annie Knudson. She was born in Wisconsin in 1851. By this union there are two children—Orvie and Clyde. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

H. H. Barnes was born in Iowa county, Iowa, January 6, 1856. In 1879 he married Miss Rosa Bates, a daughter of Wm. Bates, of Minnesota. She was born in Hardin county, March 10, 1861. One child has been born unto them—Cady B.

Jason W. Pickett, liveryman, of Union, Iowa, was born in Chautauque county, New York, October 20, 1848. He was one of seven children, four sons and three daughters. His mother died when he was three

years old. His father married Miss E. Peck, by whom there are five children. In about 1853 his father emigrated to Geauga county, Ohio, where he followed the trade of blacksmithing until his death, which occurred January 1, 1878. The subject of this memoir when a boy ten years old, started out for himself, working on a farm for \$3 per month for the first few years. When fifteen years of age he came to Grundy county, Iowa, where he was employed by George Wells on a large farm in that county. In 1869 he located at Steamboat Rock, where he was employed in getting out timber and railroad ties with his ox teams, and continued in that until, in 1871, he came to Union, and embarked in the livery business, trading his oxen for a portion of the stock. In 1872 he married Miss Susan M. Higenbotham. She was born in 1851. By this union there are three children—Lena, May Florence, and Abbie. Mr. Pickett came to the county a poor boy, but by close attention to business has met with good success in life.

Edwin Peat, one of the founders of the village of Gifford, was born in Otsego county, New York, on the 6th of November, 1822. He is the son of Isaac Peat, born September 29, 1788, and Ruth (Shore) Peat, born January 6, 1797, who were married in Otsego county, New York, November 23, 1815. They had a family of ten children, eight sons and two daughters, nine of whom lived to be adults, and five of whom are now living—Benjamin S., Edwin, John T., Emma Ann, and Caroline. Edwin Peat is a self-made man, and taught school a number of years. On February 7th, 1850, he married Miss Charlotte

Winchell, a daughter of Ephraim and Lola Winchell. She was born in Greene county, New York, July 1, 1831. By this union there were three children, one of whom is living—Charles H. In politics Mr. Peat is a Republican, and has held several local offices of trust. Mr. and Mrs. Peat are members of the Presbyterian Church of Gifford. Mr. Peat has a farm of 80 acres, adjoining the town of Gifford, which is valued at \$50 per acre. In 1875 he lost his home by fire, burning everything but the furniture in his parlor. The loss was about \$3,000, with an insurance of \$2,000.

William D. Cundiff, farmer and stock grower, was born in Stark county, Illinois, September 28, 1844; son of John and Ruth (Stiles) Cundiff. He is one of a family of eleven children, seven living—William D., John B., Ellen M., George A., Jacob H., Ada E. and Sidney S. His parents were among the early settlers of Stark county. His father died in Hardin county in 1873, while his mother is still living. William D. enlisted, in 1864, in the 148th Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company I, and was stationed on the Chattanooga and Nashville Railroad, remaining there until the close of the war. He was mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee, and discharged at Springfield, Illinois. In September, 1868, he married Miss Lettitia Taylor, a native of Pennsylvania, where she was born December 2, 1840. Four children blessed this union—Arthur H., born July 14, 1869; William Frederick, born July 7, 1871; Ella M., born March 24, 1874; Jesse D., born October 2, 1880. In the fall of 1870 Mr. Cundiff, with his family, left Illinois and came to Hardin county, where he

purchased his present place. He has 160 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Mr. Cundiff is a member of the M. E. Church; Mrs. C., of the Christian Church.

Rev. T. F. Babcock was born in Otsego county, N. Y., September 27, 1836. He is the son of Sandford and Desire (Spencer) Babcock, natives of New York, who were the parents of seven children, who lived to be adults. In 1853, in company with his parents he emigrated to Minnesota, locating near Winona, where his father purchased land and made a home; also erecting a mill where he did coarse grinding. His father died in 1864, but his mother is still living in Minnesota at the advanced age of eighty-two. T. F. Babcock is a self-made man. When twenty-two years of age he commenced his ministry, and in 1861 was ordained. October 5, 1859 he married Miss Cordelia Peat, a daughter of Benj. S. Peat, born in Otsego county, New York, April 22, 1842. By this union there are two daughters—Rosetta, wife of Edison Green of Filmore county, Minnesota; and Flora May. The Reverend gentleman is an ardent worker in his Master's cause.

Isaac Harris, one of the prominent farmers and early settlers of Hardin county, was born in Henry county, Iowa, February 18, 1848. He is the son of Cornelius Harris of North Carolina, who, in an early day emigrated to Indiana where he formed the acquaintance of Patience Pearsons, to whom he was married, and by whom he had two children in Indiana—David and Hannah. In about 1839 his father left Indiana and removed to Henry county, Iowa, where he remained a few years, and where three more children were born—Isaac, Mary and Maria. In about 1850

the family removed to Marshall county, Iowa, where the father of Isaac took up Government land and made a farm, and where he lived for a number of years, when he sold out and removed to Winneshek county, Iowa, selling out there he removed to Marshall county, where he died March, 1865. There were two children born in Marshall county—Isom and Patience. Mr. and Mrs. Harris were members of the Society of Friends. The subject of this memoir was reared on a farm, and received his education in the Pioneer School Houses of this new country. In 1864 he enlisted in the 45th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Company E; after being discharged from the army he returned to Iowa. He married Miss Loram Humphrey. She was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, April 1, 1855. Two children bless this union—Minnie L. and Guy F. Mr. Harris has 160 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre;

L. M. Carter was born in Hendricks county, Indiana, June 12, 1842. He is a son of Wm. and Mary W. (Hodson) Carter, of North Carolina, who were the parents of nine children, six of whom are living—two daughters and four sons. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm, and received a liberal education. On the 26th of August, 1870, he married Miss Charity Hadley, a daughter of J. S. Hadley. She was born in Morgan county, Indiana, January 24, 1846. By this union there were two children—Clare and Vesta. July 6, 1878, Mrs. Carter died, leaving a husband and two children to mourn her loss. She was a member of the Society of Friends, a Christian, and respected by all. Mr. Carter has 80 acres of land under cultivation.

beautifully located, and valued at \$40 per acre, and 8 acres of timber, valued at \$30 per acre. In politics, he is a Republican, and has held the office of Township Clerk for the past four years.

William M. Whitmore, one of the prominent farmers of Hardin county, Iowa, was born in Columbia county, New York, on the 20th day of January, 1800. He is a son of Christopher and Catherine (Shofer) Whitmore. His father was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. His grandfather was also in the same war, and was wounded in Saratoga county, New York, at the time of the surrender of General Burgoyne. His grandfather was of German descent, and, at the time of the Queen Anne rule, came to this country. The first winter here, he dug a hole in the ground and lived in it. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and received a common school education. Mr. Whitmore has had four wives. For his first, he married Mary Smith, by whom there were two children. She died, and he married Fannie Van Reper, by whom he had one child. She died, and he married Elizabeth Smith. She died, and for his present wife he married Louisa Hughes, by whom he has had one child. In 1847 Mr. Whitmore settled in Ogle county, Illinois, where he purchased land and opened up a farm. He remained there until 1870, when he came to Hardin county. Mr. Whitmore has 40 acres of land in Hardin county, valued at \$40 per acre; 130 acres in Marshall county, valued at \$30 per acre. In politics, he was an old Jackson Democrat, but of later years has supported the Republican party.

H. H. Hendryx was born in Linn county, Iowa, on the 8th day of August, 1847. He

is the son of Caleb Hendryx, a native of Ohio, and Mary Hemphill, of the same State, who were the parents of nine children—five sons and four daughters. In the fall of 1835 his father left his home in Ohio and came west to Muscatine county, Iowa, where he remained a short time; when with a sack of corn meal on his shoulders he started out for Linn county, Iowa. Crossing Cedar river, he erected a rude log cabin on the site of the present city of Cedar Rapids, being the second building erected in the town. Here he remained through the winter, subsisting on the corn meal and wild honey he found in the timber. Here he made a claim where the beautiful city of Cedar Rapids now stands, which he afterwards traded for a balky mare and an old set of harness, the whole value not being more than \$25. He then returned to his home in Ohio on a visit, where he remained a short time, and again came to Linn county and located in Grant township, where he erected the first cabin in that township. The Hemphill's came to Linn county in 1844, and located in Otter Creek township. Caleb Hendryx and Mary Hemphill were married in 1845. In 1846 Mr. Hendryx traded for a farm in Otter Creek township, where he remained until his death, which occurred in February, 1876. Mr. Hendryx is living on the old homestead, which has never changed hands since the patent was issued. H. H. Hendryx, the subject of this memoir, was married in 1871 to Miss Elizabeth Arnett, a daughter of Andrew Arnett, of Ohio. She was born in Cedar county, Iowa, February 15, 1846. Two children blessed this union—Martin B. and Ethel M. Mr. Hendryx is a member

of Industry Lodge I. O. O. F.; also of the A. O. U. W. In politics he is a Republican, and is at present Mayor of the town.

James Speer, wagon-maker, Union, Iowa, was born in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, June 25, 1824; son of Alexander and Eliza B. (Campbell) Speer. His mother was a daughter of General Campbell, of the same county, and his father a cousin of James Buchanan. James Speer is one of nine children, two of whom are living—James and Nancy. He emigrated with his parents to Columbiana county, Ohio, and when sixteen years of age was apprenticed to the trade of a carriage and wagon maker. After serving his three and a half years apprenticeship, he went to Brady's Bend, where he worked at his trade, and afterwards entered the rolling mills at that place. He was married in Armstrong county in 1847, to Miss Mary Wilson. She was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in 1827. By this marriage there were six children, three of whom are living—Mollie, wife of J. W. Wickham, of Des Moines; John and Valonie. In 1850 Mr. Speer left Pennsylvania and came to Muscatine, Iowa, where he remained a short time, when he removed to Cedar Rapids, then a small village of 200 to 300 inhabitants. It being very sickly at that time, he removed to Marion, in the same county. In 1855 he went to Albion, Iowa, at the time they were erecting the first house. In 1862 he enlisted in the 32d Regiment, Iowa Infantry, Company K, serving three years. He was in several battles, and took part in the Red River Expedition. In 1873 he came to Union. The family are members of the M. E. Church.

W. W. Scott, one of the early settlers of Union township, was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, February 26, 1825. In 1837 his parents, Thomas and Margaret (Mathews) Scott, emigrated to Holmes county, Ohio, where his father purchased land in the heavy timber of that State, and cleared and made a farm. In 1855 Mr. Scott came to Scott county, Iowa, and located in LeClaire, and afterwards removed to Princeton township, where he remained until 1871, when he came to this county. He has been identified with the State for twenty-seven years, and has seen wonderful changes in that time. Mr. Scott has 80 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, valued at \$40 per acre. He had two brothers in the Union army.

J. A. Boyer was born in Canada, on the 14th day of July, 1846, and is a son of John and Mahlon Patterson Boyer, natives of Pennsylvania. J. A., when nine years of age, went to Saranac, Michigan, where he was reared on a farm and received his education. When twenty-two years of age, he was employed as clerk, continuing in that employment two years. He then went to Chicago, where he secured a clerkship in the wholesale clothing establishment of C. P. Kellogg. In the spring of 1870 he came to Hardin county, when he embarked in his present business. In 1871 he married Citney M. Doty. By this union four children were born—Freddie, Joseph E., Mabel and George A., who died July 21, 1882. Mr. Boyer is a member of the I. O. O. F., Industry Lodge of Union, and also of the A. O. U. W.

C. T. Gifford the founder of Gifford village, was born in Otsego county, New York, on the 3d day of April, 1836. He is a son

of Henry and Clarissa (Robinson) Gifford. He was one of a family of six children, five of whom are living. He was reared on a farm, and received a limited education, being what might be termed a self-educated man. In 1856 he commenced preaching the gospel. In 1857 he married Miss Martha A. Morris, a daughter of George and Elizabeth Morris, of Washington county, New York. She was born in Ontario county, New York, October 19, 1834. In 1875 Mr. Gifford came to Hardin county, Iowa, where he laid out the original town, giving it the name of Gifford. The family are members of the Society of Friends, and also the temperance organization. When Mr. Gifford came to the county he began in the mercantile business, but was burnt out in 1876, losing from \$1,600, to \$1,800.

H. J. Benson, one of the enterprising business men of the county, was born in Delaware county, Iowa, February 7, 1851. He is a son of John and Amanda (Greene) Benson. Mr. Benson is principally a self-made man, being raised on the frontier. In January, 1878 he married Miss Clara Lockwood, a daughter of L. H. Lockwood, one of the pioneers of the county. She was born in Hardin county, Iowa, in 1857. They have one child—Claude.

W. A. Reynolds, one of the energetic business men of Whitten, was born in Elizabeth, JoDaviess county, Illinois, May 2, 1852. He is the son of Thomas and Mary E. (Sweetman) Reynolds. His father is a native of England, and his mother of Ireland. The family came to America in 1846. His parents were married in Ireland, where four children were born—John, Jane, Thomas and Sarah.

After coming to America five children were born—George, Robert, William A. and Ellen. The subject of this sketch was educated in the normal school at Galena, where he graduated in 1874. He then followed the occupation of a school teacher for some years. In 1872 he came to Grundy county, Iowa. Mr. Reynolds is a member of the I. O. O. F., Industry Lodge, No. 225. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and in 1881 was appointed Postmaster of Whitten.

A. B. Strauss, one of the first settlers of Whitten, Iowa, was born in Naperville, Illinois, December 25, 1848. He is the son of Simon and Catherine (Butts) Strauss, natives of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. In 1846 his parents emigrated to Naperville, Illinois. His mother died in 1853, and his father married Mary Trash. The subject of this sketch enlisted in 1865, in the 156th Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company D, and remained in the service until the close of the war. After the war he learned the trade of blacksmithing, which he has followed ever since. After coming West he first settled at Blairstown, in Burton county, then to Grundy county, spending one year in Nebraska, and then to Hardin county. Mr. and Mrs. Strauss are members of the M. E. Church, of Whitten. Mr. Strauss was married in 1873 to Rebecca S. Strauss. She was born in Ohio in 1853. By this union there are two living children—Sidney S. and Dema Viola.

Charles M. Warring was born in Sullivan county, New York, April 16, 1833. He is the son of Josiah and Mary Jane (McEwen) Warring. Charles M. remained on his father's farm until he was sixteen

years of age, when he was apprenticed to the trade of jeweler. In 1853 he removed to Clinton county, Iowa, where he embarked in the business. In 1880 he went to Chicago, and from there to Whitten. Mr. Warring is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

W. S. Lane, a son of Dr. R. P. and Mary (Brice) Lane, was born in Rockford, Illinois, September 1, 1856. He was educated at the Mt. Vernon Military Academy, at Princeton, New Jersey. After leaving school, he was engaged on the road as traveling agent, and also was employed by the Rockford Insurance Company up to 1882, when he came to Whitten, where he has since been engaged in the grocery business. He was married September 1, 1880, to Miss Maud Buman, a daughter of A. C. Buman, of Rockford, where she was born March 22, 1862. They have one child—Nannie M., born October 23, 1881. Mr. Lane's father was the founder of the Rockford Insurance Company, and is now President of the same. He is also President of the First National Bank of Rockford, Illinois.

Daniel Long, one of the first furniture dealers of Whitten, was born in Hampshire county, Virginia, July 5, 1831. He is a son of James and Susan (Leatherman) Long, who were the parents of seven children, four of whom are living—Daniel, Catherine, David and Mary. His father emigrated to Hardin county in the spring of 1854, where he engaged in farming, and where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1865. His mother is still living in Waterloo, Iowa. In politics, his father was an old line Whig, but, at the time of the organization of the Republican

party; he united with, and has since affiliated with that party. Daniel Long was reared on a farm, and received his education in the log cabin of Virginia. He came with his parents to Hardin county, where he married Mary A. Wood, a daughter of Franklin Wood, of New York, who emigrated to Dodge county, Wisconsin, in 1849. She was born in Washington county, New York, April 25, 1842. By this union there were two children—Maria Ellen, now the wife of Jacob Shillinger, was born February 4, 1863; Effie Arrena was born September 10, 1871. Mrs. Long's father, Jonathan F. Wood, died November 9, 1863. Mr. Long is one of the large and successful farmers of the Northwest. He has 400 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. The family are members of the Society of Friends. Mr. Long is at present engaged in the furniture business at Whitten, and carries a stock of \$2,000.

TOWN OF UNION.

The town of Union is most pleasantly situated on the Central Iowa Railway, ten miles from Eldora and eighteen miles from Marshalltown, the county seat of Marshall county. It was originally laid out in 1868, by R. J. Davis, on the southwest quarter of section 21. Since that time eight additions have been made—two by O. D. Wood, one by S. R. Benson, one by Mr. Rambo, one by Mr. Irvin, and three by R. J. Davis.

The town of Union has at present about 800, principally of an energetic, go-ahead American class. It has a most excellent school, and several church edifices, of which more is said under the proper sub-head. As a business point, the town ranks third in shipments on the

Central Iowa Railway. Its mercantile establishments will compare favorably with any town of its size in this part of the State.

MERCANTILE.

The first merchant in Union was John Snively, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to the town from Austin, in 1869, and established a general store. He remained here a few years and then went to Kansas where he now resides. The second to embark in the mercantile trade, were Boyer & Robinson. The former yet remains in business in the place. The latter died at Steamboat Rock some time ago. E. L. Lyon was the third to venture in the general mercantile trade. He is now a banker in Marshalltown, but whether he obtained his riches from the profits on the goods sold in Union, is not testified to by the "old settlers." Barnes & Sons were the fourth in the general merchandise trade. There are now four firms in the general trade, represented by J. A. Boyer, Whinery Brothers, S. Benson, and Barnes & Sons. In addition to the general stores, the mercantile trade and business of the place were represented in the summer of 1882 by the following: Two millinery establishments, two hardware stores, by Lawrence & Chapin, and Humiston & Van-Voorheis; one harness shop by A. English; one furniture store by H. H. Hendryx; one paint shop, operated by E. L. Wood; one lumber yard by W. R. Baird; two elevators by S. F. Benson, and G. Barnes & Sons; two wagon shops by George Carpenter & James Speer; three blacksmith shops by Lawrence & Dilly, H. Peterson, Humiston & Butler; two restaurants by Miller &

Winchell; one agricultural implement house by W. H. Carter & Co.; two hotels—the Union House by C. P. Thompson, and Driscoll House by C. S. Driscoll; one boot and shoe manufacturer and dealer—H. Hill; one barber—H. P. Chandler; one livery by J. W. Pickett; four grocery stores by Westley Barnes, J. R. Laird and Ralls & Humphries & A. D. Wood.

POSTOFFICE.

The postoffice was established in the town in 1869, as already stated. Farwell Barnes was the first Postmaster. He was succeeded, in turn, by J. O. Adams, D. W. Walker and J. H. England, the incumbent, who was appointed and qualified in the spring of 1882. A money order department was established in this office July 1, 1875. The first order drawn was in favor of William Benbaw, of Union, and payable to Jos. Roundsley, Vancouver, Washington Territory. The amount was \$20. There were drawn, up to July 13, 1882, a total of 7,854 orders.

RELIGIOUS.

By whom the first religious services in the town were held is unknown, but the first services were held in the school house and private dwellings.

The Congregationalists were the first to enter the field in an organized capacity. The First Congregational Church of Union was organized in 1872, by Rev. Chas. Boyington, at that time pastor of the Congregational Church at Eldora. The following named comprised the original membership: E. H. Humiston, Maria Humiston, E. L. Lyon, J. W. Lounsberry and wife, Thomas Smith, T. A. Langdon and wife. T. A.

Langdon and J. W. Lounsberry were elected Deacons, and E. L. Lyon, Clerk. The first meetings of the denomination were held at Irwin's hall, and the first sermon was preached by Rev. A. D. Kinzer, who served as pastor four years. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Gordon, who was followed by Rev. Wm. Brooks. The present pastor, Rev. Charles Wyley, who supplies the pulpit every two weeks. A fine frame church edifice was erected in 1873, at a cost of \$3,500. In size, it is 32x50, and has a seating capacity of about 300. The Church has now a membership of fifty, with the following officers: Henry Crider, J. W. Lounsberry and J. Langdon, Deacons. A Sabbath school was organized in 1873, with A. D. Kinzer, Superintendent. The school is in good condition, with about forty scholars. Frank Freeman is the present Superintendent.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Union was organized in 1875. Its first Trustees were elected by the Quarterly Conference, which met at Xenia, August 14, 1875. They were, J. Devine, A. LeRoy, R. L. Rowe, F. Barnes, S. J. Arnott, and W. A. P. Eberhart. The Trustees organized by electing John Devine, President; F. Barnes, Vice-President; W. A. P. Eberhart, Secretary; Seth J. Arnott, Treasurer. In 1876 a church building was erected at a cost of \$3,300. It is a frame structure, 28x42 feet in size. Before the erection of the church building, a parsonage was erected on a lot donated by H. J. Davis, at a cost of \$700. L. S. Cooley was pastor at the time of the erection of the parsonage and church, and to him much of the credit is due for the good work done. The church is free from debt, and is in a

good, flourishing condition, with services every alternate Sabbath, morning and evening. The following named are its present officers: Pastor, E. Hoskyns; Trustees, J. Devine; J. Wallace; E. Doty, William Dilley, Ira Barnes, W. A. P. Eberhart, and Marcus Barnes.

The Christian Church of Union was organized in 1876. Elder P. T. Russell, an aged and able minister of the Christian or Disciples' Church, began a series of meetings at Union about the 15th of February, 1876. On the 26th day of February, sixteen persons were baptised, being the first in the place. On the 13th of March, 1876, the organization of the First Christian Church of Union was perfected, with the following named members, by relation and baptism: John Q. Irvin, Mrs. Eliza Irvin, H. L. Burns, Elizabeth Burns, A. I. Nelson, C. Hartinger, Geo. Dunnels, J. A. Adams, O. R. Adams (from Baptist), David Mothersell (from Baptist), Mrs. M. J. Rodwell, Miss Julia A. Rodwell, Miss Rosa Rodwell, Miss Cora Burns, A. J. Harris, B. F. Phelps, A. Phelps, A. Mank, C. Shaffner and E. Shaffner. G. L. Brokaw held a meeting in March, and a number were added. P. T. Russell, W. R. Slater, C. E. Foote, Mathew Wing and J. E. Denton have filled the pastorate. There have been, since organized, 100 added to the Church. Elder N. A. McConnell is at present preaching occasionally with other traveling ministers. In the year 1877 they erected, under the supervision of Bro. John Q. Irvin, a beautiful church, 32x50 feet, at a cost of about \$2,300. The Board of Church Trustees were John Q. Irvin, C. Shaffner, O. R. Adams, David Mothersell and A. J. Harris.

The Methodist Episcopal Church dates its commencement from an early date. The circuit of which Union forms a part was organized in 1855, by Rev. J. W. Stewart. It was then known as Eldora Mission, in the Eldora district, and included in its bounds a territory as large in extent as Hardin and Grundy counties. One of the classes in the mission was known as the Sawin class, and worshipped in the Sawin school house, three miles southwest of Union.

This congregation, numbering 15 members, was transferred to Union in September, 1869; Rev. J. Haymond, Pastor. Among the members of that class we find the names of Benjamin and Mary Negus, David, Harriet, Ezekiel, Gilbert and Margaret Sawin, Mary Carter, Armstrong Wilson, Rebecca Speake, Harriet Valentine, Thomas Dorman, John Devine, Laura Devine and John Rogers.

This was the nucleus of the present church. In 1875, under the labors of Rev. L. S. Cooley, a comfortable parsonage was erected, and in 1876 and 1877 the present church was built. The following pastors have served the circuit since 1855: J. C. Stewart, B. Holcomb, A. Critchfield, J. F. Hestwood, E. Kendall, C. F. McLean, D. M. Mallory, A. M. Mulford, J. M. Hudson, Z. R. Coston, J. Haymond, J. Montgomery, W. A. P. Eberhart, L. S. Cooley, M. A. Goodell, F. M. Coleman, E. Hoskyn, who is a pastor at present—1882.

The present Official Board is E. Doty, J. R. Wallace, W. A. P. Eberhart, John Devine and Marcus Barnes.

There are at present 53 members. A prosperous Sunday School is now and has for years been run in connection with the

church. J. R. Wallace is at present the Superintendent.

The Society of Friends, of Union, was established in the summer of 1881. There had been transient services held in the town for several years previous, but no regular organization effected. The first regular minister was Rev. Dr. W. F. Harvey, who supplied the pulpit for a short time, and who was followed by Rev. George P. White, and Rev. Debra Smith, both of whom were still with the congregation in August, 1882. The first Elder was A. H. Morris; Mrs. Milicent Newby and Mrs. Eliza White were subsequently elected. Benjamin Whinery was the first Treasurer. The following named, with the number in their family affixed, comprised the original membership of the Society: Dr. A. H. Pearson, 5; Benjamin Whinery, 4; J. W. McClain, 3; William Carter, 7; Albert Coffin, 1; Willis Newby, 3; Timothy Smith, 5; George White, 6; William Humphrey, 8; William Butler, 2; Wm. S. Hall, 2; A. Tyson, 8; Calvin Whinery, 4; Jesse Coffin, Aaron Albertson; David Radcliff; M. C. Kemp; Mrs. Billings, 2; Zachariah Morris, 5; Mrs. M. Pickering; A. H. Morris, 3; Dr. W. F. Harvey; Thomas Frazer. There are now 80 members of the society. The first services of the society were held in Buck's Hall. They are now held in the City Hall, on the Sabbath and Thursday. The Church is in a prosperous condition, with the following named Overseers: Loton S. Frazier, Timothy Smith, Mrs. Jane Humphrey and Mrs. Mary B. Morris.

EDUCATIONAL.

The village of Union was made an independent school district in 1871. The

boundaries of the district were the same as that of sub-district No. 1. The first election for School Directors was held April 15, 1871, resulting in the election of the following named: A. F. Wood, G. Barnes, E. H. Hamilton, John Reed, J. T. Turner and W. R. Owens.

At the first meeting of the Board, A. F. Wood was chosen Chairman of the meeting, and E. L. Lyons, Treasurer.

The first teachers employed in the district were Agatha Devine and Addie Beecher.

In 1873 a good, substantial school building was erected.

SOCIETIES.

The moral and benovelent societies of Union are represented by the Odd Fellows, Masons and A. O. U. W.

The Industry Lodge, No. 225, I. O. O. F. was instituted on the 22d day of June, 1871, by E. S. Foster, District Deputy Grand Master, assisted by J. J. Edgington and W. J. Moir of Eldora. The following named constitute the charter members, the name of the office being given to which they were elected when instituted: D. S. Moore, N. G.; B. S. Parish, V. G.; J. L. Crittenden, Secretary; J. G. Lounsberry, Treasurer; B. Benbow, Permanent Secretary; T. J. Burnidge, B. J. Parish, O. B. Chapin, A. LeRoy, B. H. Butterfield. The Lodge is in a very prosperous condition, and now numbers 70 members in good standing. Its Past Grands are R. S. Moore, B. J. Parish, B. S. Parish, William Bates, W. H. Lloyd, C. O. Frazier, W. A. P. Eberhart, J. W. Lawrence. A. LeRoy, O. D. Wood, L. W. Carter, G. Van Voorhies, S. M. Woodward, J. A. Bayler, O. B.

Chapin, Peter Strohm, A. English, W. A. Reynolds, F. W. Pillsbury, J. F. Cady. The present officers are H. C. Chapin, N. G.; A. H. Pillsbury, V. G.; J. Ingalls, Secretary; J. Boyer, Permanent Secretary; J. W. Lawrence, Treasurer. The Lodge is regarded as one of the best working lodges in the State, and is composed of the best and most influential citizens of the town and vicinity. It has a surplus fund at present of \$850. Meets every Friday evening. J. W. Lawrence is District Deputy.

Globe Lodge, No. 310, A. F. and A. M., was first opened under dispensation, January 6, 1872, with the following named officers: Dr. W. P. Penfield, W. M.; A. G. Miller, S. W.; A. H. Barnes, J. W.; J. D. Stark, Treasurer; W. H. Buck, Secretary; Morris Penfield, S. D.; David Trip, J. D.; S. O. Davidson, Tyler. Members present: J. Haas, E. L. Lyon, W. H. Rodwell, Samuel Patton, J. C. Adams, David Ankrum, B. J. Parish, C. Griffith, Joel Cary, H. N. Lyon, B. A. Beeson. The first election of officers under the charter was held July 16, 1872, when the following named were chosen: W. P. Penfield, W. M.; H. S. Humiston, S. W.; S. J. Arnett, J. W.; G. VanVoorhis, Treasurer; W. H. Rodwell, Secretary. The office of W. M. was afterward filled by H. S. Humiston, S. J. Arnett, R. H. Stevenson and J. W. Smith. There has been on list of membership, to the present time, about 60 members. The present officers are: J. W. Smith, W. M.; G. VanVoorhis, S. W.; Calvin Whinery, J. W.; W. H. Rodwell, Secretary. There are now on the rolls 25 members in good standing, the lodge being in good condition.

Temple Lodge No. 155, A. O. U. W., was organized in March, 1878, with the following named charter members: J. A. Boyer, J. A. Ingles, William H. Buck, H. M. Humiston, C. A. Lindley, L. J. Lindley, O. D. Wood, H. H. Hendryx, Peter Strohm, D. R. Giles, Calvin Whinery, Calvin Lindley, W. H. Floyd, F. W. Pillsbury, C. Schaffner, deceased; A. English, T. J. Lockard, A. H. Pearson, J. W. Lawrence, J. C. Frederick, C. N. Howland, J. R. Lockwood, Wesley Barnes, C. A. Billings, J. W. Smith and W. H. Rodwell. Its officers were: Cyrus Shaffner, P. M. W.; F. W. Pillsbury, N. W.; Horace Humiston, G. F.; E. English, O.; J. A. Boyer, Recorder; William H. Buck, Financier; J. W. Lawrence, Recorder. Its present officers are: W. H. Floyd, M. W.; H. H. Hendryx, P. M. W.; Calvin Lindley, O.; J. W. Lawrence, Foreman; D. R. Giles, Recorder; J. A. Boyer, Financier. The Lodge meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of every month. There are 18 regular members in good standing. The Lodge is in good financial standing, and is working under the Grand Lodge of the State. The Lodge has lost one member by death—Cyrus Shaffner.

The Ladies' Cemetery Association of Union, Iowa, was organized December 24, 1875, with the following officers: Mrs. Farewell Barnes, President; Miss Ada Beecher, Vice-President; Mrs. John Devine, Secretary; Mrs. O. B. Chapin, Treasurer; Trustees, Mrs. Crider, Wood and Mrs. Thompson. Articles of incorporation were filed for record August 15, 1876. With this small band of earnest workers the enterprise of securing a suitable burial place originated and carried successfully

forward. Four and one-half acres of land was purchased of John Devine, January 25, 1876, at \$75 per acre. The grounds are beautifully located, one-half mile south of the village, and were laid off by W. A. P. Eberhardt, the present County Surveyor, and the price of the lots fixed at \$15, \$10 and \$5, according to the location. The total cost of fencing was \$112. The first money paid into the Treasury was \$25 received from those who joined the Association, paying a membership fee of 25 cents each. The first lot purchased was by O. B. Chapin, who generously gave \$30 to aid in the good cause. Mr. Devine donated at the same time one years' interest. November 11, 1876, the cemetery was dedicated, the services being conducted by Rev. J. W. Clinton, of Marshalltown, and at the same time a public sale of lots was held, amounting to \$100. On the 25th day of January, 1879, all the indebtedness of the Association was paid off, leaving a small sum in the Treasury. The services of Mr. Hendryx having been secured to act as agent for the selling of lots and collecting on those already sold, there was soon enough on hand to commence the work of ornamenting the grounds. Since which time 250 evergreens and 70 forest trees have been planted, and other improvements made, at a cost of \$125; with quite a respectable sum in the treasury to make other improvements. The ladies of this association are deserving great credit for the manner in which they have conducted this enterprise.

TOWN OF GIFFORD.

This town was laid out in 1875 by C. T. Gifford, the surveying and platting being

done by E. W. Lathrop, Jr., and filed for record in September, 1875. The description accompanying the plat says that it "is situated on that part of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 5, township 86, range 19, lying south and west of the track of the Iowa Central Railroad." There were three additions made in 1880, by Dr. R. H. Sheffield, D. Ankrum, and E. Peat.

The town is now the junction of the Iowa Central and Northwestern Railways and is twenty-one miles north of Marshalltown, and the same distance south of Ackley. The location is one of the best in the county, being high and dry, with the Iowa river in proximity with water power that might well be utilized by several manufacturing institutions.

Gifford has now a population of about 200, composed principally of those from Illinois, Ohio and New York, who are good, substantial and enterprising citizens. The business of the place is now represented as follows: Three dry goods or general stores, one hardware, by Blables & Stratton; one pottery manufactory by C. W. & G. H. Tolman; two hotels, one meat market and one drug store.

C. W. & G. H. Tolman commenced the manufacture of pottery ware in the town in the fall of 1881. They were formerly engaged in the same line of business at Eldora, from which place they came to Gifford. They manufacture all kinds of stone ware, selling principally in the northern part of the State. The amount made per month is about 9,000 gallons.

The first Baptist Church of Gifford was organized in September, 1881, with eight constituent members—David Ingram and

wife, Jesse Turner and wife, Mrs. Dennis Putman, Mrs. George Cobb, Mrs. F. Goldin, and Miss. Hall. Rev. T. F. Babcock was the first and only pastor; David Ingram, Deacon; Mrs. Putman, Clerk. The Sabbath services are held in Gifford's Hall. Under the teachings of the Rev. Mr. Babcock seven have united with the church.

There is also in the village a Union Sabbath School, with an average attendance of seventy scholars, in which much interest is being taken.

The cause of temperance is represented by the Good Templars. Gifford Lodge, No. 259, I. O. G. T., was organized April 3, 1878, and for a time did good work. It surrendered its charter in February, 1881. On the 18th day of November, 1881, Gravel Diamond Lodge, No. 50, was organized with 38 charter members, with the following named as its first officers: Jonathan Kinman, W. C. T.; Anna Sheffield, W. V. T.; F. L. Stratton, W. S.; L. E. Blakeslee, W. F. S.; C. T. Gifford, W. T.; William M. Hayes, W. C.; Pitt Sheffield, W. M.; Dollie Anderson, W. I. G.; Marian Hayes, W. O. G.; Sadie Campbell, R. H. S.; Nettie Johnson, L. H. S.; Flora Babcock, W. D. M.; Mary Vigers, W. A. S.; William M. Hayes, L. D. Since its organization, much interest has been manifested in the cause. The lodge meets every Saturday evening, with nearly every member in place. There are now 65 good working members on the roll, with the following named officers: C. C. Brown, W. C. T.; Mary Vigers, W. V. T.; F. L. Stratton, W. S.; T. F. Babcock, W. C.; John Goodwin, W. F. S.; Etna Moore, W. T.; Wm. M. Hayes, W. M.; Flora Babcock, W. I. G.; Pitt Sheffield, W. O. G.;

Annie Ankrum, L. H. S.; Dotty Anderson, R. H. S.; Katie Ankrum, W. A. S.; Nellie Anderson, W. A. N.

TOWN OF WHITTEN.

This enterprising place is one of the youngest towns in the county, being laid out in the fall of 1880, which at present writing makes it less than two years old. C. C. Whitten was the original proprietor of the town plat, which is situated on the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 13, township 86, range 19—Union township. The town is on the line of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, and lies about thirty-five miles northwest of Tama. It has a population of about 350, showing a pretty rapid growth, and is represented in the following lines of business: Two dry goods stores, two grain elevators, one hardware store, one harness and shoe shop, one restaurant, one drug store, one furniture store, one wagon and blacksmith shop, one livery stable, one meat market, one millinery store, one barber shop, one jewelry store, one lumber yard, two grain buyers, two physicians.

G. Barnes & Sons were the first to do a general merchandise business in the place. In July, 1881, they erected their present business house, which was one of the first buildings erected in the town, and on the 16th day of August, of the same year, put in a stock of general merchandise. The "sons" have general charge of the business, and are young men of energy. They carry a stock valued at \$4,000, and have a good trade.

C. M. Warring, jeweler, embarked in business in 1882. He carries a fine line of silver and plated ware, watches, clocks and

jewelry. Being a practical jeweler, he does all kinds of repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry.

W. S. Lane is one of the dealers in groceries, crockery and everything usually kept in a first-class grocery store. He commenced his present business in this place in the spring of 1882.

William A. Reynolds & Lockwood commenced their present business in September, 1880. They carry a full line of groceries, glass ware, crockery, tobacco, cigars and such other goods as are usually found in a well regulated grocery store.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Whitten was organized in September, 1881, with W. A. Mackintosh, M. L. Barnes, Annie Barnes, William Wilkinson and wife, and Mrs. Chuseuas, members of the first class. Rev. Frank Coleman first served the church as pastor and was succeeded by Rev. Edward Hoskyns, in charge of the Union Circuit. The church, being young and weak in members, has not attempted the erection of a

house of worship, but meets for that purpose every alternate Sabbath in the school house. Since its organization W. H. Barnes and wife have united with the organization. A union Sabbath School is held and has an attendance each Sabbath of about fifty. A. B. Strauss is the present superintendent.

The Christian Church of Whitten was organized in the spring of 1882, and composed of the following named members: John Irvin, E. R. Irvin, Fannie Herr, J. E. Herr, Mrs. Herr and Miss Herr, Calvin Hadley and wife, L. W. Price, Paulina Price, Eva and Mary Price, Mrs. Strauss, Mrs. Beardsley, Mrs. Foster, J. Asher and wife, Joseph Foster and wife, Samuel Mason and wife, Mrs. Mason and Mrs. Hobaugh. The trustees of the church are J. Q. Irvin, J. E. Herr, and Calvin Hadley. Elders, L. W. Price and Calvin Hadley. Deacon, S. B. Ross. A church edifice was erected at a cost of \$1,600. To J. L. Irwin much credit is due for the construction of this house.

CHAPTER XXXV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In this chapter are presented a number of historical events too short to be each incorporated in a chapter, but of sufficient importance to have a place in this volume.

FIRST EVENTS.

Greenberry Haggin and family were the first permanent settlers of Hardin county, locating here in 1849.

Abram Grimsley was the first blacksmith, locating in Union township in 1850.

The first election was held March 2, 1853, at the house of Henry Abrams.

The first school was in Eldora township in 1853.

Nicholas Rice and a Mr. Williamson built the first saw mill on the Iowa river, above the present town of Steamboat Rock in the spring of 1853.

Lewis Hayden built the first grist mill at a point on the Iowa river where Hardin City was subsequently located.

The first political convention was held at the house of Reuben B. King in the spring of 1853. Mr. King lived south of the present town of Eldora.

The first farm house in Hardin county, was erected by the Edgington Brothers at Eldora in the fall of 1853.

William Fagg brought the first reaper to Hardin county in 1857.

George Reed, four miles east of Eldora, in 1866, started the first dairy in Hardin county.

Joseph H. Kidwiler is supposed by many to be the first born in Hardin county, but this claim is disputed by Samuel Smith, the present President of the Old Settlers' Association of Hardin county. Mr. Smith asserts, and produces his family record to prove, that his wife gave birth to a child in July, 1850. The child lived several months.

CLAIM LAW.

In nearly every community throughout the West was organized, at an early day, committees to protect the rights of actual settlers to their claims made from grasping speculators; and woe be to the man who violated the claim law, if he could be found. There was only one case tried in this county. About the year 1853, a man from Marshall county entered the claim of one of the Millers living in Pleasant township. He was arrested, taken before the club, and duly tried. He concluded the best policy was for him to deed the land to the claimant.

THE CYCLONE.

On the 3d day of June, 1860, a storm passed over the southern portion of Har-

din county, which has never since been equalled, and it is hoped will never be. The *Hardin Sentinel* of June 6, gave the following account of the storm and the damage done:

On last Sunday afternoon a tremendous storm passed over this county, spreading devastation and death in its train. It appeared to arise immediately northwest of New Providence and travel in a northeasterly direction. There were ten or twelve houses blown down in New Providence, and several persons seriously injured. Owing to the fact that nearly all the citizens were attending meeting at a place southeast of town, out of the main course of the storm many escaped who otherwise must have perished in the ruins.

The scene presented after the storm at the premises of Michael Devine, in Union township, about seven miles south of Eldora, beggars all description. About 4 P. M. a messenger arrived in town, informing the citizens that Mr. Devine's house had been blown down and several of the family killed. In company with many of our citizens we repaired to the spot of the tragic scene, and there beheld what we hope to God we may never again be called upon to witness. The house of Mr. Devine, which was a two-story brick building, was leveled to the earth, scarcely one brick remaining upon another. Out of the nine persons comprising the family, four were instantly killed, and the remaining five more or less injured. Two of the wounded—a little boy and girl—have since died. Mr. Devine himself escaped with a severe injury on the shoulder. John Birch, a son-in-law of Mr. Devine, together with his wife and child, escaped, although Mr. Birch had his thigh broken and was otherwise injured. His wife and child received but very little injury. The appearance of the mangled bodies, as they were taken from the ruins or picked up from the prairie, was truly horrifying and awful. The body of Mrs. Devine was picked up several rods from the house, with the head completely severed from it, and which had not been

found at dusk on Sunday evening. Two children, apparently between the ages of 10 and 12 years, and a son about 20, were so crushed that it was impossible to recognize them as human beings.

The house of the widow, Mrs. Christ, standing within a few rods of Mr. Devine's, was literally torn to atoms and scattered broadcast over the prairie. The family consisted of Mrs. Christ, two sons and two daughters, who were all more or less wounded, the old lady probably mortally. As near as we could ascertain, it appears that most of the family took refuge in the cellar, and consequently escaped with but slight injuries. The old lady, however, did not succeed in getting into the cellar, and was dashed out amid the flying timbers and furniture. The house being a small, wooden one, afforded more chance of escape than that of Mr. Devine's, which is probably the only reason why the Christ family were not all instantly killed.

To look at the ruins of the two houses, one would suppose that it was an utter impossibility for a single individual to escape a certain and terrible death, yet, out of thirteen persons who were in the house, seven are living, of which six will probably recover, and possibly the seventh may also recover.

It is impossible to convey a correct idea of the effect and fury of this terrible storm to the minds of those who were not on the ground to witness the devastation and ruin that was left in its path. School houses, barns, sheds and fences were blown for miles across the prairie, and the lifeless carcasses of horses, cattle, hogs, etc., were strewn in every direction along the trail of the storm. Scarcely a vestige of anything pertaining to household goods or furniture can be seen in the vicinity of where Mr. Devine's house stood. The very corn growing in the fields is torn out by the roots, and the ground looks as though the locusts of Egypt had made a devouring march through the country.

The tornado crossed the Iowa River at Sanderson's mill, blowing down houses, trees, fences, etc., in its roaring march. In the vicinity of the

mill, several buildings were torn from their foundations and riven to atoms. A Mrs. Garrison was instantly killed, and others in the house more or less wounded.

After crossing the river the furious tornado did sad havoc among the timber and settlements that came in its way. The house of Alexander Smith was completely destroyed, and every one of the inmates more or less injured. So far as we have been able to trace it, this tornado was doing its work of destruction with unspent fury. We have been informed that an auxiliary of the main tornado passed through the north end of Marshall County, some three miles south of its course, uprooting large trees and tearing down fences, but causing no destruction of life. Our informant says that it produced a noise similar to that of a hundred trains of cars all in motion at one time.

The Appearance of the Storm.

There is considerable difference of opinion in regard to the appearance of the tornado. But the most general version of the thing is that it came to the earth in the shape of a whirlwind, and covered a strip of country about eighty rods wide. It appeared to be hollow in the centre, with a transparent, blood red color, while the two sides were black and covered with every conceivable sort of substance that had been torn from the path of the roaring and crashing destroyer. Its course was about due east. We believe that the history of this tornado will prove it to be one of the most frightful in appearance and dreadful in results that ever visited the West, or, probably, any portion of the country.

P. S.—Since writing the above we learn that the little daughter of Michael Devine is living yet, and that five instead of six of the family are dead.

The following is a list of the dead, wounded and those whose houses were swept away, as far as we have been able to ascertain:

Houses Demolished.

Dr. Eli Jessup, Dr. Tuller, David Hunt, E. Andrews, Henry Witham, William H. Crook,

Thomas Buckloo, W. E. Andrews, Wm. Stage, Jonathan Small, D. Arnold, A. M. Mulford, Henry Plummer, George West, Catherine Christ, Michael Devine, Joseph Hida, Daniel Wentworth, Jesse T. Turner, Isaac Garrison, John Birch, Alex. Smith, Arthur Johnson, Lott Clover, Wm. Shortridge, Reuben Long, John Galaway, B. S. Parish, Wm. Bates, William Vinton and Mack Modlin; also three houses in Quebec, the names of the owners not having been ascertained. The houses of Widow Rachel Bedell and Robert King, in Providence, were ruined, and five or six others moved from their foundations. The houses of L. F. Sanderson, David Abbott, Palmer Turner and Wm. Lockard were unroofed and otherwise injured. Besides these and all the outbuildings in the route, two school houses and two or three blacksmith shops were entirely consumed.

Killed.

Mrs. Michael Devine, Wm. Devine, Eva Devine, George Devine, Mrs. Isaac Garrison and a child whose name was not learned.

Wounded.

John Birch, thigh broken; Michael Devine, shoulder broken and badly bruised; Safrona Devine, shoulder and collar bone broken and badly injured; the widow, Mrs. Christ, thigh and shoulder badly broken and fatally wounded; Elizabeth Christ, Catherine Christ and Job Christ, injured; Adam Christ, badly injured; two children of Isaac Garrison; Daniel Wentworth and wife; Jesse Turner; Alex. Smith, wife and child; Wesley Smith; John Galaway, wife and child; B. S. Parish and Alanson Banks, all injured, some very badly.

In Providence, Henry Witham, wife and son, Martin Witham, badly injured; Alfred Dorlad, skull fractured, supposed fatally; Sarah Hensly and Samuel Sherman, badly injured, supposed fatally; Henry Bliss, badly hurt; wife of Dr. Tuller and small son of E. Andrews, slightly injured. There were several persons injured at and about Quebec, whose names are not yet learned.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

The following biography was received by the compiler of the history too late to appear in its proper place in the history of Eldora township:

L. M. Follett was born at East Berkshire, Vermont, August 10, 1840. In 1855, with his parents, he moved to Richford, Wisconsin. On October 31, 1864, he enlisted in Company C., 44th Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the rebellion. He was honorably discharged August 28, 1865. After a successful business career and a residence of twenty-seven years in Wisconsin, he moved, in April, 1882, to Hubbard, Iowa, and in August, following, purchased and moved on to what is known as the "Mason" farm, containing 280 acres, on the west half of section 25, in Eldora township. On the 21st day of April, 1867, he married Ellen F., daughter of N. B. Woodruff, deceased. Mr. Woodruff was formerly a prominent business man of Richford, Wisconsin. She was born at Kenosha, Wisconsin, September 11, 1847. They have had four children, three of whom are living—Alta, born at Coloma, Wisconsin, January 8, 1868; Stella, born at Richford, Wisconsin, December 27, 1869, and died, April 19, 1870; Guy, born at Richford, Wisconsin, May 24, 1871; Myrtle, born at Richford, Wisconsin, July 8, 1878. While a resident of Wisconsin Mr. Follett filled various offices of trust. For three years previous to his removal to Iowa, he was Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of his town. The Follett Brothers are intelligent, enterprising and public-spirited men. Their father at one time was a member of the Legislature in Vermont. Their grandfather was a Cap-

tain in the war of 1812, a member of the Vermont Legislature eight years, and a Judge. They are descendants of the first Governor of Vermont—Governor Chittenden—and first cousins of Judge Follett, of Newark, Ohio, and Hon. John F. Follett, ex-Speaker of the Ohio Legislature, and now Congressman elect of the First Congressional District of Ohio.

GOLD IN HARDIN COUNTY.

In the spring of 1853, shortly after the organization of the county, John Ellsworth imparted the information to a faithful few that he had discovered gold upon his farm a short distance south of the present town of Eldora. The gold fever, consequent upon the discovery of the precious metal in California, was yet at its height. Prospecting was going on in almost every State in the Union, and dreams of future riches derived from the working of a mine of gold upon their place, took possession of the minds of thousands. Farm operations were neglected in many localities, and with pick and shovel, the farmer went out to search for the gold that was sure to be hid among the rocks on his place.

It was but a short time when the news spread far and wide that gold had been discovered in Hardin county. The press of the country took it up, and the farther from home the news reached, the more marvelous were the stories told, and instead of having an Eldora here in Hardin, it was certain that it was a veritable Eldorado.

Soon the prairie schooners wended their way hither, and during the summer it is estimated that between two and three thousand persons visited the supposed mines, coming here with hopes and leaving



W. L. Shaw.

very much disappointed. Some would spend a few days in the neighborhood, while others would not remain an hour. Often, it is stated, that on arriving within a few miles of the place, the men would stop to enquire the way, and ask after the prospects of the mines. When told that there was probably no gold to be found, they would drive on, swearing that the people here did not want any one to come, but desired to keep all the gold themselves. On returning with blasted hopes they never thought to stop and apologize for their rude conduct.

Many were the threats made against the life of John Ellsworth by the infuriated miners, and it is probable that if he could have been found on one or two occasions, that he would have suffered at their hands. But the excitement soon died away. Ellsworth continued to provide "entertainment for man or beast," and affairs in Hardin settled down to its normal condition, the inhabitants content to get their gold as some would-be-fishermen secure their fish, by rendering an equivalent.

The matter was not allowed to rest here. In 1857, O. M. Holcomb, the first publisher of the Hardin County *Sentinel*, spent the entire summer in prospecting up and down the river, and reported that he, too, had found gold. His discoveries, however, caused no excitement, the people being determined to take matters coolly and philosophically, and if gold was really found in paying quantities, there would be time enough to purchase a pick and shovel.

Twenty-four years—almost a quarter of a century—had passed away, and the gold fever of 1853 had almost passed from the recollection of the oldest inhabitants, when,

on Thursday, April 5, 1877, the memories were revived, and people became once more excited. About seven miles north of Eldora, on the Iowa river, a bed of black sand was noticed, and sparkling among the emory-like particles were glittering specks, as of brass filings. Some old miners, drawn to the spot by instinct, got pans and went to work eagerly and in silence. Each pan of the black sand worked out fifty cents of the bright metal, which they pronounced, with a most confident air, pure gold. The *Eldora Ledger*, of April 6, says: "William A. Saucer, of Eldora, happened along at the time, gathered up a lot on the point of his knife from the work shop of Lew Lytle, wrapped it in paper, and brought it to the *Ledger* office for inspection. It is gold beyond a question. A portion was taken to our jeweler, Mr. Nuckolls, who submitted it to every test, and then declared it to be 'true grit.' From whence these diminutive nuggets and fine particles of gold are washed, we are unable to state, but there must be a magazine near by from whence the gold-dust drifted."

Like the first, the excitement about this discovery soon passed away, and no one became millionaires. That pure gold does exist among the rocks and hills along the Iowa river through Hardin county, can hardly be questioned; but that it can ever be found in paying quantities, is extremely doubtful.

TEMPERANCE.

The cause of temperance is one that has always enlisted the services of the moral and benevolent of earth. As far back as the history of the world can be traced, intem-

perance has existed. Laws have been promulgated against it, warnings have been given over and over again, and yet man will continue to use the intoxicating cup, notwithstanding Solomon, the wise man, has said, "Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth the color in the cup, for at last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder," and a greater than Solomon has added, "That no drunkard can inherit the kingdom of Heaven."

In the first half of the present century but few large distilleries existed, while now every neighborhood must have its "still." A new settlement was no sooner formed than an enterprising individual would erect his still, and commence the manufacture of whisky, pure and unadulterated. The surplus corn of the country could be used in no other way; at least such was thought to be the case. Every merchant advertised whisky as one of the specialties of his store. The whisky jug was thought to be an indispensable help in the harvest fields, or at house-raising, log-rollings and corn-huskings, nor was the decanter, with its exhilarating contents, generally wanting at social gatherings. Liquor bought by the gallon, and even by the barrel, was kept in the house for daily use. Before partaking of breakfast the glass was passed around and partaken of, to give an appetite, and in the evening was used as a "night-cap" before going to bed. When bittered by some herb or drug it was used as a sovereign remedy for some of the ailments flesh is heir to, and often as a preventive.

Whisky was generally considered necessary at every house-raising. It must be borne in mind by the reader that in the

early day the houses built were invariably of hewn round logs, and it required the assistance of a large number of men to erect one. The necessity of having a supply of whisky at these raisings often put the pioneer to considerable inconvenience, and occasionally delayed the raising a much longer time than desired.

While intemperance largely exists, it is evident that it has greatly decreased within the past generation. According to population there are not as many drunkards, nor is there as much liquor consumed as a third or half a century ago. This leads to the further declaration that can well be sustained, that the efforts put forth by the temperance people in times past have not proven a failure. That organizations have flourished for a time and then ceased to exist proves nothing. These organizations were but human instrumentalities brought forth by the necessities of the hour, their design being to accomplish a certain purpose then apparent. It is not to be expected that they will be as enduring as the hills, or so strong that "the gates of hell shall not prevail against them." If they accomplish good work for the time, well and good. If it be found that there is a radical defect in their organization necessitating a change, let it be made, and let it not be imagined because they are defective and have not accomplished all the good their most sanguine supporters anticipated, that nothing has been done. All over the country can be found sober, honest and good men, who, but for the effort put forth by the members of some temperance organization that had ceased to exist, would now fill a drunkard's grave.

Notwithstanding whisky is thought to be a preventive for nearly every disease, it has been proven by actual statistics to be a source of disease, the habitual drinker being more liable to attack from various diseases than the total abstainer. Especially has this been proven to be the case in diseases of an epidemic nature, such as cholera.

Hardin county has ever been arrayed upon the side of temperance. Organized in 1853, the first issue made upon the temperance question was in 1855. The General Assembly of the State passed an act submitting to a vote of the people the question of the adoption or rejection of a law similar to that known as the Maine Liquor Law. This question was submitted at the April election. Hardin county cast 153 votes for and 95 against the law, a majority of 58 for the law.

The Independent Order of Good Templars originated in 1851, and was the outgrowth of a desire to unite all the members of a family in one order, and with the laudable object of "saving the fallen and preventing others from falling." The first lodge of Good Templars in this county was instituted about the year 1859, since which time the order here has had seasons of prosperity and seasons of adversity. Like all other human organizations, its members at times are enthusiastic, and work together in harmony, and success therefore attends their every movement. Again, divisions occur; the members refuse to co-operate with one another, and the order takes a backward stride.

There are at present but two lodges in the county, one at Gifford and the other at Alden.

The laws of the State exempted wine, ale and beer from the prohibitory law. In the winter of 1869-70 the General Assembly passed an act permitting counties to vote upon the question of prohibiting the articles mentioned. The Board of Supervisors of Hardin county, at its June session, passed a resolution authorizing the County Auditor to issue a proclamation submitting the question to the voters of this county. But little was said publicly about the matter, but the friends of temperance went quietly to work, and when the vote was counted, it was found there were 908 for the measure and 584 against, thus giving the measure a majority of 322.

Contemporaneous with the Sons of Temperance was an organization known as the Temple of Honor, which combined the principles of temperance with the benevolent features of such organizations as the Masons and Odd Fellows. Each person desiring to become a member of the order had to be proposed for membership, and was to be of the requisite age and in good health. A fair degree of success attended the order throughout the State, though but one Temple was ever organized in this county—the one at Eldora, which was organized in February, 1879, and existed about two and a half years.

An organization known as the State Temperance Alliance sprang up some years ago, of a semi-political character. It was first known in this county early in the year of 1879.

According to call, a meeting was held in Porter & Moir's hall, Eldora, Friday, January 25, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of forming a County Temperance Alliance. Dr. King was made temporary chairman,

but being called out, Edward Estabrook was chosen to fill his place. A portion of scripture was then read, and the audience was led in prayer by Elder D. R. Dungan. J. P. Pinkham, Chairman of the State Temperance Alliance, then gave an excellent address, stating the condition of the cause in the State, showing the need of organized effort in order to suppress the evils of intemperance. He showed by the State Secretary's report that the cost of criminal prosecutions arising from the traffic in alcoholic liquors is most astonishing; also that about 94 per cent. of crime in the State is to be attributed to that traffic; that 55 per cent. of our insane are from the same cause.

A vote was then taken on the propriety of the organization proposed, nearly all present voting for it. The organization was then formed by electing D. R. Dungan, President; M. Frisbie, Secretary; Rev. C. M. Howe, Treasurer; and one Vice-President from each township.

While the committee on nominations were out, the audience was amused and enthused by a telling speech by D. R. Dungan.

A meeting was held in the evening, addressed by Mrs. Aldrich and Mr. Pinkham. Ninety-eight persons were enrolled as members of the Alliance that evening.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The General Assembly of this State passed an act submitting to a vote of the people a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture or sale, as a beverage, of all alcoholic liquors, including wine and beer. The fight was a bitter one throughout the State, and the friends and opponents of prohibition were equally well

organized. In Hardin county it was a foregone conclusion as to the result, the only question was one of majority. The friends of prohibition were the most outspoken, and put forth every effort to poll their full strength. The election occurred on the 27th of June, 1882.

SHOOTING AFFRAY AT ACKLEY

A large number of men engaged in building the Dubuque and Sioux City (now the Illinois Central) Railroad, were waiting at Ackley for the weather to moderate before beginning operations, in the spring of 1866. On Sunday, March 18, Clay Kelly called at the store of Daniels & Gorg, composed of B. Daniels, H. Daniels and M. Gorg. Kelly was intoxicated and very abusive. He attempted to throw the show case of the firm on the floor, but was prevented and shoved out of doors. Kelly started off in a rage, and soon returned armed with a short, sharp shoemaker's knife. In the meantime Gorg, who was at the elevator, was brought to the store by one of the Daniels, who told him what had transpired. After repairing the door broken by Kelly, they were about to lock up and depart. On the step they met Kelly, who demanded of the two Germans why they had put him out, and swearing they could not do it again. After some hard words, Gorg told his partners they had better go in. Kelly followed after them, threatening all the time. Gorg told him that he would not get angry, and only laughed at him, whereupon, Kelly, with an oath, called him a coward and a hypocrite, and struck him on the chin. Gorg retreated toward the end of the store, pursued by Kelly. He then drew his revolver and fired, but the cap

failed to explode. He still fell back till the end of the store was reached. Here Kelly seized hold of Gorg with his left hand, his head resting on Gorg's breast, and his right hand holding a knife in a striking attitude. At this critical moment in the struggle, Gorg placed the muzzle of his revolver near the left ear of his antagonist and fired. The ball, after passing through a heavy cloth cap, penetrated the head so far as to fracture the outer and inner plate of the skull. The wound was not pronounced mortal, but Kelly died nine days after.

Gorg, after firing the shot, delivered himself up, and was taken to Eldora and lodged in jail. A preliminary examination was held before S. W. Knowlton, Justice of the Peace, and the facts brought out substantially as here given. H. L. Huff, W. J. Moir and E. W. Eastman appeared for the State, and Judge Porter for the defense. Gorg was acquitted.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

The Eldora *Herald* of April 9, 1879, contained the following account of a tragedy that occurred at Gifford April 7, 1879:

One of the most fearful and bloody tragedies that fill the crimson annals of crime, and the most terrible that has ever darkened the history of Hardin County, occurred at the small station of Gifford, six miles south of Eldora, on Monday morning at about 11 o'clock.

John Bell, a fine looking young man, about 21 years of age, with black hair and mustache, was telegraph operator and station agent. He came here from Oskaloosa, where his parents now reside, and, from all the information that we could gather, has always borne a splendid reputation for faithfulness and steady habits.

About six weeks ago there came to Gifford a Miss Eva Roberts, a prepossessing young lady,

about 19 years of age, medium size, brown hair and dark eyes. She came from Grinnell, where we learn her parents now reside, but at the time of the tragedy, were absent in Chicago. Her parents are said to be wealthy, but Eva has been for some time uncontrollable by them. Although she came to Gifford ostensibly to visit Mrs. Sachra, it was afterward learned that she ran away from home and refused to return. A couple of weeks ago her mother came to take her home, and they got aboard the train, but soon after the train got in motion Eva jumped off and would not return home.

Mr. Bell formed an attachment for Miss Roberts, and they were together a great deal, he changing his boarding place to where she was stopping. There is no evidence that she looked upon him as being anything more than a friend, while his attachment ripened into love. But, some three weeks ago, there came to Gifford one Rev. Haugawout, a preacher of the Advent persuasion, who was engaged in carrying on a series of meetings until a little over a week ago. He is said to be a man of family, now living with his second wife, and his home is in Traer, Iowa. It was noticed by the people that the minister manifested an attachment for Miss Roberts, which was reciprocated by her; and a little girl at the inquest testified that she saw the minister place a note in Miss Roberts' hand, and the little girl was given a nickle not to tell of it. When the minister left Gifford, Eva left about the same time, and it was afterward learned that at Liscomb she was joined by a man answering the description of the preacher, and she intimated before she left that she might join him down the road, in answering remonstrances of her friends against her going away. She returned the latter part of last week, and nothing unusual occurred. On last Sunday she wrote a letter, and, not wishing it to pass through the postoffice, she gave it to Mr. Bell to mail on the train going south on last Monday morning. It was learned that she at times, when away from home, had gone under the assumed name of Stephens, and it was also learned from Mr. Bell, after the tragedy, that

the envelope was addressed in that name. He, among others, suspected her conduct with the minister, and it is supposed he mistrusted that this letter was intended for him. Instead of mailing the letter Mr. Bell opened it, and by it he found, undoubtedly, that his worst suspicions were fully verified, as he remarked to a friend that "that matter is as we supposed." The sequel to the awful tragedy is found in this letter, which is as follows:

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, }
April 6th, 1879. }

My Dear Friend: I have arrived home, and waited long enough to know there is no such thoughts or insinuations cast on our going away together; not one word has been spoken in regard to such, and I am confident there is no such feeling in any respect, and I have not mentioned your name only in a serious way, but am going to be baptised when you come. But, my darling friend, it don't seem possible I have got to wait so long before I can see you; and since I visited my friend at the Rapids I feel so free to love you I can but tremble at the thought of it. I am no longer under any obligations to him, and told him so. Oh! but how he has thrown himself away! He has got to be a perfect old toper. He has gained twenty pounds since last December, and he is growing worse all the time, and I told him I would never marry him as long as he drank, and he knows I won't so long as he heard me say so.

I am just going to leave the boys alone and love you, for I know you will accept every bit I can give you. All you want and all I possess you have. I cannot understand how and why we happened to learn from one another the truth from our hearts.

* * *

I know I can not but love you, and I will show from my looks and actions that I love you better than my whole life. Since you told me what you did I can but idolize you, knowing how dearly I loved you before you told me all you did, and now it is that much more to contend with. It seems an age since I saw you, but, my

darling, you are with me daily in mind. But do forgive me for writing such feelings and thoughts, but I am writing my feelings from the bottom of my heart, and I cannot write to you and not write about what I am thinking, but will not write longer at this time. Please answer soon. Truly your sincere friend, EVA.

Here was revealed to him her love for another. In the conquest for her heart his rival was the victor. It maddened him. Jealousy, the green-eyed monster, took possession of him. He began at once to prepare for the awful scene that followed. He telegraphed his people at Oskaloosa that he would kill himself soon. He telegraphed the girl's people to come and take care of her body. He borrowed money sufficient to balance his accounts with the railroad company and remitted it, telling them to send a man to take his position without any delay. He then went to his and Eva's boarding house, and invited her to walk up the railroad track to the gravel beds, about eighty rods north of the depot, saying that he was going there to mark some cars. Putting on a sunbonnet they walked away together, no one paying any particular attention to them. What words passed between them on that last walk has never been revealed, and may never be.

When about half way to the gravel-pit, and near the whistling-post, firing was heard, and Mr. Peet and others, looking in the direction of the parties, saw the smoke, the girl prostrate upon the ground, and Mr. Bell flourishing a large-sized revolver and still firing. They hastened to the scene, but before they arrived Mr. Bell was lying by her side. On reaching the spot they found that Eva was gasping in death, but her murderer was still alive. An examination of her clothing showed that she was shot three times—once through the heart, once in the abdomen and once in the arm; and that he was shot twice in the abdomen. She died almost instantly, and a post-mortem examination and inquest was held on Monday afternoon, which revealed substantially the facts as herein stated.

Mr. Bell at last account was still living, but in fearful agony, and the physicians say he cannot

survive. He has said but little about the tragedy. When asked by a friend of the preacher why he had done the deed, replied; "Your good preacher was the cause of it; he was at the bottom of it." He also stated that the letter was addressed to one Stephens. The envelope being lost, and no names being mentioned in the letter, it was not otherwise known to whom it was directed.

In the afternoon he took a razor from his pocket and attempted to use it upon his throat, but it was taken from him. Later he said he was not going to die, and attempted to joke with the lady waiting upon him.

The uncle of the girl came from Grinnell for her body, and took it home yesterday morning. He reports that the terrible shock has rendered her mother insane, and, it is believed, permanently so.

The father of Mr. Bell, who arrived Monday evening, says that Mrs. Bell will not survive the stroke, she having been in poor health for some time. All the relatives of both parties are overwhelmed with grief. What a flood of sorrow has flowed from simple imprudence.

Bell died four days after the tragedy.

SHOT HIMSELF.

Charles Carson, a 14-year-old son of Eli Carson, of Grant township, fatally shot himself July 19, 1880. It was supposed that he was crawling through the grass after game with his gun, when the trigger caught and the weapon was discharged. The gun was loaded with shot, the load making a large hole in the right side of the neck, and lodging against the base of the skull. Death must have been instantaneous. He was accompanied by a little brother, who was too young to give any positive information. He came running home and told them the gun had kicked Charlie over. The mother went out and found him lying in the grass dead with his clothes on fire.

SHOOTING OF CHARLES FLEMMING.

On Friday, February 28, 1868, Enos B. Sellers was in Eldora with his father. They rode home together, and on their arrival found John B. Henderson and Charles Flemming in the house. Enos walked up to Flemming, and, taking deliberate aim with a revolver, shot him through the right breast. Sellers was at once arrested, taken to Eldora and a preliminary examination held. The evidence all tended to conclusively show that he was insane, and therefore not responsible for the deed. He was taken to and confined in the Insane Asylum at Independence.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

This order, in 1873, was in a most flourishing condition in Hardin county, there being at that time no less than sixteen Granges. On Thursday, June 5, 1873, these Granges had a grand mass meeting at Eldora, in which it is estimated 5,000 people were present. For some cause, all interest has died out in the order in this county, and nearly, if not quite all, the Granges have ceased to exist.

HARDIN COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION SOCIETY.

In the early days of the history of Hardin county, it was infested by a gang of horse thieves, who committed their depredations with such cunning that it was utterly impossible to reach them in a legal way. Parties were suspected, but when arrested and tried, the proof was slight or an alibi would be proven by some confederate, and the guilty would thus escape. The heavy timber along the Iowa river through Clay, Jackson and Hardin town-

ship was a safe retreat at most all times. Finally, forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and it was determined by the honest men that the gang of horse thieves should be broken up; accordingly on the 4th day of July, 1857, a meeting was held at Eldora, and an association was formed to which was given the name of Hardin county Mutual Protection Society, with J. W. Jones, President; J. M. Scott, Secretary; Jonathan Edgington, Treasurer. The association numbered some of the best men in the county. The following named were appointed a Vigilance Committee: T. B. Knapp, Joshua Ball, Daniel Dillon, Jas. W. Miller, T. N. Hauser, L. F. Sanderson, Jas. M. Buckner, A. W. Parke, Granville Arnold, Henry Graham. The Committee had general oversight of the work of the association.

This association remained in existence about one year, and then disbanded.

In 1858 another association was formed, having the same objects. About fifty of the best citizens of the county were members of this committee. Henry L. Huff was the presiding officer.

But one trial was ever had. A man living near Hardin City was strongly suspected of being a member of the gang of horse thieves, and was arrested, brought before the committee in the court house at Eldora and duly tried. Evidence was submitted to prove the unworthiness of the man; that if he was not a horse thief he was no better than one, and ought to be hung on general principles. No positive proof was furnished, but enough circumstantial evidence was admitted to enable the committee to decide that he was guilty, and pass upon him the sentence of death.

A rope was procured to hang him, but before carrying out the sentence of the Court, an attempt was made to extort a confession from him. But no confession would he make. He denied being a horse thief himself, or that he was one of a gang, or knew anything of such a gang being in existence. A few of the committee believed him innocent, or were fearful that he might be, and, therefore, did not care to put him to death. While giving him time to write a letter to his mother, before being hanged, it began quietly to be whispered around that it probably would be best not to hang, but to banish him from the county. By the time the letter was written this, apparently, was the opinion of the majority, and a motion was accordingly made that the sentence of the committee be changed from hanging, to banishment from the State. The motion was carried, the man agreeing that he would leave within a specified time—glad enough to get off with his life. He went to New York, where he remained some six or eight years, then returned to Clay township, where he settled down and lived a respectable life.

The committee officially notified a family named Bunker, residing in the east part of Eldora township, that their room was better than their company, and that they would be allowed a certain number of days in which to emigrate to other parts. They emigrated.

MORSE DEFALCATION.

D. B. Morse was Auditor of Hardin county from January 1, 1876, to January 1, 1878, a period of two years. At the time of his election, no man in the county was more universally esteemed. He was a man,

about five feet six inches in height, slight build, weighing about 135 pounds. In manners and speech, he was easy and quick. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and supposed to be an earnest and devout Christian man. The community was thoroughly surprised to hear, about two months after the expiration of his term of office, that he was a defaulter to a large amount, and, from the evidence presented by Mr. Whited, his successor in office, it was found that he had pursued an irregular and illegal method of collecting school funds. Parties indebted to the school fund made payment to him instead of the Treasurer, as required by law. In this manner he had collected during his term of office about \$10,000, principal and interest, of which amount \$3,598.09 had never found its way into the treasury. The deficiency was discovered by Mr. Whited, in this manner: About the 1st of February, 1878, he noticed an entry in the school fund ledger (a book in which is kept an individual account with each borrower of the school fund), where a payment of interest was credited to a person which was not charged to the County Treasurer in the proper book. He then determined to investigate the matter a little, and, in doing so, found other entries not charged. He called the attention of the Treasurer to this fact, and the two compared the books and vouchers of the Auditor's account and the Treasurer's account, and found them to correspond in every particular.

The conclusion was then established that Mr. Morse had failed to pay over such sums to the Treasurer where payments were audited and not charged to the Treasurer's account. Job Stout, County Re-

corder, was soon after informed of the discrepancy, and invited to assist in examining the books, which he did.

J. Q. Patterson, member of the Board of Supervisors, was next informed of the condition of affairs, and assisted in the examination. Mr. Davis and Mr. Wright, the other members of the Board, were called in and the matter explained to them.

A meeting of the Board of Supervisors was then called, and held on the 12th and 13th of March, 1878, and the whole matter thoroughly reviewed and investigated, and the guilt of Mr. Morse established. To allow him to make an explanation, he was called before the Board and confessed to having appropriated the money and explained the matter to the members. His only explanation was that he had accommodated a friend, whom he refused to name, and that friend failed to pay in time, and he was obliged to use the money to meet his own maturing papers. He implicated no county officer or other party as being privy to the transaction.

As soon as his guilt was fully established the Board of Supervisors took steps to secure his arrest. The required information was filed and the papers drawn as speedily as possible. Within two minutes after the warrant was issued it was placed in the hands of the Deputy Sheriff to serve. He went at once to the house of Mr. Morse, but too late. As soon as dismissed by the Board he went home, wrote a letter to one of his bondsmen, telling him that he was not liable for the defalcation, and then fled the country.

A reward of \$200 was at once offered by the Board for his arrest. Cards were issued, on the back of which was a photo-

graph of the criminal, and distributed far and wide. Information was filed before the Grand Jury at the following term of the District Court, and indictments found against him for issuing false certificates, and also suits entered for the recovery of the amount which he had pocketed of the people's money. When the latter cases were called, judgment was rendered for the amount due, with interest and cost. But no property was ever found to satisfy the claim.

After an absence of some weeks Mr. Morse returned and surrendered to the Sheriff, but was immediately released on bail. At the March term, 1879, he was arraigned for trial and sentenced to six months in the county jail. He appealed to the Supreme Court where the decision of the District Court was sustained, and on the 5th day of January, 1880, he was confined in the jail where he remained until June 4, 1880, when he was released.

SAFE ROBBERY.

On the night of August 14, 1865, the safe in the office of the Treasurer of Hardin county was broken into and robbed of \$13,000.

The work was evidently that of professional burglars; certainly no novice could have done the work so well. A hole had been drilled, powder inserted, and the hinges of the safe neatly blown off. When the loss was discovered, on the morning of the 15th, the Sheriff organized a posse and scoured the country to discover the burglars. No clew was obtained and all were compelled to return without the object of their search. Some days afterwards a few papers were found near Union which were

known to be in the safe. A detective from Chicago was employed who instituted a diligent search, but so thoroughly was all their tracks obliterated that no clew was ever obtained by the detective, save from the papers found, going to show the burglars went south. The search was soon abandoned. While many parties have been suspected, no evidence could ever be obtained warranting an arrest being made, and the question of the safe robbery will probably ever remain a mystery.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A frightful accident occurred at Union on Thursday, January, 24, 1878, by which James Harris met his death. He was a brakeman on a train due at that point at 1:30, P. M. He was coupling cars while the train was in motion, and it is supposed that his overshoe caught on a projecting spike, which tripped and held him until the wheels struck him. His right leg was crushed and torn off just below the knee, and was broken above in two places. His right hip was literally smashed into a jelly. The right foot was split from toe to instep. Besides being run over and then terribly mutilated, he was dragged some twenty or thirty feet before the train was stopped and the mangled body extricated. He lingered in intense agony until half past seven o'clock of the evening of the accident, when he breathed his last.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

On Sunday evening, January 26, 1868, a terrible accident occurred in Union township. The scene of the sad affair was near the residence of Mr. Ward. A revival had been in progress, in the Lockhard

school house, for some weeks previous, and the unfortunate man whose death is here recorded drove his family to the services with unflinching regularity. On the evening which proved so terrible to him, he was returning from church. His sleigh had some six persons in it, and was driven by Mr. Spurlin. There were three teams in the string, all gaily prancing homeward and proud of the bells' chiming chorus. When within a short distance from Mr. Ward's house, where the Union postoffice was then located, the last sleigh lurched into a deep rut, capsizing, and spilled its occupants into the deep snow. Breaking from the driver's hands, the frightened horses flew past the middle sleigh, and, maddened with the cries of the women, blinded with uncontrollable fury, they leaped into the advance sleigh, in which were a number of men and women. This stampeded Mr. Spurlin's team. It ran fifty yards with furious speed, and dashed the sleigh with great force against the trunk of a large tree. The sled was demolished, and its occupants scattered, maimed and bruised, in every direction, and one of their number killed. Mr. Spurlin had been beaten on the head by the iron shod feet of the horses, which leaped in on his company. A large stake was also driven in his head when thrown from the sleigh. James Kirkham was cut and crushed in a dreadful manner, and all the others severely injured.

Doctors Cusack and Underwood were immediately taken to the distressing scene, where all the sufferers were well cared for. In spite of science and surgical skill, Mr. Spurlin expired after six hours of intense suffering. The others in the party were

Mrs. Spurlin, Mr. and Mrs. Pitts, James Kirkham and John Joins. Mrs. Fannie Jewell, who was in the rear sleigh, had a narrow escape from death. Daniel Spurlin, the deceased, was about sixty years of age, and was one of the first settlers in the county.

HARDIN COUNTY OF TO DAY.

Marvellous are the changes of time! But a half a century ago the grand State of Iowa, with its 2,000,000 of enterprising people, with its temple of art, its railroads, telephones, printing presses, and a thousand and one useful appliances designed for the happiness of all, was a vast wilderness. A third of a century ago the territory comprising the county of Hardin was the home of the red man, with not a sign of civilization. As already stated, in 1849 Greenberry Haggin erected his cabin upon the banks of the Iowa river, in the present township of Union. He was followed by others who equally desired to make for themselves a home in this beautiful land. What do we now behold?

We see those, who, a quarter of a century ago, were strong and active, now showing the unmistakable impress of time. The dark locks are now of snowy whiteness; the quick, agile step has given way to the more moderate and even tread, or the tottering step that shows Life's journey is nearly over.

In place of the log cabins of the pioneers, stately mansions now appear. No signs of poverty do we behold, but evidences of wealth and thrift upon every hand. Villages and towns have sprung up as if by magic. School houses are seen at almost every cross road, and beautiful

churches with tall spires pointing heavenward are in proximity to them. In place of the prairie schooner carrying the ever moving people across our borders, quickly moving trains drawn by an iron horse hourly pass our doors. The telephone and telegraph wire in a moment's time carry our messages to loved ones far away.

The broad prairies of our grand county, lovely in summer but cold and cheerless in

winter, have been transformed into beautiful farms and settled by an enterprising people. The waters of the Iowa river have been made to do duty in grinding our grain, and the earth has been made to yield to us its mineral wealth. But the changes that have been made only illustrate in a small measure what the future of the county will be when every industry is fully developed.



Biographical sketch of Charles
Holscher P 651

of Frances Hockett 617

